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PENNSYLVANIA

POLITICAL, GOVERNMENTAL,
MILITARY AND CIVIL



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Frederic G. Godchaux

PENNSYLVANIA

POLITICAL, GOVERNMENTAL,
MILITARY AND CIVIL

By

FREDERIC A. GODCHARLES, Litt. D.

*Former State Librarian and Director Museum;
Author*

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HISTORICAL GAZETTEER

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

The three original counties of Pennsylvania were Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks. Some authorities claim that Philadelphia was the original county and that the others were formed afterwards, and these give the date of the erection of Philadelphia County as March 10, 1682. Many Pennsylvania historians, however, generally agree that the three counties were originally erected by William Penn at the same time. Philadelphia County extended towards the north-west, bounded on either side by its neighboring counties, Chester and Bucks. Bucks was first called Buckingham in a letter written by William Penn to the Society of Free Traders, in 1683, at which time its northern boundary was the Kittatinny Mountains, or as far as the land might be purchased from the Indians—a very indeterminate line. Chester County included what is now Delaware County, and all the territory, except a small portion now in Philadelphia County, southwest of the Schuylkill River, to

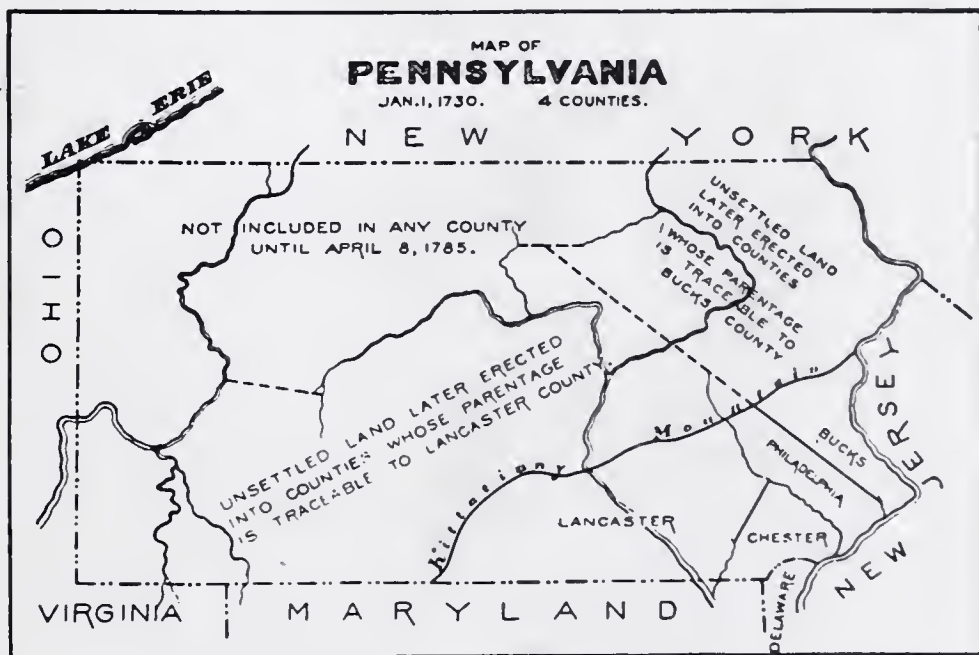


the limits of the Province. The lines of separation of the three counties were confirmed by Provincial Council, February 1, 1685.

The first county to be organized in addition to the three original ones was Lancaster, which was taken from the territory of Chester, May 10, 1729. Its boundaries then comprised "all the province lying to the northward of the Octararo Creek, and westward of a line of marked trees running from the north branch of the said Octararo Creek, northeasterly to the river Schuylkill." This new county was first reduced in size August 19, 1749, when York County was cut from its territory; and secondly, on January 27, 1750, when the large county of Cumberland was erected from Lancaster. The limits of Cumberland then included the whole country west as far as the preceding Indian purchase.

Bucks County was first reduced in size when Northampton County was erected from its territory, March 11, 1752. On the same day Berks County was erected from Philadelphia, Chester, and Lancaster. Thus the Province continued with the eight counties until March 9, 1771, when Bedford County was formed from Cumberland, the first of many counties organized from her territory.

Northumberland County was erected March 21, 1772, from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford, and Northampton. On account of Indian purchases now reaching to the western boundary of the Province the



limits of Northumberland extended to the western and northern boundaries of Pennsylvania. Her territory was so extensive that she is known as the "Mother of Counties," and all or part of thirty of the present counties have been carved from it.



Westmoreland County was erected February 26, 1773, from part of Bedford, and its territory included the entire southwestern section of the Province. This was the last county erected by the Proprietary Government. Pennsylvania as thus divided politically entered the great struggle of the Revolutionary War. Washington County was erected March 28, 1781, the first taken from Westmoreland. Fayette County was cut from Westmoreland, September 26, 1783, at the very close of that war. Westmoreland was thus considerably reduced in size within ten years of its organization.

Franklin County was erected September 9, 1784, from Cumberland County. On the next day, September 10, 1784, Montgomery County was formed from territory of Philadelphia County, the last to be taken from the original county.

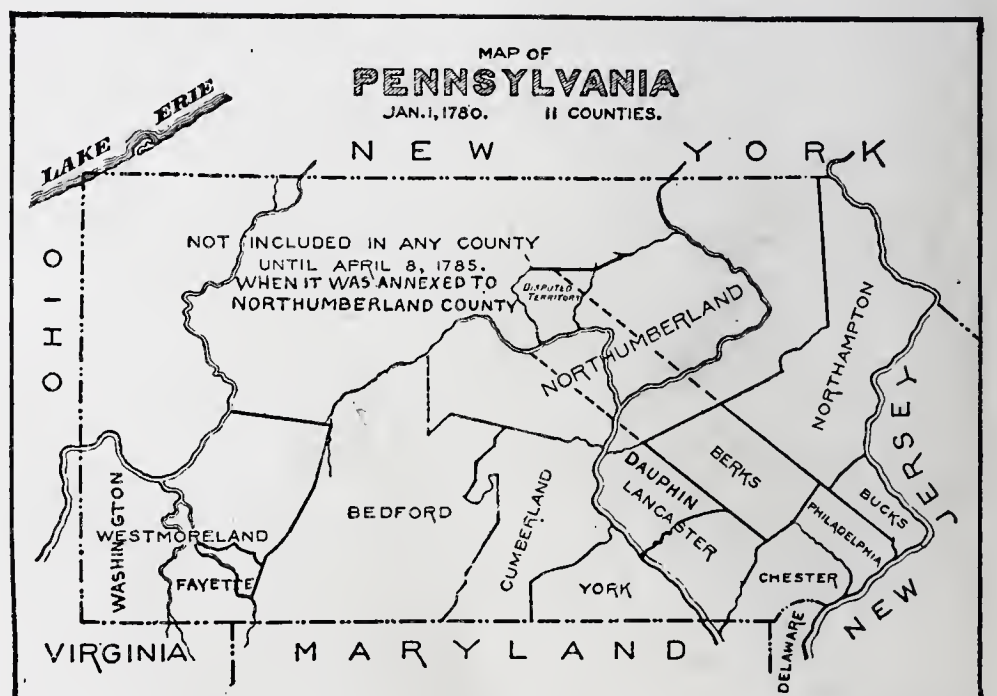
Dauphin County was cut off from Lancaster, March 4, 1785. Luzerne was taken from Northumberland, September 25, 1786. Huntingdon was erected from Bedford, September 20, 1787. Allegheny was formed from Westmoreland and Washington counties, September 24, 1788. Mifflin was erected from Cumberland and Northumberland counties, September 19, 1789.

Old Chester lost part of its territory when Delaware County was cut from it September 26, 1789. Thus the county which comprised the most ancient settlements in Pennsylvania was now formed into the new county of Delaware, and the organization of counties in the southeastern section of Pennsylvania completed.

When Lycoming County was cut from Northumberland, April 13, 1795, it embraced the largest in territory in the Commonwealth. Somerset County was erected from Bedford, April 17, 1795. Greene County was cut from Washington, February 9, 1796, thus completing the formation of counties in the southwest corner. Wayne was set off from Northampton March 21, 1797, when the northeastern corner was completed.

Adams County was erected from York, January 22, 1800. Centre County was formed from parts of Northumberland, Lycoming, Mifflin, and Huntingdon, February 13, 1800. On March 12, following, eight new counties were formed in the same Act of Assembly: Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Venango, and Warren. Thus the remaining corner of the Commonwealth was organized. These new counties were taken from Lycoming and Allegheny, except that Westmoreland furnished a part of Armstrong, and Washington yielded up a part of its territory to form Beaver, but Allegheny furnished the greater amount of territory for the new counties.

Indiana County was cut from Westmoreland and Lycoming, March 30, 1803; and six new counties were erected March 26, 1804, when Cambria, Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, and Tioga were formed. The latter four were taken from Lycoming,



while Northumberland helped with Clearfield, but Cambria was cut from parts of Huntingdon, Somerset, and Bedford. Bradford and Susquehanna counties were erected February 21, 1810, the former from Lycoming and Luzerne, the latter from Luzerne alone.



Schuylkill County was erected from Berks and Northampton, March 11, 1811. Lehigh was cut from Northampton on March 6, 1812. Lebanon was erected from Lancaster and Dauphin, February 16, 1813. Columbia and Union were taken from Northumberland, March 22, 1813. Pike was cut from Wayne, March 26, 1814, and Perry was erected from Cumberland, March 22, 1820.

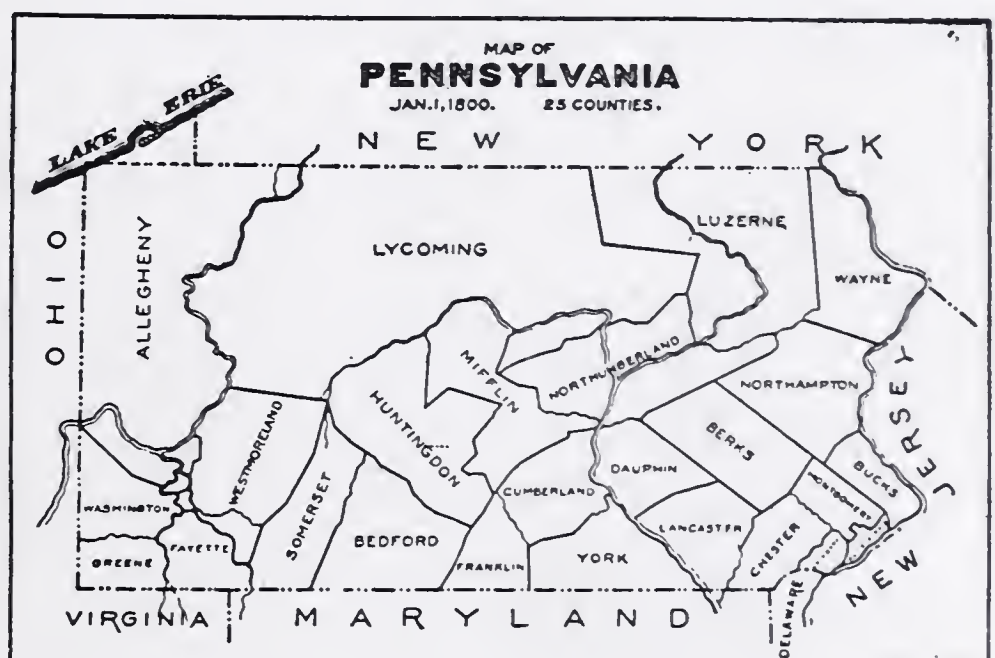
Pennsylvania remained thus until March 2, 1831, when Juniata County was erected from Mifflin. Monroe was taken from Northampton and Pike, April 1, 1836. Clarion was cut from Venango and Armstrong, March 11,

1839, and on June 21, following, Clinton was formed from Lycoming and Centre. Wyoming County was erected from Luzerne April 4, 1842. Carbon was formed from Northampton and Monroe, March 13, 1843, and on April 18, following, Elk was cut from Jefferson, Clearfield, and McKean. Blair was erected February 26, 1846, from Huntingdon and Bedford. Sullivan was taken from Lycoming, March 15, 1847. Forest was formed from Jefferson and Venango, April 11, 1848. Lawrence was taken from Beaver and Mercer on March 20, 1849. Fulton was cut from Bedford, April 19, 1850. Montour won its long fight by Act of May 3, 1850, when its territory was taken from Columbia. The story of which contest is told in Montour County chapter. Snyder was cut from Union, March 2, 1855. Cameron was erected from parts of Clinton, Elk, McKean and Potter on March 29, 1860. The last of the sixty-seven counties was erected August 13, 1878, when Lackawanna was erected from part of Luzerne County.

Genealogy of Counties—The genealogy of the counties is both interesting and historical, and presents some valuable data. The three original counties, Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks, were named by the founder. It is a singular coincidence that Philadelphia County should be surrounded with counties somewhat similar to those which surround London, England; Buckingham, or Bucks, Chester, and Lancashire. The name Philadelphia, meaning "brotherly love," is sentimental, the other three were given their names in honor of their English importance. In fact all the counties formed and named prior to the Revolutionary War were named identically and relatively after the counties in England in this chronological order in the Province—Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland, and Westmoreland. Following the independence of the Colonies only three counties of Pennsylvania were afterwards given names of English counties—Huntingdon, Somerset, and Cambria.

The late Dr. Hugh Hamilton, of Harrisburg, read an interesting paper before the Federation of Historical Societies, in January, 1920, of which organization he was then president, in which he grouped the sixty-seven counties etymologically as follows:

"Sentimental—Philadelphia, Columbia, Union, and Lebanon.



"Familiar—Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambria, Chester, Cumberland, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Northampton, Northumberland, Somerset, Westmoreland, and York.

"Gratitude—Armstrong, Bradford, Butler, Clinton, Crawford, Dauphin, Luzerne, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Fayette, Fulton, Greene, Lawrence, Montour, Perry, Pike, Sullivan, Warren, Washington, and Wayne.



"Political—Adams, Blair, Cameron, Franklin, Jefferson, McKean, Mifflin, Monroe, and Snyder.

"Aboriginal—Allegheny, Delaware, Erie, Indiana, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Lycoming, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, and Wyoming.

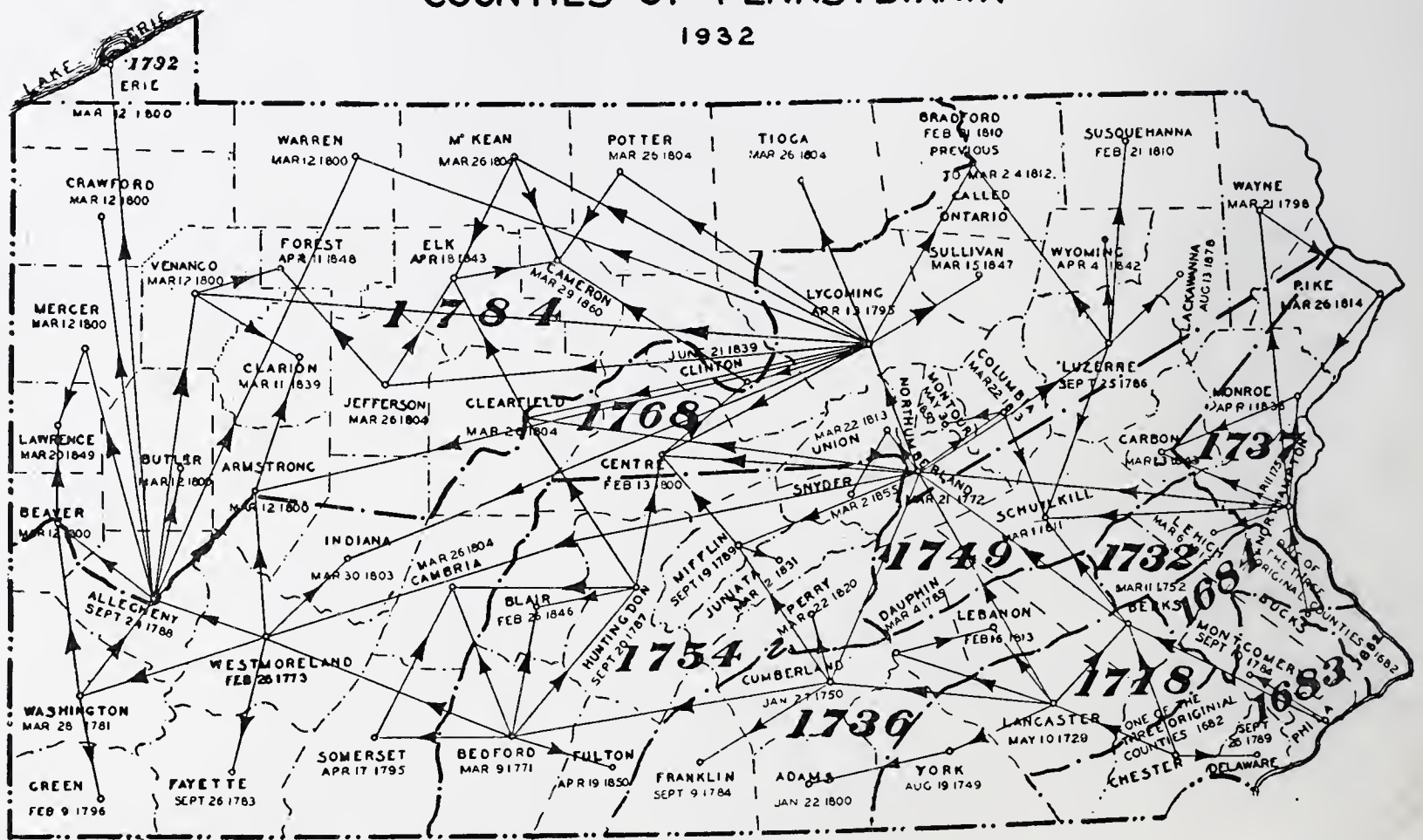
"Topographical—Centre and Clarion.

"Faunal—Beaver, Carbon, Clearfield, Elk, Forest, and Schuylkill."

It would also be well to add that Carbon, Clearfield, and Forest would form a group of natural characteristics; and that Huntingdon and Montour are the only counties named for women, and the two called from Biblical names are Philadelphia and Lebanon.

Many of the counties received their names at times of some important event in history, or when a distinguished person seemed entitled to be thus honored. Washington County was named in honor of the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in 1781, before he was even thought of as the first President of the United States. It is also interesting to note that Washington County was the first one erected after the Declaration of Independence, thus Washington became first in Pennsylvania, as well as in war, in peace, and in the hearts of his countrymen. It is equally interesting that the very next county to be organized

GENEALOGICAL MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA 1932



in the patriotic Pennsylvania should be named after General LaFayette. A deserved tribute was paid to Dr. Franklin when a county was named for this great American patriot and

statesman. Armstrong perpetuates the memory of Colonel John Armstrong, who led the successful expedition against Kittanning, and who afterwards became a general and rendered distinguished service in the Revolutionary War. The counties of Butler, Crawford, Mifflin, Pike, Potter, and Wayne were named in honor of distinguished Pennsylvania soldiers; while Greene and Mercer were names suggested by General Washington as a tribute to distinguished generals who were much in Pennsylvania. The triumphs of Sullivan and Perry were enacted here, and Warren fell a hero at Bunker Hill.

Bradford County was originally "Ontario" in the act creating it, but the name was changed in honor of Attorney General William Bradford, of Pennsylvania. It is the only county the name of which has been changed by Act of Assembly. Lawrence was named for the flagship of Commodore Perry; Fulton for Lancaster County's favorite son, Robert Fulton, who first successfully ran a steamboat. Clinton was intended to be called "Eagle" County, but the name was changed by a native of New York for its Governor. Montour was named for Madame Montour, ever loyal to the Indians and to the Province. Dauphin and Luzerne were so named in thankfulness to France, the former in honor of the eldest son of Louis XVI, and the latter in tribute to the Minister of France, then in the United States.

It is to be regretted that more of the counties, cities, boroughs and villages do not retain their original aboriginal names, such as have been retained in Allegheny, Delaware, Erie, Indiana, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Lycoming, Tioga, Venango, and Wyoming.

Attempts to Form New Counties—There have been many projects for the erection of new counties, not a score of which have been of sufficient consequence to be brought to a vote in the General Assembly. These might be termed the most important of the dreams of their promoters and the politicians.

Several attempts have been made to cut away a part of Lancaster County to assist in forming another. The first such unsuccessful effort was made early in the nineteenth century when a petition was signed by residents of seven townships in Lancaster, seven in Chester, and Caernarvon Township in Berks, praying that the General Assembly would erect a new county to be called "Finley." It failed to reach a vote in either House. The next attempt to erect a new county was made in December, 1819, when it was proposed to take parts of Chester and Lancaster counties to erect the county of "Penn." In 1820 it was proposed that part of Chester and Berks be formed into the new county of "Conestoga." Another effort to form "Penn County" was made in 1824, when a bill was introduced to divide Berks County so that Kutztown would be the county seat of the new county which resulted in a tie vote on April 20, and was subsequently defeated. From 1824 to 1826 efforts were made to form a new county to be called "Conewago" from portions of Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon counties. This movement was projected by Jacob Gish, a member of the General Assembly, who wanted Elizabethtown to be the county seat. In 1832 another effort was made to form the same townships into "Monroe County." In 1838 another bill proposed to split Berks County and with a slice of Schuylkill to erect "Windsor County." In 1845 another effort to divide Berks County was proposed which together with parts of Chester and Montgomery would form "Jackson County." It failed, as did a second effort. In the same session an unsuccessful effort was made to revive the "Conestoga" County project, but this time the territory was to be taken from Lancaster, Berks and Chester, and Churchtown was to be the county seat. In 1847 an effort was made to cut off part of Berks, Chester and Montgomery counties to form "Madison" County. It was lost by only six votes, but the project was afterwards twice defeated, in 1854 and 1855. In 1850 an unsuccessful effort was made to revive the "Windsor County" project. The last effort to divide Berks County was made in 1852, when it was proposed to erect "Lee" County, with Bernville as the seat of justice. It was defeated by such a decisive vote that Berks County ever afterwards ceased to be the storm center for new county schemes.

In 1853 it was proposed to erect a new county from parts of Schuylkill and Luzerne, to be named "Anthracite," but it failed of passage. In 1858 another scheme was proposed, the territory for which was to be taken from Warren, Crawford, and Erie, with Titusville as the county seat, and to be named "Marion," in honor of General Francis Marion, hero of the Revolution. The bill fell, but it is quite probable that the project may have been successful a year later, when Colonel Drake brought in his famous and historic oil well,

and Titusville became a more important place, and could have commanded stronger support in her ambition to be a seat of justice. This project, however, was revived in 1870 and again defeated. In this same session of the General Assembly the last attempt to use a part of Lancaster County for the new county projects was made when it was proposed that six townships of Lancaster, and four of Chester form the new county of "Octorara," with the borough of Oxford the county seat.

In 1873, Peter Herdic, the renowned "lumber king" of Williamsport, was the projector of an unsuccessful effort to erect a new county out of parts of Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, Bradford, and Sullivan counties. He owned a famous summer resort on Lycoming Creek, at Minnequa, and his dream was to make it the county seat of the new county. He endeavored to interest Silas X. Billings, of Wellsboro, who had enormous lumber holdings in the proposed area, and even suggested the name "Billings" for the new county. This movement caused such an uproar that State Senator John I. Mitchell, of Wellsboro, threw his entire strength against the bill, and it was defeated in the Senate, after having received a comfortable majority in the House. This project caused the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of that year to write a new clause on the organization of new counties.

Another unsuccessful new county project was when Governor Hastings vetoed an act to form "Quay" County from parts of Luzerne, Schuylkill, and Carbon, with Hazleton as the county seat. The Governor was hanged in effigy on the streets of Hazleton for his veto. This was the revival of the former effort to erect "Anthracite" County. The "Quay" County effort was again attempted, in 1905, when the proposed name was changed to "Laurel," and to "Hazle," but was defeated. In 1913 a bill was introduced by the late William Adams, of Hazleton, and came before the House for consideration. A point was raised by Representative Jones, of Schuylkill, that the bill was unconstitutional, being local and special legislation, since it was framed that it could apply only to the territory embraced in Luzerne and Schuylkill counties, and consequently prohibited by Section 7, Article III, of the Constitution. The point was sustained by Speaker George E. Alter and ended the career of the bill. It was again introduced in 1915, but was reported from committee with a negative recommendation. Since which time no further effort has been made to erect additional counties in "Penn's Woods." No future attempts to erect new counties are anticipated, but the pendulum is likely to swing in the other direction. With the advent of the automobile and airplane, the necessity for small counties is no longer apparent and the future may witness the consolidation of counties rather than the erection of new ones.

Characteristics—The population of Pennsylvania on April 1, 1930, according to the Fifteenth Census of the United States was 9,631,350, which represents an increase of 911,333, or 10½ per cent., as compared with the population of 1920. The classification of the counties by the late census is as follows: First class, Philadelphia; second class, Allegheny; third class, Delaware, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Montgomery, and Westmoreland; fourth class, Berks, Cambria, Dauphin, Erie, Fayette, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, Washington, and York; fifth class, Beaver, Blair, Chester, and Northumberland; sixth class, Armstrong, Bucks, Butler, Carbon, Clearfield, Crawford, Cumberland, Franklin, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Somerset, and Venango; seventh class, Adams, Bedford, Bradford, Centre, Clarion, Clinton, Columbia, Elk, Greene, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Monroe, Perry, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, and Wayne; eighth class, Cameron, Forest, Fulton, Juniata, Montour, Pike, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Union, and Wyoming.

The largest county in population is Philadelphia and the smallest Forest, while Lycoming is the largest in area with 1,220 square miles and Philadelphia the smallest with its 128 square miles. Montour has only 130 square miles. Chester and Schuylkill each contain 777 square miles, Adams and Cumberland each 528, Clearfield and Tioga each 1,142, Cameron and Juniata each 392, and Lawrence and Lebanon each 360 square miles. There is difference of only one square mile in a number of other county areas.

There are sixty-seven counties, the primary divisions of which are townships, boroughs, towns, and cities. There are no secondary divisions. Philadelphia is co-extensive with Philadelphia County. For a better description of the unincorporated settlements the words village and hamlet are used in listing post offices in the several townships. There are in Pennsylvania 46 cities, 937 boroughs, one town (Bloomsburg), and 1,574 townships. There

are 92 cities and boroughs which have a population of 10,000 or more. Philadelphia, the oldest and largest city in the Commonwealth, and the third in the United States, has a population of 1,950,961, which represents an increase of 127,182, or seven per cent. over that of 1920. Pittsburgh, the second city in size has 669,817, having increased 81,474 or 13.8 per cent. Three other cities have more than 100,000 inhabitants: Scranton, 143,433; Erie, 115,967; and Reading, 111,171. Ten cities have between 50,000 and 100,000, Allentown, 92,563; Wilkes-Barre, 86,626; Altoona, 82,054; Harrisburg, 80,339; Johnstown, 66,993; Lancaster, 59,949; Chester, 59,164; Bethlehem, 57,892; York, 55,254; and McKeesport, 54,632.

The largest percentage of increase in population, 1920 to 1930, was in Delaware County, which gained 61.9 per cent. It also had the largest gain in the period 1910 to 1920, or 46.8 per cent. The largest per cent. of decrease was in Forest County, which lost 30.7 per cent. of its inhabitants in 1920 to 1930. There was only nine-tenths per cent. change in Columbia County, and it lost only two-tenths per cent. in 1920-30. There was an increase in forty-eight counties in 1920-30 and nineteen showed a decrease. Pike county contains the least number of inhabitants per square mile.

One city and five boroughs are located partly in one county and partly in another, as follows: Boroughs of McDonald and Trafford are in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties; Ellwood City is in Beaver and Lawrence; Falls Creek is in Clearfield and Jefferson; Shippensburg is in Cumberland and Franklin; and city of Bethlehem is in Northampton and Lehigh counties.

The urban population, that residing in cities and incorporated boroughs having 2,500 inhabitants or more, is 6,533,511, and the rural inhabitants number 3,097,839. Of the latter group 846,240 are residents of farms, and 2,251,599 are nonfarm inhabitants, nevertheless reside in strictly rural territory.

The total population is found to include 9,192,602 white, 431,257 Negro, and 7,491 other races, among the latter being 3,405 Mexicans, 523 Indians, 2,557 Chinese, 293 Japanese, 614 Filipino, 63 Hindu, 18 Hawaiian, 9 Korean, and 9 Malay inhabitants.

There are 1,986,825 males of military age classified as follows: White 1,868,811, Negro 114,133, other races 3,881. There are 3,078,728 of school age (5 to 20 years), of whom 2,135,688 attend school, or 69.4 per cent. About equal number of boys and girls. There are 240,323 persons over ten years of age classed as illiterate, or 3.1 per cent of the population of that age. Twelve thousand more females than males in this class, and more urban than rural inhabitants.

The foreign-born white stock come from Italy, Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Irish Free State, Russia, England, Austria, Northern Ireland, each accounting for more than 600,000 down to 100,000, in the order named, and those of 50,000 to 100,000 are, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Scotland, Hungary, and Wales; those from 10,000 to 50,000 are Sweden, Canada, France, Rumania, Greece, Switzerland, Palestine and Syria; and from 1,000 to 10,000, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Canada French, Spain, Finland, Netherlands, Latvia, and Turkey; all other counties 29,480.

There are 7,731,060 persons ten years old and over, of whom 3,722,428 are engaged in gainful occupation, as follows: agriculture, 251,443; forestry and fishing, 5,795; extraction of minerals, 327,476; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 1,469,468; transportation, 359,695; trade, 562,940; public service (not elsewhere classified), 73,332; professional service, 247,293; domestic and personal service, 322,245; industry not specified, 102,741.

The productive industries classified according to the number of employees are as follows: metals and metal products; mines and quarries; textiles and textile products; food and kindred products; paper and printing industries; clay, glass, and stone products; chemicals and allied products; leather and rubber goods; lumber; and tobacco. Steam railroads lead among the public utilities, with telegraph and telephone second, then follow electric light, electric railways, gas, water, and steam heat.

There are 136,518 retail stores in Pennsylvania, with total sales of \$4,039,555,807, or a retail sales per capita of \$419.42.

There are thirty-four cities or boroughs which have an annual industrial production over \$25,000,000. The total value of production in 1929 was \$8,002,679,100. In addition, public service companies operating in Pennsylvania did a total business estimated at \$1,454,188,724. The total invested capital in these industries amounted to \$9,993,721,733.

The total number of persons employed by these enterprises was 1,722,537, and they earned in salaries and wages \$2,617,271,128.

There are 172,419 farms in Pennsylvania, valued at \$1,535,484,006. Owners operate 142,283 of these farms, and 85,616 are free from mortgage debt. There are approximately 13,000,000 acres of forests, with a stand of about eleven billion board feet of timber, of which about seventy per cent. is hardwood. There are about 3,300 square miles overlaid with anthracite coal, of which 480 square miles are underlaid with workable coal. The bituminous area is about 12,000 square miles.

The largest limestone valley is in Lancaster County, which is the richest agricultural county in America. The highest altitude for any county is that of Sullivan, and the lowest is Philadelphia. The driest spot in America east of the Rocky Mountains is Monroe County; the wettest is Pike County, which has the greatest number of lakes. The minimum winter temperature in Pennsylvania was on January 5, 1904, when the thermometer at Smethport registered forty-two degrees below zero; the maximum summer temperature was reached August 6, 1918, when it was 108 degrees in the shade at Claysville, Washington County.

ADAMS COUNTY.



ADAMS COUNTY was erected from York County by Act of January 22, 1800. Formation of a new county was agitated as early as March, 1789, when James Cunningham, Jonathan Hoge, and James Johnson were appointed commissioners to fix upon a site for the county seat. This first effort failed as did other similar movements until 1800. The new county was named in honor of John Adams, then President of the United States, who as a member of Continental Congress, lived at York

during the memorable session September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778, when the territory of the present Adams was in York County. There are eleven counties in the United States named Adams, but at least three are named in honor of the younger President, John Quincy Adams. The county seat was located at Gettysburg.

The present county was the scene of some of the tragic events during the boundary dispute with Maryland, and known since as the Cresap War, when Maryland intruders settled on lands within Pennsylvania and refused to remove when their Maryland titles were known to be of no value. The earliest settlers in Adams County were Catholics, who founded the famous Conewago Chapel. An early settler was Andrew Schreiber, in 1733, when he purchased one hundred acres of John Digges for "one hundred pairs of negro shoes." The "Manor of Maske" was located for the Proprietaries in 1739-40, which site had been settled by Scotch-Irish prior to 1736, but the actual lines were not surveyed until January, 1766. This survey covers the borough of Gettysburg, nearly all of the townships of Cumberland and Freedom, one-third of Highland and a portion of Franklin, Butler, Straban, and Mount Joy townships. Another tract was surveyed April 3, 1732, under Maryland authority, called "Carroll's Delight," which contained five thousand acres. It was patented August 8, 1735, when it was known as "Carroll's Tract," and was believed by Maryland authorities to be situated within Frederick County, Maryland.

The area is 528 square miles, and the soil generally fertile and especially suitable for fruit culture and general agriculture. Apple growing and shipping center. Fruit is of exceptional quality and flavor. Deposits of iron ore and limestone. The population is 37,128 of which number 164 are foreign-born whites and 247 Negroes, or 98.9 per cent. are native whites. 10,894 males and 2,733 females are engaged in industry. 99 manufacturing plants with 3,427 employees earned \$2,711,070 in wages and produced products valued at \$11,910,966 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$4,721,220, live stock \$3,349,406, dairy products \$1,196,820, and chicken products \$1,086,093 in 1929. There are eleven boroughs and twenty-one townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

GETTYSBURG—County seat, was incorporated from Cumberland Township, March 10, 1806, and named for James Gettys, founder, whose father had settled there prior to 1767. It was first known as "Marsh Creek Settlement," but the name was changed before 1787. Gettysburg is one of the most interesting of all the historical shrines in America. The scene of the greatest battle of the War of the Rebellion, and marks the point farthest north reached by the main Confederate Army, under General Robert E. Lee. Site of the National Cemetery, where the bodies of 3,512 heroic dead are buried, 979 of which are unknown. Here President Lincoln on November 19, 1863, delivered his immortal address on the occa-



Painting of Battle of Gettysburg by P. F. Rothermel, in Pennsylvania State Museum (Size of Picture Inclusive of Frame, 32 Feet 11½ Inches by 6 Feet 9 Inches)

sion of the dedication. The famous battlefield is a National Military Park, partly owned by the Federal Government, since 1895. It covers thirty-nine square miles of the scene of the main engagement and the cavalry battles to the south and east. More than \$4,000,000 has been expended in laying out the reservation. Historic points are properly marked by nearly three thousand monuments and markers, denoting the exact locations of the various corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and other units, during the three days' battle, July 1-3, 1863, thus preserving this greatest of all American battlefields. Trained guides conduct tourists to the Angle, where the 69th, 71st, and 72d, Pennsylvania regiments, bore the brunt of Pickett's unsuccessful charge; the Round Tops; the Peach Orchard; the Wheatfield; the Stone Wall; the Devil's Den; Culp's Hill; Cemetery Hill; and Seminary Ridge. A magnificent National monument stands in the cemetery, which marks the spot where Lincoln stood to deliver his address. The handsome and imposing Pennsylvania Memorial, dedicated September 27, 1910, contains the figures of all Pennsylvania generals in the battle and a roster of all the Pennsylvanians engaged during the three days. There are also statues of Generals Meade, Reynolds and Hancock. These are some of the conspicuous features of the park area. The story of the battle is told in another chapter.

Gettysburg is also an industrial community where the products are furniture, bricks, tiles, silk, shirts, and fertilizer. Seat of Gettysburg College, the oldest Lutheran college in America, founded in 1832; and the Lutheran Theological Seminary, founded in 1826; and Gettysburg Academy, founded in 1827. Gettysburg was the home of Thaddeus Stevens during an eventful period of his illustrious career. The newspapers are the "Compiler," established 1818, published Fridays, W. Clarence Sheely, editor; "Star and Sentinel," established 1800, Saturdays, Richard Wolff, editor; "Times," established 1904, evenings, Herbert L. Grimm, editor; "Gettysburgian," established 1897, Thursdays, by the students; and "Lutheran Church Quarterly," established 1849.

Population, 5,584.

BOROUGHES.

ABBOTTSTOWN—Incorporated from Berwick Township in 1835, and named for John Abbott, who was an owner of site and laid it out in 1755. Originally called Berwick and incorporated under that name. Chief products, cigars and agricultural crops.

Population, 457.

ARENDTSVILLE—Incorporated from Franklin Township October 8, 1896, and first called "John's Pursuit," laid out by John Arendt August 14, 1810, and when incorporated was named for him. Chief industries barrel factory, lumber and gristmills and agriculture.

Population, 338.



Wooded Road Near Arendtsville

BENDERSVILLE—Incorporated from Menallen Township in 1866, and named for Henry Bender, original owner of site. First settled in 1811, and called Wilsonville.

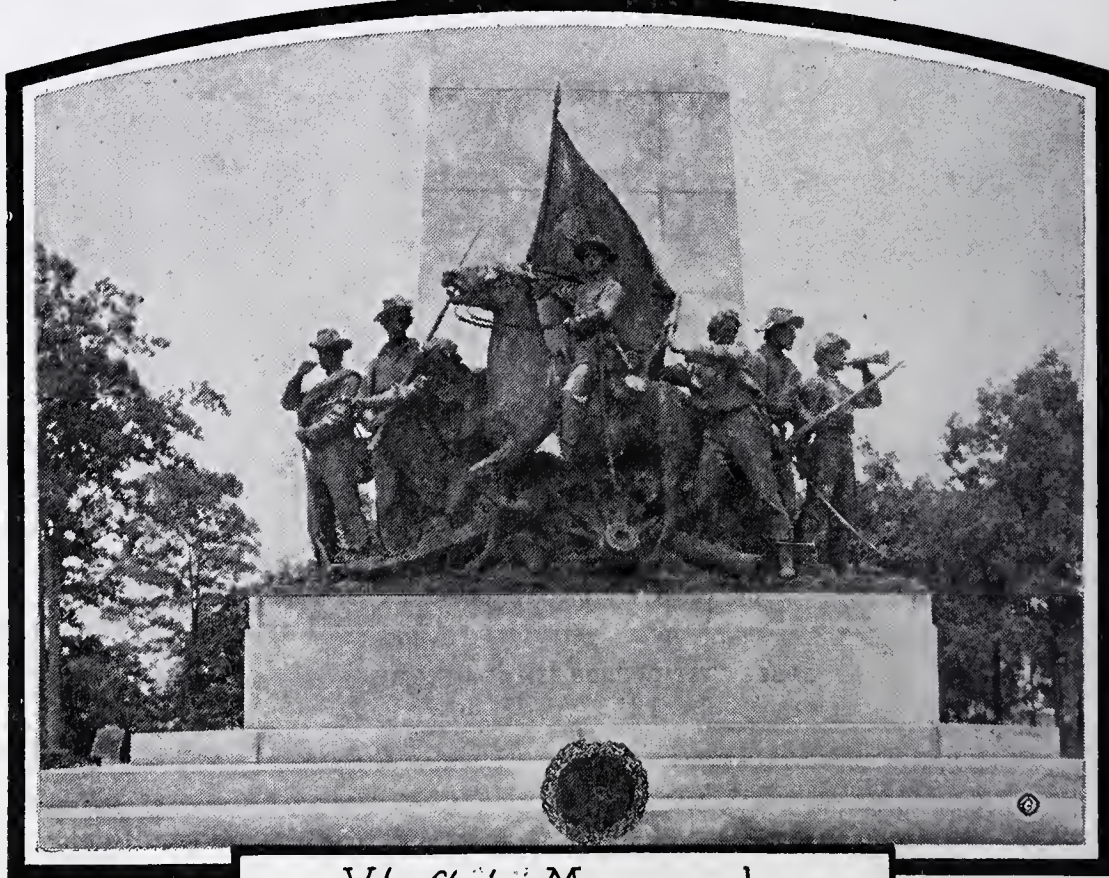
Population, 384.



General Warren



Confederate Avenue - Battlefield
of Gettysburg, Penna.



Virginia Monument

Battlefield Scenes

BIGLERVILLE—Incorporated from Butler Township May 26, 1903. Laid out in 1817, and permanently settled in April, 1843. Agriculture chief industry, and center of the fruit growing district. Canning and evaporating apples, packing and shipping of fruit and fruit trees.

Population, 659.

EAST BERLIN—Incorporated from Hamilton Township in 1879. Settled by John Frankenberger, and named Berlin, when he laid out a town May 8, 1764. First English school in county was opened here in 1769. Chief products, shoes, cigars, shirts, and milk products. The "News-Comet," established 1930, is published Fridays, Earl Wagner, J. Harvey Neely, and C. E. Pearson, editors.

Population, 790.

FAIRFIELD—Incorporated from Hamiltonban Township. Laid out by William Miller in 1801, and called Millerstown. Name changed when it became a borough. Agricultural region.

Population, 337.

LITTLESTOWN—Incorporated from Germany Township in 1864, and named for its founder, Peter Klein, being the English interpretation of his name. Laid out by him in 1765, and first called Petersburg. Chief products shoes, silk, boxes, furniture, cigars, canned goods, foundry products, and agriculture. The "Adams County Independent," established 1888, is published Thursdays, M. W. Naill, editor.

Population, 2,001.

McSHERRYSTOWN—Incorporated from Conewago Township in 1882, and named for Patrick McSherry, who bought the site from the Digges brothers and Charles Carroll, November 14, 1763. A convent school was opened here in 1834, which is now known as St. Joseph's Convent. Chief product, cigars.

Population, 2,050.

NEW OXFORD—Incorporated from Oxford Township August 20, 1874, and named for the township. Laid out by Henry Kuhn in 1792. Chief products are iron and bronze foundries, boots and shoes, cigars, women's coats, wagons, brick, and agriculture. The "Item," established 1879, published Thursdays, Henry J. Smith, editor.

Population, 1,138.

YORK SPRINGS—Formerly Petersburg, was incorporated from Huntington Township August 20, 1868. York Sulphur Springs, near by, was formerly a popular summer resort. A shirt factory and fertile farms produce the employment.

Population, 318.

TOWNSHIPS.

BERWICK—An original township, erected when part of York County. Borough of Abbottstown, and village of Pigeon Hills.

Population, 654.

BUTLER—Erected from Franklin and Menallen townships August 20, 1849. Deposits of iron ore, chief industry is agriculture. Borough of Biglerville, and villages of Beechersville, Center Mills, Menallen, Gurnsey, Table Rock, and Goldenville.

Population, 1,134.

CONEWAGO—An original township, erected May 25, 1801, when part of York County, and originally called Digges Choice. Name changed in 1730 for its stream. Limestone, slate, iron ore. Borough of McSherrystown, and villages of McSherry, Mt. Pleasant, Edgegrove, and Brushtown.

Population, 2,015.

CUMBERLAND—An original township. Settled in 1733-35 by Irish peasantry. Thaddeus Stevens represented Adams County in General Assembly when the common school system was adopted by act of April 1, 1834. Borough of Gettysburg, county seat, and the great battlefield of Gettysburg, and villages of Greenmount and Sedgwick.

Population, 1,551.

FRANKLIN—An original township. It was from Buchanan Valley, in this township, that Mary Jamison was captured by Indians, April 5, 1758, and who became the most celebrated of all Indian captives, known as "the White Woman of the Genesee." The Bard family was also carried off about the same time. Deposits of iron ore, limestone and fertile soil. The borough of Arendtsville, villages of Cashtown, Mummasburg, McKnightstown, Orrtanna, Buchanan Valley, Tillie (now called Seven Stars), Sheeley's, Hilltown, Bridgeport, Graeffenburg, Trust.

Population, 1,908.

FREEDOM—Erected from Liberty Township January 22, 1838. Part of "Manor of Maske" in 1740. Settled by Irish squatters. Villages of Fairplay, Hoffman Mill.

Population, 407.

GERMANY—An original township. Digges Choice, which occupied part of township dates from October 14, 1727. Dudley Digges was murdered by Jacob Kitzmiller February 26, 1752. Germans settled the township 1733 to 1752. Borough of Littlestown, villages of Georgetown, Kingsdale.

Population, 843.

HAMILTON—Erected from Berwick Township August 20, 1810, and named for Alexander Hamilton. Borough of East Berlin, and villages of Crosskeys, Green Ridge, and Waldheim.

Population, 595.

HAMILTONBAN—An original township. "Carroll's Delight" occupied part of the township. Borough of Fairfield, and villages of Fountain Dale, Cold Spring, Marshalls, Virginia Mills, Mt. Hope, Moria Furnace, Greenstone, Iron Springs, Sprenkles, and Aram.

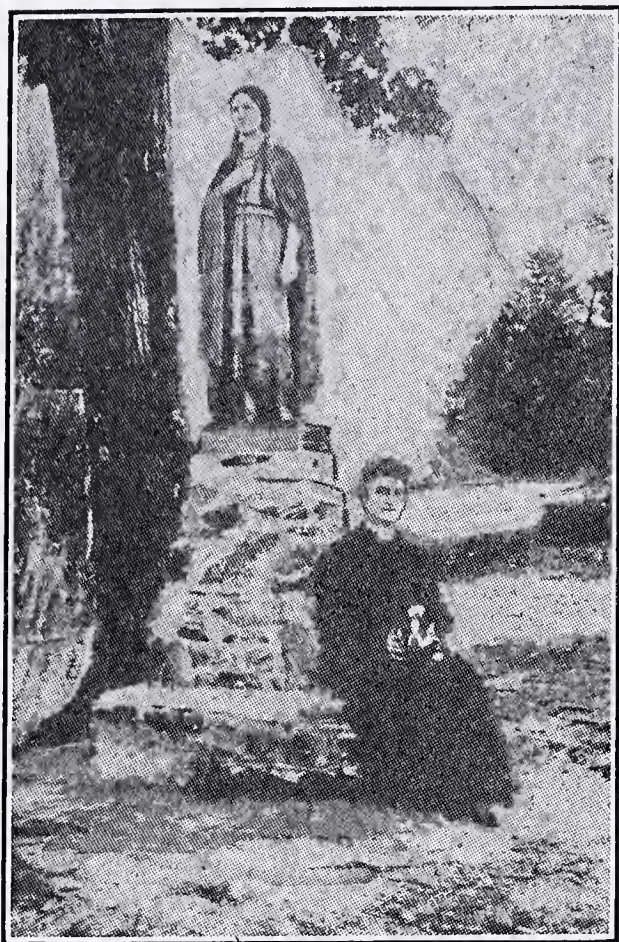
Population, 1,453.

HIGHLAND—Erected from Cumberland, Franklin, and Hamiltonban townships, November 16, 1863. Originally part of "Manor of Maske." Villages of Knoxlyn and Carr Hill.

Population, 396.

HUNTINGTON—An original township. Captain Samuel Brady, the noted Indian fighter and hero of the Revolution resided in this township prior to the Revolution. Borough of York Springs, and villages of Idaville, Gargol, Limerock Mill, and Boulder.

Population, 1,296.



Statue of "White Squaw" at Orrtanna



Between Gettysburg and Harrisburg

LATIMORE—Erected from Huntington, Warrington, and Monaghan townships August 19, 1807, and named for its stream. Villages of Mechanicsville, Latimore, Deardorff's Mill, Bermudian, and Pondtown Mill.

Population, 849.

LIBERTY—Erected from Hamiltonban Township August 25, 1800. Part of Manor of Maske in township. Villages of Zora and Haycock.
Population, 682.

MENALLEN—An original township. Coal and iron have both been mined. Borough of Bendersville, villages of Flora Dale, Wenksville, Brysonia, Peach Glen, Boyd, Aspers, with tile and flour mill, and Bendersville Station.
Population, 1,441.

MOUNT JOY—An original township. Villages of Germantown, Two Taverns, and Barlow.
Population, 1,165.

MOUNT PLEASANT—An original township. Several forts were built in the township in 1755. Villages of Bonneauville, Whitehall, Square Corner, Cedar Ridge, Brush Run, Centennial, and Mount Rock.
Population, 1,729.

OXFORD—Erected from Berwick Township April 19, 1847. Samuel Lilly purchased land in "Digge's Choice" in 1730, at what is now Irishtown. Borough of New Oxford, villages of Irishtown, Heroutford, Bittinger, Berlin Junction.
Population, 960.

READING—An original township. Villages of Hampton and Round Hill.
Population, 961.

STRABAN—An original township. Part of the area was embraced in Manor of Maske. Villages of Hunterstown, New Chester, Guldens, Granite, Plainview.
Population, 1,357.

TYRONE—An original township. Villages of Heidlersburg, Gardners Station, Ariosa, Idaville Station.
Population, 823.

UNION—Erected from Conewago, Germany, and Mount Pleasant townships January 25, 1841. Many German redemptioners settled here 1735-52. Villages of Sells, Church Station, Lefevre.
Population, 803.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.



ALLEGHENY COUNTY was erected by Act of September 24, 1788, out of Westmoreland and Washington counties, and named for the Allegheny River. It is a Delaware Indian word meaning "fair water." One of the ten counties in Pennsylvania which bear Indian names. In 1789 an additional part of Washington County was annexed; and by Act of April 3, 1792, the Erie Triangle, consisting of nearly 200,000 acres on Lake Erie, was purchased from the Federal Government and declared to be a part

of Allegheny County. These extended limits of the county were subsequently reduced by the erection of the counties west and north of the Allegheny River. The present area is 725 square miles, with a population of 1,374,410 is second only to Philadelphia County. The seat of justice is Pittsburgh, scene of the struggle which culminated in the final withdrawal of the French, and the occupation of Fort Duquesne, November 25, 1758, which event fixed the destiny of the Colonies as a nucleus of an English-speaking Nation. But this coveted region did not long remain in the hands of the English, for Virginia and Pennsylvania stoutly contended for its possession, which was not finally determined until the close of the war for independence. Thus the Indians, the English, the French, the English again, Virginia, and Pennsylvania have in turn governed this region of which Allegheny County is the center.

There are 123 minor governmental divisions in Allegheny County, most of which are, geographically, integral with Pittsburgh. Situated at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, which here unite and form the Ohio River, this district is one of the richest bituminous coal and natural gas fields in the world, and is known as "The Workshop of the World." Here one-fifth of the Nation's pig iron, one-fourth of its steel, one-sixth of its glass, and a large percentage of its prepared food products, cork and aluminum products, electrical equipment, machinery, railroad supplies, petroleum products, and chemicals are produced. The natural gas consumed in the Pittsburgh District represents one-eighth of the national output of this fuel. This district contains the country's greatest bituminous coal fields, the world's greatest coke plants, and is a fertile agricultural region which produces more than twenty millions value in crops annually. The waterways of the county are accessible to 8,000 miles of navigable rivers. The "New Orleans" was launched at Pittsburgh, in 1811, the first steamboat to ever run on western waters. Twenty-five railroads with 271 agency stations, and a thousand miles of electric railway trackage over which systems of transportation Greater Pittsburgh moves annually two and one-fourth million cars of products and thirty-five million tons of river traffic.

The larger of two National Forest reservations is in this county. It embraces 105,534 acres.

With a population of 1,374,410, there are 227,536 foreign-born whites, 83,326 Negroes, and 693 of other races, or 77.3 per cent. are native whites. 421,298 males and 115,799 females are engaged in industry. There are 1,957 manufacturing plants, employing 156,098 operatives who earned \$264,282,974 in wages and turned out products valued at \$1,403,145,558 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$2,973,034; live stock, \$2,156,916; dairy products, \$1,435,912; and chicken products, \$786,600 in 1929. There are four cities, sixty-four boroughs and fifty-three townships in the county.



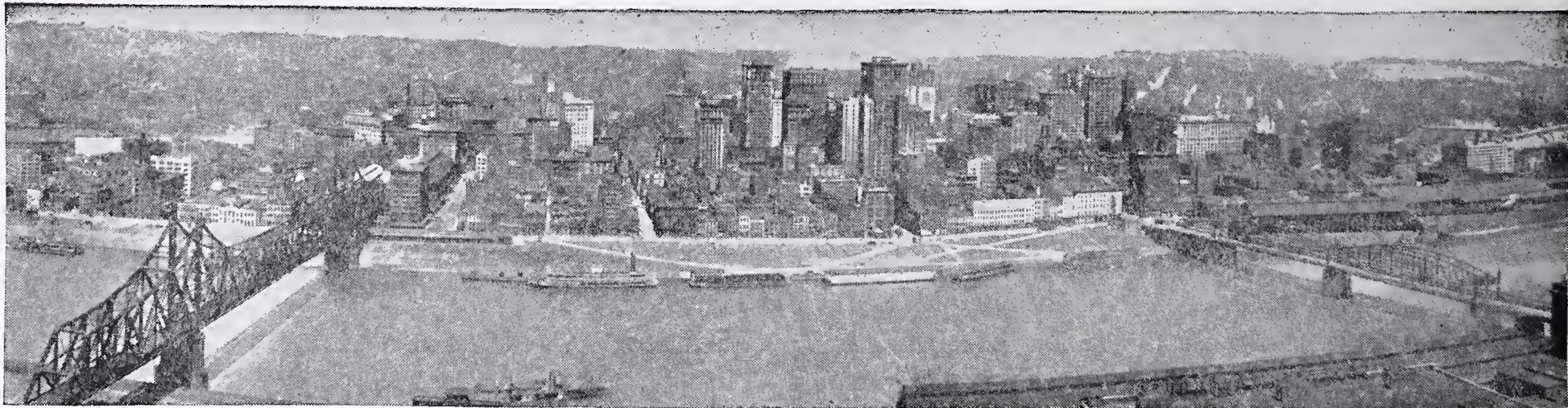
View of Pittsburgh From South Side

Within the Greater Pittsburgh District many of the greatest industrial plants are located. These include the largest iron and steel plants, largest aluminum finishing plant in the world, second largest electric manufacturing plant and air brake works in the country, largest glass and cork products plants in the country, as well as great foundries and manufacturing plants for food products, electrical conduits, tubes, pipes, fittings, bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, nails, sanitary equipment, vanadium, and other rare metals, and only two States consume more industrial power than Greater Pittsburgh. The "Iron City" is the beehive of the world's industry. More tonnage is produced here than in New York and London combined. The tonnage of the Ohio River at this point exceeds the annual tonnage of the Panama Canal by more than 4,000,000 tons. Within this Greater Pittsburgh District 2,250,000 cars of products are loaded annually, these, if placed end to end would occupy a track 18,000 miles long, or six tracks stretched from Boston to San Francisco. To move the products of this district alone requires the service of 175 freight trains every day, or one long train every eight minutes. The district is also a great educational center, long time noted for its institutions devoted to art, science, and religion.

The history of Pittsburgh is more interesting. On April 17, 1754, Ensign Ward, who was in command of the Virginia Militia erecting a fortress, was surprised by the appearance of French soldiers, who landed, planted their cannon, and summoned the English to surrender. The French soon demolished the unfinished fort and built in its place a much larger and better one, calling it Fort Duquesne, in honor of Marquis Duquesne, the French Governor of Canada. This was the actual beginning of what is now Pittsburgh, but there followed many stirring conflicts for permanent possession of the site at the "Forks of the Ohio." The visitations of Washington and Braddock's campaign are told in other chapters. When General Forbes, the brave English officer, invested Fort Duquesne, November 25, 1758, he marched into a place which had been abandoned by the French, and instead of a formidable fortress, it was nothing but a mass of smoldering ruins. The enemy, after burning the barracks and storehouses, had blown up the fortifications. Forbes' first care was to provide a better defense and shelter for the troops, and a strong stockade was built, which he named Pittsburgh, in honor of England's great Minister William Pitt. A stronger fort was subsequently erected which was known as Fort Pitt, and which continued until after the Revolutionary War to be the western base of the military department.

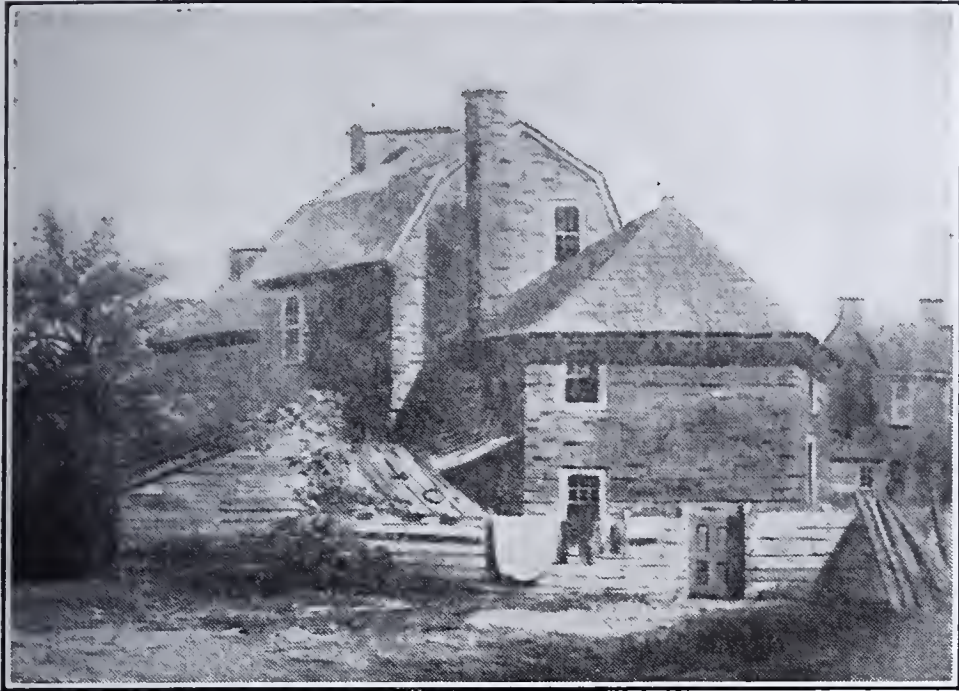
COUNTY SEAT.

PITTSBURGH—The first town of Pittsburgh was built near Fort Pitt in 1760. In a very carefully prepared list of houses and inhabitants outside of the fort, headed "A Return of the Number of Houses of the Names of the Owners, and Number of the Names of the Owners and Number of Men, Women, and Children in each House, Fort Pitt, April 14, 1761," the number of inhabitants given was 233, with the addition of ninety-five officers, soldiers and their families residing in the town, making the whole number 328, and 104 houses. The lower town was nearer the fort, the upper on higher ground, principally along the bank of the Monongahela, extending as far as the present Market Street. This town enjoyed comparative quiet until the Pontiac War of 1763, when Fort Pitt was completely surrounded by the savage foe and the garrison reduced to dire straits until relieved by Colonel Henry Bouquet.



Golden Triangle of Pittsburgh

The second town of Pittsburgh was laid out in 1765 by Colonel John Campbell, by permission of the commandant of Fort Pitt. It comprised ground bounded by present Water, Second, and Ferry streets. Campbell's plan of lots was subsequently incorporated, unal-



Old Blockhouse at Fort Pitt

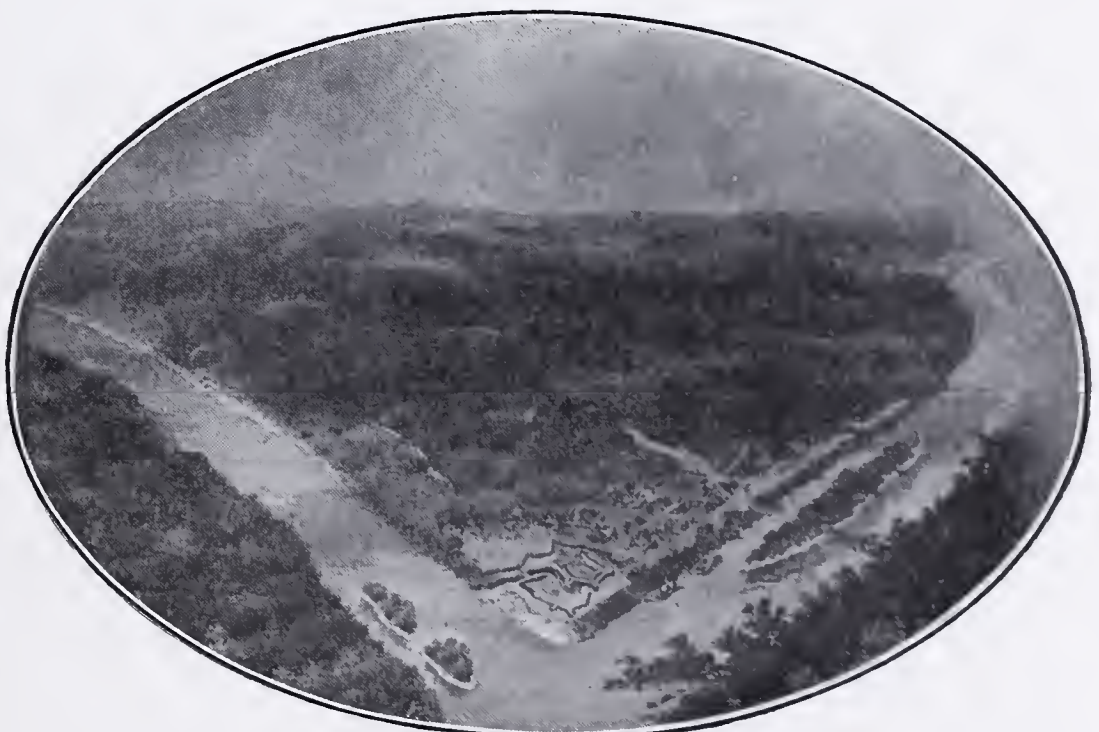
tered, in the survey made by George Woods for the Penns in 1784, and is known as the "Old Military Plan." Several of these houses, built of hewn logs, and weather-boarded, stood until recently, and the old redoubt of Colonel Bouquet, built in 1764, remains the most valued relic of the pre-Revolutionary days in western Pennsylvania. The little building is of brick, five-sided, with two floors and loop holes on each. Two underground passages connected with the fort and the Monongahela River. This building is owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, who keep it in repair. It was the gift of Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, in 1894.

During the Revolution the Assembly confiscated the property of the Penn family, excepting certain manors and other property which the proprietaries held in their private capacities by devise, purchase, or descent. The Manor of Pittsburgh contained 5,766 acres, and is embraced in the present city of Pittsburgh, now containing fifty-three square miles. This was surveyed March 27, 1769, and remained the property of the Penns. In 1784 Tench Francis, of Philadelphia, as agent for the proprietaries, laid out this manor in town and outlots, which found ready sale and by 1786 there were one hundred houses and five hundred population. The fur trade was still the most important, although the general business was improving. The first newspaper west of the Allegheny Mountains was established about this time; the "Pittsburgh Gazette," first published July 29, 1786.

Pittsburgh was incorporated as a borough April 22, 1794, and by that date events of importance were transpiring. The galley "President Adams" was launched May 19, 1798, the first vessel built at Pittsburgh competent for a sea voyage; the "Senator Ross" was launched the following spring. These were built by the Government in preparation for the threatened war with France. The first glass works were put in operation by James O'Hara and Isaac Craig in 1797, the first real manufacturing venture in Pittsburgh. The first paper mill west of the Alleghenies was started the same year. The first bank in this part of Pennsylvania was opened for business January 1, 1804.

Steamboat navigation on western waters began at Pittsburgh on March 24, 1811, when the steamboat "New Orleans" was launched, and a second such boat was christened "The Comet" and launched in 1813. Many ships, brigs and schooners were built here. It was an important trade. The first canal boat west of the mountains was the "General Abner Lacock," built at Appollo; she had dining service, berths and a large freight capacity. The first railroad entered Pittsburgh in the fall of 1834, on the completion of the portage railroad.

Pittsburgh became a city March 18, 1816, with Major Ebenezer Denny the first mayor.



Pittsburgh in 1760

The first great consolidation was effected March 29, 1872, when the South Side was united with the city. This brought into the corporate limits the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby, Allentown, St. Clair, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, Mount Washington, Union, West Pittsburgh, and Temperanceville. The city of Allegheny was consolidated with Pittsburgh, December 7, 1907; and since 1910 parts of Baldwin and Ross townships, and the boroughs of Spring Garden, Elliott, Esplen, Montooth, Sheriden, and West Liberty, and Sterrett Township have been annexed. The most recent consolidations were effected when the boroughs of Carrick, Hays, Knoxville, Overbrook, St. Clair, and Westwood, and the townships of Chartiers, Lower St. Clair, and Union were annexed to the city. Since 1920 parts of Swissvale and of Mifflin, Penn, Reserve, and Ross townships and all of Ross Township have been annexed. The population of the city is 669,817.

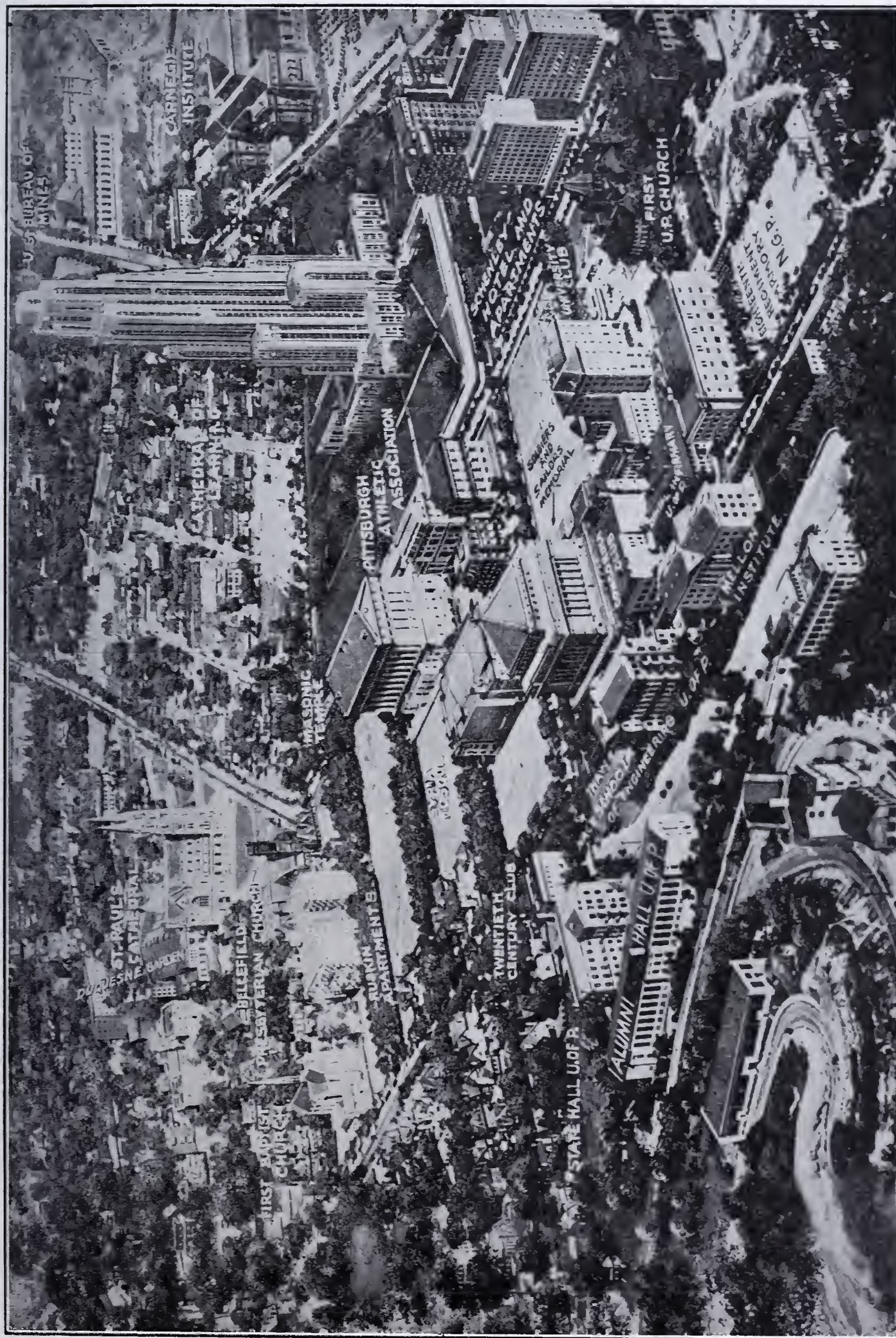
The preëminence of Pittsburgh as an industrial center has overshadowed other features which give it high rank among the leading cities of the world. Its growth has been at a uniform rate and not by leaps and bounds, or simply by annexations. Allegheny County has doubled its population in thirty years.

The proud historical record has been related in other chapters; as the scene of some of the most important events in American history, relics and documents of these early days have been preserved by the worthy institutions of the city, many of which are housed in the magnificent building of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania. There are four renowned institutions of learning in the University of Pittsburgh, incorporated as Western University of Pennsylvania, February 18, 1819; Carnegie Institute of Technology, Duquesne University, and Pennsylvania College for Women. There are also the Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh Academy, and Carnegie Institute, which latter houses the Carnegie Museum, one of the four great museums of America, also the Department of Fine Arts and Carnegie Music Hall. Allegheny Observatory is one of the important astronomical observatories of the United States; it contains a lens which is the third largest in America, but unequalled for celestial photography, and made by the late John D. Brashear, Pittsburgh's world-famous lens maker. The Mellon Institute of Industrial Research is another Pittsburgh institution which enjoys an international reputation for the excellence and scope of its research. The first National Convention of the Republican party convened here February 22, 1856. It should be remembered that the experiments of Directors Langley and Keeler were carried on at the Allegheny Observatory, here they did their greatest work and contributed some of the most valuable experiments in aeronautics. Another important institutional center is in the Schenley Farms District, here are to be seen Memorial Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh Stadium, Forbes Field, Masonic Temple, Syria Mosque, Pittsburgh Athletic Club, Webster Hall, Twentieth Century Club (Women's), University Club, Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and many other great buildings. There are sixteen public parks in the city, containing 1,332 acres, with numerous amusement centers, and nineteen country and golf clubs, including a magnificent municipal course. North and South parks are in the environs, and embrace more than double the area of the city parks.

The Liberty Tubes are the longest vehicular tubes in the world, and were the first of their kind, over a mile in length, to be built exclusively for vehicles with a separate tube for traffic in each direction. So many large bridges span the rivers that Pittsburgh has been called the "City of Bridges." There are twelve bridges over these rivers in the downtown business section alone.

Radio stations KDKA, KQV, WCAE, WJAS, and WWSW broadcast from the city.

The newspapers are as follows: The "Post-Gazette," established as the Pittsburgh "Gazette" in 1786, Oliver J. Keller, editor; the "Press," established 1884, Edward T. Leech, editor; the "Sun-Telegraph," established 1927, H. M. Bitner, editor; and the following other dailies: "Legal Journal and Law Bulletin," established 1853, George J. Campbell, editor; "Amerikanski Srboran" (Serbian), established 1900; "Pittsburczanin" (Polish), established 1920, V. L. Alski, editor; and "Volksblatt und Freiheits Freund" (German), established 1834, K. Kende, editor. There are fifty-two weekly publications, of which five are trade journals, three labor, two society, two collegiate, and one each legal, financial, agricultural, medical, and educational; two each are Roman Catholic, Methodist, and United Presbyterian, and one Presbyterian; four are Slovak, three Hungarian, two each Jewish, Polish,



Schenley Farms District, Pittsburgh, an Institutional Center Initiated by E. E. Nicola

and Italian; and one each Bohemian, Ukranian, Greek, Russian, and German. The remainder are local weekly newspapers. There are nine semi-monthly magazines, three being collegiate, two trade journals, two Slovak, one Welsh, and one of city affairs. Of the thirty-seven monthly publications twenty-five are trade journals, four religious, three fraternal, two collegiate, two educational, and one each music and arts. Eight quarterly magazines of which number six are religious, and one each collegiate and historical.

CITIES.

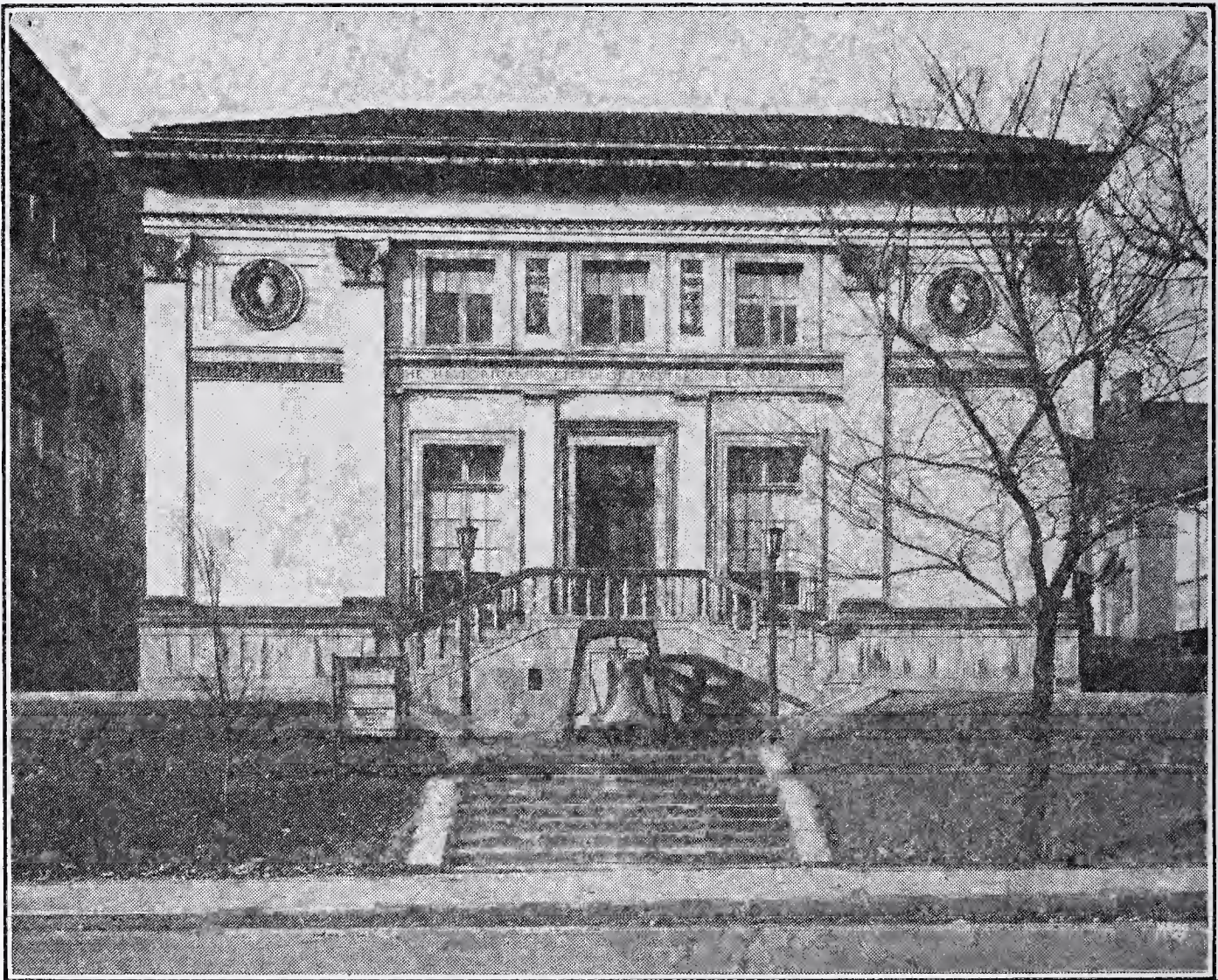
CLAIRTON—Was organized as a borough from part of Jefferson Township April 25, 1903, and when the boroughs of Wilson and North Clairton were consolidated with Clairton, the city of Clairton was chartered January 1, 1922. The name is derived from the name of Samuel Sinclair, owner of the original site. The chief products are steel, coal and coke, and their by-products, gas wells, and dairy products. The "Progress," established 1918, is published Thursdays, Hugh F. Eames, editor.

Population, 15,291.

DUQUESNE—Formerly called "McKees Choice," "Ross Commons," and "German-town," is now named for Fort Duquesne. Settled in 1789. Incorporated as a borough September 12, 1891; chartered as a city in 1910. One of the largest plants of the United States Steel Company is located here, as are large textile mills, rug factory and chemical works. The "Times," established 1904, is published Fridays, William J. Filcer, editor; and the "Magyar Egyhaz," established 1922, Thursdays, Endre Sebestyen, editor.

Population, 21,396.

McKEESPORT—Was first settled by David McKee in 1756, and named in his honor. In 1769 he established a ferry across the rivers Monongahela and Youghiogeny at their



Western Pennsylvania Historical Society Building

confluence. His two sons, David and Robert, secured title to 844 acres of the present site of the city the same year, and the former's son, John, became one of the largest owners of land in the county. The town was laid out in 1795; incorporated as a borough from

Versailles Township, September 3, 1842; chartered as a city in 1890. An industrial center with chief products steel tubes and pipe, tin plate, radiators, sewer pipe, tiles, foundry products, pig iron, candy, cigars, fire brick, coal, gas, and lumber. The "News," established 1884, daily, W. D. Mansfield, editor; and "Provita" (Slovak-Rusin Catholic), and "Samostatnost-Independence" (Slovak) are published weekly.

Population, 54,632.

BOROUGHES.

ASPINWALL—Incorporated from O'Hara Township in 1893. Iron and steel industries are chief resources.

Population, 4,263.

AVALON—Formerly the borough of West Bellevue, which was incorporated from Kilbuck Township December 9, 1874, and name changed in 1894 to Avalon. First settler was John Taylor before 1800. When the railroad was built the station here was called Birmingham, but changed when incorporated to West Bellevue. Residential center.

Population, 5,940.

BELLEVUE—Was incorporated from Ross Township September 7, 1867, and named for the French version of the name of the Ohio River. Residential center with coal and iron mines, and steamboat connections, which make it as well a busy community. The "City and Suburban Life," established 1901, is published Fridays, J. W. Vickerman, editor.

Population, 10,252.

BEN AVON—Incorporated from Kilbuck Township January, 1891. Residential community.

Population, 2,472.

BEN AVON HEIGHTS—Incorporated from Kilbuck Township, and contiguous to borough of Avalon. Residential.

Population, 265.

BLAWNOX—Incorporated from O'Hara Township in 1926.

Population, 2,186.

BRACKENRIDGE—Incorporated September 21, 1901, and named for Henry Morgan Brackenridge, one of the principal business men, and a grandson of Judge Henry Marie Brackenridge. Chief industrial plants are coal, steel and glass works.

Population, 6,250.

BRADDOCK—Incorporated from what is now Braddock Township, in 1867. Site of the celebrated battleground where General Braddock suffered his ignominious defeat, July 9, 1755. Seat of Greer's Business College, and the oldest Carnegie Library. Carnegie Steel Company is the chief industry. The "News Herald," established 1886, is published daily, Harry H. Kelly, editor; the "Free Press," established 1922, Frank T. Finton, editor; and the "Journal," established 1919, Tuesdays and Fridays, James L. Quinn, editor.

Population, 19,329.

BRADFORD WOODS—Incorporated from Marshall Township May 3, 1915.

Population, 370.

BRENTWOOD—Incorporated from Baldwin Township in 1917. Residential district.

Population, 5,381.

BRIDGEVILLE—Incorporated from Upper St. Clair Township in 1901. Chief products are bricks, bolts, glass and vanadium products, steel boxes, flash lamps, rolling mill, coal, oil, and gas. The "News," established 1926, is published Fridays, F. P. Cavanaugh, editor.

Population, 3,939.

CARNEGIE—Incorporated from a consolidation of Mansfield and Chartiers boroughs in Scott Township, March 1, 1894, and named in honor of Andrew Carnegie, the great steel magnate. Chief industries are iron and steel works, lead, petroleum, and coal shipping.

The "Signal-Item," established 1873, is published Thursdays, Charles L. Knepper, editor; and the "Union," established 1888, Thursdays, Robert M. Chilton, editor.

Population, 12,497.

CASTLE SHANNON—Incorporated from Baldwin, Bethel, and Mount Lebanon townships, December 20, 1919.

Population, 3,810.

CHALFANT—Incorporated from Wilkins Township, June 11, 1901.

Population, 1,192.

CHESWICK—Incorporated from Springdale Township, in 1902.

Population, 1,053.

CORAOPOLIS—Incorporated from Moon Township June 7, 1886. Settled by Andrew Montour, noted Indian, son of the celebrated Madame Montour. Robert Vance settled here before the Revolutionary War and the post office was named Vance Fort; later known as Middletown, and when incorporated was named in honor of Cora, daughter of Thomas F. Watson, local resident. The chief industries are iron and steel foundries, manganese steel, springs, nuts, bolts, glass, and chemical works, and oil and gas. The "Record," established 1906, is published Fridays, Charles W. Roll, editor.

Population, 10,724.

CRAFTON—Formerly the Indian village of Killiman. Incorporated January 8, 1894, and named in honor of James S. Craft, owner of the original site. The chief products are water heaters, stoves, automatic scales and coal. The "Chartiers Valley Life," established 1923, is published Thursdays, D. T. Jones, editor.

Population, 7,004.

DORMONT—Incorporated from Scott Township in 1909. Residential section.

Population, 13,190.

DRAVOSBURG—Incorporated from Mifflin Township, March 21, 1903. Named in honor of John F. Dravo, pioneer coal operator.

Population, 2,391.

EAST MCKEESPORT—Incorporated from North Versailles Township December 14, 1895.

Population, 2,922.

EAST PITTSBURGH—Incorporated from Braddock and Wilkins townships in 1895. The immense Westinghouse plants are located here.

Population, 6,214.

EDGEWOOD—Incorporated from Sterrett and Wilkins townships in 1888. Residential district.

Population, 4,821.

EDGEWORTH—Incorporated from Leet Township in 1904. Named for female academy destroyed by fire. Chief product is machinery.

Population, 1,679.

ELIZABETH—Is the oldest settlement in the county next to Pittsburgh. First settlers arrived prior to 1769. Laid out as a town in 1787, and named by Colonel Stephen Bayard in honor of his bride, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Aeneas Mackay. Incorporated as borough from Forward Township, April 5, 1834. Chief industry is coal mining, with some agriculture. The "Herald," established 1871, is published Wednesdays, F. C. McGinley, editor.

Population, 7,479.

EMSWORTH—Incorporated from Kilbuck Township in 1897. Residential district.

Population, 2,709.

ETNA—Formerly Stewartsville, and included the borough of Sharpville. Settled by General William Wilkins. In 1832 the "Etna Furnace" was blown in, and from that moment the place has been noted for its iron and steel industries. The name was changed to that of the furnace when the borough was incorporated from Shaler Township, September 16, 1868.

Population, 7,493.

FOREST HILLS—Incorporated from Braddock and Wilkins townships in 1920.

Population, 4,549.

GLASSPORT—Incorporated from Port Vue Township in 1902, and named for the United States Glass Company, established there in 1888. There are other industries.

Population, 8,390.

GLENFIELD—Formerly Camden, incorporated from Aleppo Township December 4, 1875. Matting mills provide chief employment.

Population, 950.

GREENTREE—Incorporated from Union Township July 14, 1885. A suburban residential section.

Population, 1,457.

HAYSVILLE—Incorporated from Aleppo Township in 1902.

Population, 192.

HEIDELBERG—Incorporated in 1893.

Population, 2,130.

HOMESTEAD—Incorporated from Mifflin Township September 18, 1880. Laid out in 1871 by the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company, and named for it. Seat of the most important plant of the United States Steel Corporation. Here the great iron masters, Carnegie, Schwab, Frick, Gary, and others were prominent in the industry of the town. Fatal riots occurred here July 6, 1892, which required the National Guard to quell. The other products are mill machinery, refractory products, airplane propellers, valves, etc. The "Messenger," established 1880, is published daily, Bert F. Kline, editor; "The American Russian Falcon" (Slovak), established 1914, Tuesdays, Peter J. Maezko, editor; and "Amerikansky Russky Viestnik" (Slovak), established 1892, Thursdays, Jurij Thegza, editor.

Population, 20,141.

INGRAM—Incorporated from part of Chartiers Township in 1902. Settled in 1823 by Thomas Ingram.

Population, 3,866.

LEETSDALE—Incorporated from Leet Township in 1904, and named for the township.

Population, 2,774.

LIBERTY—Incorporated from Port Vue Township September 7, 1912.

Population, 906.

MCDONALD—Only partly in North Fayette Township, Allegheny County, and will be listed in Washington County.

McKEES ROCKS—Formerly Chartiers, named for the creek upon which it is situated and where Peter Chartier, the celebrated half-breed Indian trader settled at an early date, and for whom the creek was also named. This land was granted in 1764 to Alexander McKee, an Indian agent at Pittsburgh until the Revolution. As there is a high rock where the river bends the place was called McKees Rocks. Incorporated as borough from Stowe Township, March 15, 1892. Important manufacturing center. Chief products are pressed steel cars, railroad car shops, coal, gas, and agriculture. The "Gazette," established 1872, is published Thursdays, Will J. Blatz, editor.

Population, 18,116.

MILLVALE—Incorporated from Shaler Township and borough of Duquesne February 13, 1868. The original site of Allegheny County Poor Farm. Named for the industrial nature of the place. The chief products are from the extensive rolling mills, and boilers, saws, tinware, boxes, stampings, and toys. The "Valley Journal," established 1901, is published Fridays, F. A. Campbell, editor.

Population, 8,166.

MOUNT OLIVER—Incorporated from Lower St. Clair Township November 9, 1892, and probably named for Oliver Ormsby, an extensive land owner, whose estate was divided among his eight children, and originally called Ormsby. Residential district.

Population, 7,071.

MUNHALL—Incorporated from Mifflin Township, in 1900, and named for Captain John Munhall by the railroad company to which he gave the right of way through his land. This town is sometimes called the richest borough in the world. Here Carnegie, Phipps & Company, and later Carnegie Steel Company planted their great works.

Population, 12,995.

NORTH BRADDOCK—Incorporated from Braddock Township in 1897. Named, as was Braddock, from the site of the battlefield of Braddock's defeat. Industries are iron and steel works.

Population, 16,782.

OAKDALE—Incorporated from North and South Fayette townships September, 1872. The chief products are from its oil wells and coal mines. There are also cork and asbestos works. Seat of Oakdale Classical and Normal Academy, and Boys Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania. The "Times," established 1895 is published Saturdays, Delmont Phillips, editor.

Population, 1,703.

OAKMONT—Incorporated from the borough of Verona in Penn Township in 1889. A residential section.

Population, 6,027.

OSBORNE—Incorporated from Aleppo Township March 10, 1883. Formerly called Glen Osborne. Residential district.

Population, 506.

PITCAIRN—Incorporated from part of Patton Township June 9, 1891. Laid out by Pennsylvania Railroad Company as the site of its extensive yards and repair shops, and named in honor of Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division. Other products are brass castings, refractory products, coal and gas. The "Herald," established 1892, is published Thursdays, Fred W. Oakley, editor.

Population, 6,317.

PORT VUE—Incorporated from Liberty Township September 20, 1892.

Population, 3,510.

RANKIN—Incorporated from Braddock Township in 1892. Named in honor of Thomas Rankin, its first resident, who settled there in 1870. One of the wealthiest boroughs in the United States on account of its immense iron and steel plants.

Population, 7,956.

ROSSLYN FARMS—Incorporated from Robinson Township May 10, 1913.

Population, 334.

SEWICKLEY—Incorporated from Sewickley Township July 6, 1853, and named for an Indian tribe. Steamboat connections. Ethelbert W. Nevin, famous composer, was born at "Vineacre," in this place, November 25, 1862. Seat Sewickley Academy. Residential section. The "Herald," established 1903, is published Fridays, Daniel E. Nevin, editor.

Population, 5,599.

SHARPSBURG—Incorporated from O'Hara and Shaler townships, March 26, 1842. Named for James Sharp, original owner of the site, who settled there in 1826, and established a popular hotel around which the town developed. An industrial district, the chief products being steel wire, stoves, lead, varnish, glass, rolling mills, machine shops, oil can and lubricating oil factories, coal mines, oil wells. The "Sharpsburg and Etna Herald," established 1878, is published Fridays, E. A. Schultz, editor.

Population, 8,642.

SPRINGDALE—Incorporated from Springdale Township in 1906. Coal mines, steel works, glass and glue factories.

Population, 4,781.

SWISSVALE—Incorporated from Braddock Township July 30, 1898, and named for James Swisshelm on whose farm the town was built up. Switch and signal works, batteries, glass, crucibles, forgings, dies, foundry products, brooms, gas, etc. The "Home News," established 1913, is published Thursdays, Robert Hempel, editor.

Population, 16,029.

TARENTUM—Incorporated from East Deer and Frazer townships March 7, 1842. Laid out as a town 1829 by Judge Henry M. Brackenridge. Chief products are steel, glass, glass bottles, paper, coal, and gas. The "Valley Daily News," established 1904, is published daily, George D. Stuart, editor.

Population, 9,551.

THORNBURG—Incorporated from Robinson Township in 1909.

Population, 327.

TRAFFORD—Is given in Westmoreland County.

TURTLE CREEK—Incorporated from Patton and Wilkins townships July 25, 1892, and named for the creek upon which it is situated. Part of the Westinghouse plant is located here. Other products are furniture, building construction and coal. The "Independent," established 1913, is published Thursdays, George Norris, editor.

Population, 10,690.

VERONA—Incorporated from Plum and Penn townships May 10, 1871. The Allegheny Railroad shops, steel foundries, tool, rolled and structural steel plants and coal. The "Leader," established 1908, is published Fridays, John S. Wolfe, editor.

Population, 4,376.

VERSAILLES—Incorporated from South Versailles Township December 19, 1892.

Population, 2,473.

WALL—Formerly Wall Station, incorporated from North Versailles Township in 1904. Pennsylvania Railroad shops located here.

Population, 2,236.

WEST ELIZABETH—Incorporated from Jefferson Township May 3, 1848. Laid out as a village in 1833. Residential district.

Population, 1,074.

WEST HOMESTEAD—Incorporated from Mifflin Township in 1900. In Homestead industrial district.

Population, 3,552.

WEST VIEW—Incorporated March 18, 1905.

Population, 6,028.

WHITAKER—Incorporated in 1906. In Homestead industrial district.

Population, 2,072.

WILKINSBURG—Formerly McNairsville, incorporated from Wilkins Township December 2, 1887. Named in honor of William Wilkins, prominent jurist, statesman, and diplo-

mat. An industrial district and popular as a residential zone. Home for Aged Protestant Women located here. The "Progress," established 1921, is published Fridays, Clark W. Kelly, editor.

Population, 29,639.

WILMERDING—Incorporated from Patton and North Versailles townships 1890. Named for the wife of Major William B. Negley. Westinghouse Air Brake Company and coal mines. The "Westinghouse Valley News," established 1896, is published Thursdays, Edwin K. McKay, editor.

Population, 6,291.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALEPPO—Erected from Kilbuck Township June 7, 1876. Boroughs of Glenfield, Haysville, and Osborne, and village of Burgunda.

Population, 419.

BALDWIN—Erected from St. Clair and Mifflin townships February 24, 1844. Boroughs of Brentwood, Castle Shannon and Overbrook, and villages of Englehartville, Fairhaven, Baldwin, Oak Station, Prevost, Pine Grove, Redman Mills, Option, Grove Station, Surgeon Hill, Carrick, and White Hall.

Population, 6,371.

BETHEL—Erected from Snowden Township June 7, 1886. Named after a meeting-house of that name. Part of the borough of Castle Shannon and villages of Library and Local.

Population, 5,482.

BRADDOCK—Erected March 9, 1885. Settled in 1753, and named after the battle of July 9, 1755. Boroughs of Braddock, North Braddock, Swissvale, Edgewood, Rankin, and part of Forest Hills, and villages of Bessemer, Hawkins, City Farm Station, and Copeland.

Population, 1,794.

COLLIER—Erected June 7, 1875. Settled in 1770. Coal mining. Villages Woodville, Walker, Ewingsville, Fort Pitt Station, Hickman, Gregg, Beechmont, and Rosevale.

Population, 6,091.

CRESCENT—Erected from Moon Township in 1855. Formerly called "Forks of Flougherty," from stream of that name. Settled in 1794. Village of Shousetown. Agricultural district.

Population, 1,107.

EAST DEER—Erected from Deer Township in 1836. Part of the borough of Tarentum and villages of Creighton, Hites and Paterson.

Population, 3,928.

ELIZABETH—An original township. Coal mining. Villages of Buena Vista, Boston, Blytheville, Smithdale, Taylor, Douglass, Frank, Hilldale, VanKirk, Lovedale, Duncan, Coulters, and Greenock.

Population, 7,479.

FAWN—Erected from East Deer Township March 28, 1858. Agricultural region. Village of Millerstown.

Population, 912.

FINDLAY—Erected from Moon Township in 1822, and named in honor of Governor William Findlay. Coal and coke industries. Villages of Imperial, Clinton, Cliff Mine, McMinn, Virsoix, and Jefferytown.

Population, 2,775.

FORWARD—Erected from Elizabeth Township March 29, 1869, and named in honor of Walter Forward, distinguished jurist and foremost citizen. Coal mining. Borough of Elizabeth and villages of Mustard, Gambles, Sunnyside, Manown, Milesville, Monongahela City Station, Brownsdale, Elkhorn, Wallace, Bunola, Parke.

Population, 3,626.

FRANKLIN—Erected from Ohio Township August, 1823, and named for the great statesman. Villages of Franklin, Fairmont, Boyne, Ingomar, and Mount Union.

Population, 1,031.

FRAZER—Erected in 1920. Named for Hon. Robert S. Frazer, justice of the Supreme Court. Part of borough of Tarentum.

Population, 1,639.

HAMPTON—Erected from McCandless, West Deer and Indiana townships, February 16, 1861. Villages of Hazel, Talley Cavey, Wildwood, Lancelot, Semple, Bryant, Herron, and DeHaven.

Population, 3,333.

HARMAR—Erected from Indiana Township June 8, 1875, and named for General Josiah Harmar. Villages of Harmarsville, Deer Creek, Denny, and Fulton Ferry Station.

Population, 2,703.

HARRISON—Erected from Fawn Township in 1863, and named for President William Henry Harrison. Part of borough of Tarentum and villages of Natrona, Salt Works, Sligo, Karns, Brackenbridge Station, Birdville.

Population, 12,387.

INDIANA—Erected from Pitt Township December 26, 1805. Agricultural region. Villages of Dorseyville and Rural Ridge.

Population, 3,131.

JEFFERSON—Erected from St. Clair and Mifflin townships January, 1828, and named for President Thomas Jefferson. Coal and limestone products. City of Clairton, borough of West Elizabeth, and villages of Hawkins, Mendelssohn, Coal Valley, Peters Creek, Blair, Wylie, Jones Station, Walton, Calmity, Gill Hall, Cochran Mill, Lang and Beamville.

Population, 4,138.

KENNEDY—Erected from Stowe Township. Borough of McKees Rocks is within its limits.

Population, 1,311.

KILBUCK—Erected from Ohio Township March 9, 1869, and named for celebrated Indian, who was friendly to the English. Seat Western Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane at Dixmont. Boroughs of Avalon, Ben Avon, Ben Avon Heights, and Emworth.

Population, 1,651.

LEET—Erected from Sewickley Township June 26, 1869, and named in honor of Jonathan Leet, State surveyor. Boroughs of Sewickley, Leetsdale, and Edgeworth, and villages of Shields, Quaker Valley, and Fair Oaks.

Population, 1,272.

LINCOLN—Erected from Elizabeth Township March 29, 1869, and named for the martyred President. Coal and refractory products. Villages of Coursin, Belle Ridge, and Reynoldton.

Population, 678.

MARSHALL—Erected from Franklin Township June 3, 1863. Named for T. M. Marshall, Esquire. Borough of Bradford Woods and village of Thornhill.

Population, 1,265.

MCCANDLESS—Erected as Taylor Township from part of Pine Township March 22, 1851, and name changed in honor of William McCandless, judge of the county. Villages of Keown and Oak Grove.

Population, 2,653.

MIFFLIN—An original township, named in honor of Governor Thomas Mifflin. City of Duquesne, boroughs of Homestead, Munhall, Dravosburg, and Hays, and villages of Hope Church, Willock, New England, Camden, Cochran, Oliver, Thomson, Green Springs, Homeville, and Cosgrave.

Population, 8,167.

MOON—Erected from territory annexed from Washington County in 1790. Borough of Coraopolis and villages of Moon, Carnot, Enslow, Groveton, Wilson, Beers, Lashell, Henselville, Stoop Ferry. Coal and coke products.

Population, 2,900.

MOUNT LEBANON—Erected from Scott Township in 1920. Part of borough of Castle Shannon and villages of Mount Lebanon and Arlington.

Population, 13,403.

NEVILLE—Erected from Moon, Fayette, Robinson and Ohio townships April 8, 1865. Named for the distinguished general. It comprises Montour's Island, owned by General John Neville. Agricultural region. Village of Neville Station.

Population, 1,532.

NORTH FAYETTE—Erected when Fayette Township was divided March 16, 1842. Settled in 1774. Part of borough of Oakdale and villages of Imperial, Noblestown, Fayetteville, Beech Cliff, North Star, Cliff Mine, McMinn, Shireland.

Population, 3,510.

NORTH VERSAILLES—Erected from Versailles Township in September, 1869. Boroughs of Wilmerding, East McKeesport, Wall, and Turtle Creek, and villages of Brinton, Port Perry, Demmler, Dewey, and Wallurba.

Population, 5,668.

O'HARA—Erected from Indiana Township June 8, 1875. Named in honor of Colonel James O'Hara, pioneer glass manufacturer and distinguished citizen. Boroughs Sharpsburg, Blawnox, and Aspinwall and villages of Hoboken, Huling, Montrose, Powers Run, Sumner, Ross and Guyasuta.

Population, 5,127.

OHIO—Erected from Pitt Township September, 1803. Named for the river. Agricultural region. Villages of Stonedale, Blackburn and Duffs Mills.

Population, 500.

PATTON—Erected from Plum Township March 4, 1849. Borough Pitcairn, parts of Turtle Creek and Wilmerding, and villages of Monroeville and Clugston.

Population, 4,687.

PENN—Erected from Wilkins Township July 8, 1850, and first named McNair, which was changed to Penn, in honor of the Founder. Borough of Oakmont and part of Verona and villages of Nadine, White Ash, Hodi, Job, Shady Creek, Plum Creek, and North Bessemer.

Population, 13,337.

PINE—Erected in 1796. Named for its creek. Agricultural region. Villages of Wexford, Mount Pleasant, and West Union.

Population, 937.

PLUM—Erected from Pitt Township June, 1789, and named for its Creek. Coal mining. Parts of boroughs of Verona and Oakmont and villages of Logans Ferry, McAbee, Morath, Haffey, Milltown, New Texas, Unity, Trestle, Negley, and McLaughlin.

Population, 6,339.



Logans Ferry, Allegheny County

RESERVE—Erected from Ross Township, October, 1835, and so named as it was a reserved portion of the township. Site of fort built during the Revolution on old Lang farm. Villages of Mutzig, Spring Garden, Willow Grove, and Bennett Station.

Population, 31,081.

RICHLAND—Erected from West Deer and Pine townships. Agricultural region. Villages of Gibsonia, Bakertown, and Gundaker.

Population, 1,805.

ROBINSON—Erected from Fayette Township June, 1801. Coal, coke, lead, and steel products. Boroughs of Rosslyn Farms and Thornburg, and villages of Palmerville, Gayly, Pike, Remington, Summitville, Beacon, Ewing Mills, Guy Run, Forest Grove, and Groveton.

Population, 3,970.

ROSS—An original township, erected on Northside Ohio River, November, 1809, and named for Hon. James Ross, eminent citizen. Former borough of Bellevue and villages of Ross, Perryville, Evergreen, and West View.

Population, 8,581.

SCOTT—Erected from Upper St. Clair Township June 29, 1861. Boroughs of Carnegie and Dormont and villages of Glendale, Leasdale, Woodville, Mount Lebanon, Arlington, Joint, and Borland.

Population, 6,203.

SEWICKLEY—Erected from Ohio Township June 28, 1854. Borough of Sewickley within its limits.

Population, 314.

SEWICKLEY HEIGHTS—Erected from Sewickley Township. Agricultural region. No villages.

Population, 982.

SHALER—Erected as Marion Township, March 20, 1847. Name changed in honor of Charles Shaler, judge of the county. Boroughs of Etna and Millvale and part of Sharpsburg and villages of Glenshaw, Wittmer and Elfinwild.

Population, 9,573.

SNOWDEN—Erected from Jefferson and Upper St. Clair townships October 6, 1845. Villages of Snowden, Epton, Wallace, Broughton, and Curry.

Population, 4,396.

SOUTH FAYETTE—Erected when Fayette Township was divided March 16, 1842. Coal and coke products. Villages of Herriottsville, Federal, Beechmont, Cuddy, Sturgeon, Morgan, Boyce, Marshalsea, Gradatim, Gladden, Trevesky, Sygan, Hastings, and Reissing.

Population, 9,147.

SOUTH VERSAILLES—Erected from Versailles Township September, 1869. Coal and coke products. Borough of Versailles and villages of Emblem, Ellrod, and Alpsville.

Population, 336.

SPRINGDALE—Erected from Pitts Township in 1874. Borough of Cheswick and Springdale and villages of Colfax and Bouquet Station.

Population, 4,781.

STOWE—Erected from Robinson Township, December, 1869. Boroughs of McKees Rocks and villages of Moon Run, Duff, Davis Island Station, Debold, Clever and Aiken. Iron and steel products.

Population, 13,368.

UPPPER ST. CLAIR—Erected from St. Clair Township in 1806. Settled in 1769. Coal mining. Borough of Bridgeville and villages of Essen, Borland, Upper St. Clair, Sodom, Beadling, and Moorhead.

Population, 1,947.

VERSAILLES—Erected as an original township. Coal and gas. City of McKeesport and villages of Christy Park and Riverton.

Population, 3,955.

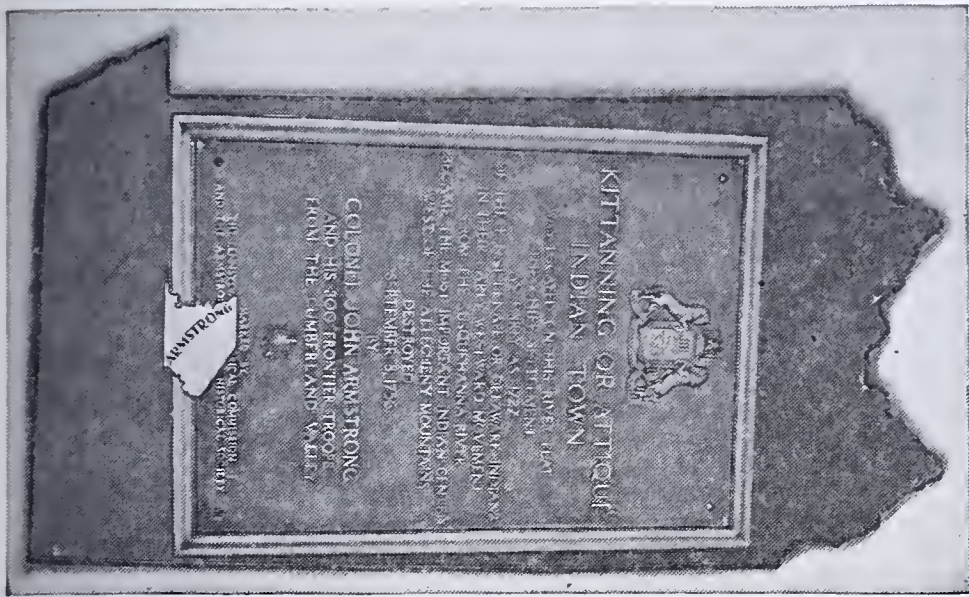
WEST DEER—Erected from Deer Township in 1836. Oil and gas. Villages of Lewis, Culmerville, Rural Ridge, and Saxonburg.

Population, 6,461.

WILKINS—Erected from Pitt Township November 10, 1821. Named for Judge William Wilkins. Boroughs of Wilksburg, Chalfant, and Turtle Creek, and village of Linhart. Coal mining.

Population, 4,127.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.



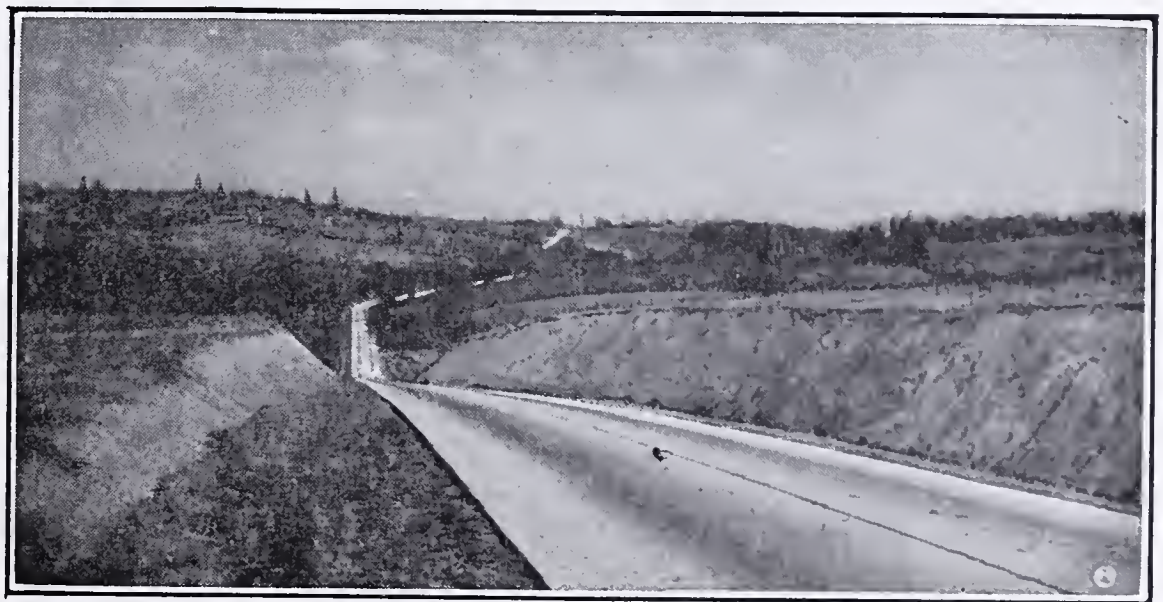
ARMSTRONG was one of eight counties erected by Act of March 12, 1800, completing the organization of the northwestern corner of the State. The territory was taken from Lycoming, Allegheny, and Westmoreland counties. It contains 653 square miles, more than two-thirds of which is under cultivation. Named in honor of Colonel John Armstrong, of Carlisle, who led the successful expedition against the Indian town of Kittanning, September 8, 1756, the story of which exploit is told in another

chapter. A boulder and bronze tablet commemorate this event, and mark the site in the borough of Kittanning. Armstrong County was also the scene of important military operations of Colonel Daniel Brodhead, in command at Fort Pitt, and of many of the thrilling exploits of Captain Samuel Brady, during the Revolutionary War. The success of Brady's enterprises made white settlements in the locality possible.

James Sloan, James Mathews, and Alexander Walker were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat and organize the county. The former Indian town of Kittanning was selected and in 1803 the town was laid out by George Ross, and the county fully organized for judicial purposes by 1805. Many of the early pioneers were Germans from the eastern section of Pennsylvania, who soon transformed the wilderness into an attractive place to live.

The Allegheny River is the largest stream flowing through the county, separating it into two parts of unequal size. This stream was considered by the Indians and the French as identical with the Ohio. The Kiskiminetas River forms the southern boundary, emptying into the Allegheny at the junction of Armstrong with Butler, Allegheny, and Westmoreland counties, near Freeport. The old Pennsylvania Canal, crossing the Allegheny about one mile north of Freeport, passed through the town.

The county is rich in mineral resources, bituminous and cannel coal, natural gas, and oil form the principal industry. Clay, clay products, plate glass, limestone and sandstone create a considerable portion of the natural wealth. Iron was produced in successful operations until a recent period, and oil was struck in October, 1865. Fine farming lands on bottoms and hills. The population of the county in 1930 was 79,298, of whom 6,562 were foreign-born white, 1,136 Negroes, or 90.2 per cent. native whites; 22,695 males and 3,070 females are



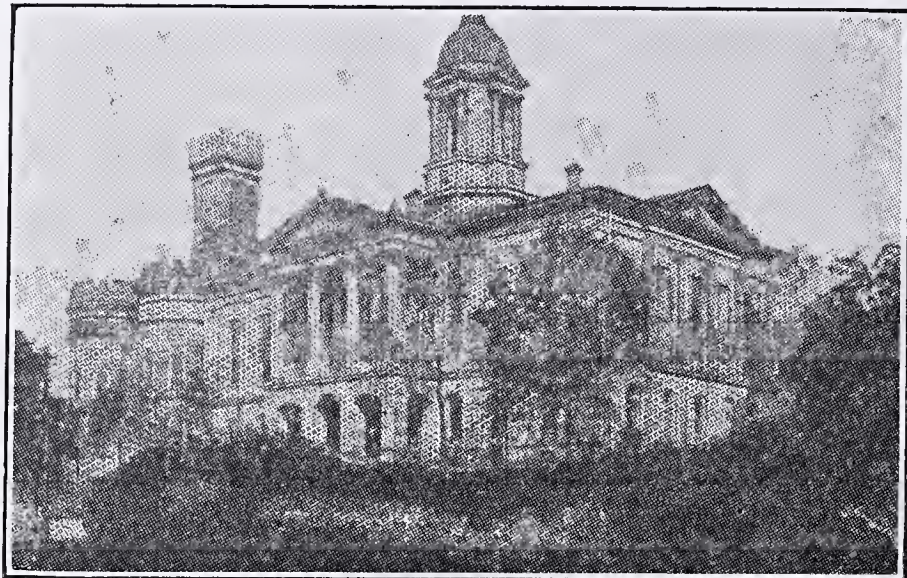
Armstrong County, Between Kittanning and Butler

engaged in industry, who raised \$2,074,214 farm crops in 1929, and in the seventy-nine manufacturing plants, 5,453 operatives, produced \$31,325,239 in products and received in wages

\$8,078,683. The value of live stock in 1929 was \$2,136,378, dairy products, \$757,925, and chicken products \$527,501.

There are seventeen boroughs and twenty-eight townships in the county.

COUNTY SEAT.



Court House

KITTANNING, the original county seat, takes its name from its situation, a corruption of the Indian "Kit-hannink," "the town on the great river," the "Kit-hanna," or "great river," meaning the Allegheny. This important Indian town was on the great trail, called the "Kittanning Path," which led across the mountains to the present Huntingdon. Later it was the site of one of the chain of French forts, extending *via* Venango and Fort LeBoeuf to Presque Isle.

The land in the neighborhood of Kittanning remained for many years in possession of the Armstrong family, and when the

county was organized, a son of the famous old General Armstrong, made a partial donation of the site of the town to the new county. The town was laid out in 1804, and incorporated as a borough in 1821. The chief industries are face and fire brick, plate glass, tile, pottery ware, machine shops and foundries (the first visible typewriter in the world was built here). Deposits of iron, fire clay, limestone and bituminous coal. Agriculture. The publications include "Armstrong Democrat and Sentinel-Times," established 1864, published Thursdays, and "Simpsons Daily Leader-Times," established 1909, published week days; and the "Tribune," established 1896, and published Fridays.

Population, 7,808.

BOROUGHES.

APOLLO—Incorporated from Kiskiminetas Township, was laid out in 1815 by William Johnston and J. R. Speer, and named Warren, after an old Indian trader of that name, as the site was then known as "Warren's Sleeping Place." A post office was established in 1827, and Dr. Robert McKisson, the first physician, suggested the name Apollo, when it was learned Warren had already been given another post office, and as such it was incorporated March 15, 1848. The chief industries are steel, steel drums, sheet openers, chemicals, cement products, coal, gas, and limestone. Agriculture is valuable industry. The "News-Record," established 1895, published Fridays, S. S. Baldrige, editor; and the "Sentinel," established 1907, published Fridays, E. W. and C. C. Hildebrand, editors.

Population, 3,406.

APPLEWOLD—Incorporated from East Franklin Township, in 1899. Is the suburban residence of Kittanning citizens.

Population, 477.

ATWOOD—Incorporated from Cowanshannock Township in 1884, and named at its settlement at the beginning of a woods. It was incorporated June 3, 1885.

Population, 135.

DAYTON—Was incorporated from Wayne Township, in 1873. It was a settlement at an early date but not named until 1850. Chief industry is coal mining.

Population, 857.

ELDERTON—Was laid out as the village of Middletown by Robert J. Elder in 1822. It was incorporated from Plum Creek Township, in 1859. Seat of Elderton Academy.

Population, 311.

FORD CITY—Was named in honor of Captain John B. Ford, "the father of the plate glass industry in America," who selected this site, in 1887, on account of its accessibility to natural gas wells, for his mammoth plate glass works, among the largest in the world,

making this the center of the industry in America. Incorporated in 1889, from Manor Township. There are also potteries and other industries.

Population, 6,127.

FORD CLIFF—Was incorporated from Manor Township in 1922.

Population, 607.

FREEPORT—Was laid out by William and David Todd in 1796, and was long called Toddstown, in spite of the fact that founders desired it to be called Freeport, as they intended the site to be a free port for all river craft. Incorporated as a borough in 1833, from South Buffalo Township. The industries consist of planing and flour mills, brick plants, and considerable agriculture. The "Journal" established in 1876, is published Fridays, by Charles and Jefferson McKee, editors, sons of the founder, the late R. B. McKee.

Population, 2,772.

JOHNETTA—Was established as a residence for the employees of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company in 1892, this being the principal industry. Charter surrendered and now part of Gilpin Township.

LEECHBURG—Was settled in 1828 by David Leech; incorporated March 22, 1850. The chief industries are steel, sheet iron, shovel, oil, paint, shingle, planing and flour mills, cement block works, foundry and machine shops, coal mines and natural gas wells. The "Advance," established 1886, published Fridays, S. M. Wray, editor.

Population, 4,489.

MANORVILLE—Named for Appleby Manor, owned by the Penns, was laid out in 1854, incorporated in 1866, from Manor Township. The chief industries are electric shops, power house, oil, sand, and river gravel. Limestone quarries and agriculture.

Population, 608.

NORTH APOLLO—Was organized from Kiskiminetas Township, and incorporated in 1930. Agricultural and industrial.

Population, 1,485.

PARKER CITY—Formerly Lawrenceburg, name changed at time of the oil boom; incorporated 1873, from Hovey Township. Center of the Armstrong, Butler, and Clarion oil regions. Chief industry oil traffic, glass works, flooring and lumber mills, gas wells. The "Phoenix" established 1874, published Fridays, G. A. Needle, Jr., editor.

Population, 902.

RURAL VALLEY—Incorporated from Cowanshannock Township, in 1900, and named for natural landscape; first settled in 1835 by John Patterson, and others. Coal mining and lumber industries, planing and flour mills form the industry. The rich valley is well adapted to agriculture. The "Advance," established 1901, published Wednesdays, H. O. Peters, editor.

Population, 948.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM—Incorporated from Mahoning Township, in 1874. Founded as a town in 1854. Residential section.

Population, 469.

WEST KITTANNING—Was laid out as the village of Bellville in 1855. Incorporated in 1900, from East Franklin Township. Residential.

Population, 1,005.

WORTHINGTON—Was laid out as a town in 1811, first called Mount Lorenzo. Incorporated in 1855, from West Franklin Township. Buffalo woolen mills, and other enterprises.

Population, 661.

TOWNSHIPS.

BETHEL—Erected from Allegheny, Parks and Gilpin townships in 1878. Villages of Loganport, Center Valley, Neale, Glen, Kelly, and Tunnelville.

Population, 848.

BOGGS—Erected from Pine Township in 1878. Villages of Goheenville, Slabtown, Mosgrove, and Ore Hill Station.

Population, 850.

BRADY'S BEND—Derives its name from a large bend in the river and Captain Samuel Brady, who, tradition says, had an encounter with Indians on the site of a former large iron works. Settled in 1784; township erected April 16, 1845. Limestone mining chief industry. Villages of Brady's Bend and Kaylor.

Population, 1,986.

BURRELL—Was organized from Kittanning, Kiskiminetas and Plum Creek townships in 1855. Villages of Cochran's Mills, Mateer and Brick Church.

Population, 666.

CADOGAN—Was organized from North Buffalo Township in 1922. Village of Cadogan.

Population, 884.

COWANSHANNOCK—Organized from Kittanning, Plum Creek, and Wayne townships in 1848. Largest in territory and population in the county. First settled in 1768. Coal mine and brick works abound. Boroughs of Rural Valley and Atwood, and villages of Blanco, Meredith, Barnard, Smeltzer, Margaret, Green Oak, Hoosick's Mills, Lumstead, Nu Mine, Sagamore, and Yatesboro.

Population, 5,919.

EAST FRANKLIN—Erected in 1868 from Buffalo and Sugar Creek townships. Named for Dr. Benjamin Franklin. West Kittanning and Applewold boroughs within its limits. Villages of Cowanville, Walkchalk, Montgomeryville, West Musgrove, Adrian, Bridgeburg, Cowan, and Furnace Run.

Population, 2,932.

GILPIN—Erected from Allegheny Township in 1878. Borough of Leechburg, and villages of Johnetta (formerly a borough), Bagdad, Alladin, White Rock, Donley, Schenley, and Godfrey.

Population, 2,979.

HOVEY—Erected from Perry Township in 1870. Northernmost projection of the county. Borough of Parker City.

Population, 139.

KISKIMINETAS—Organized out of old Allegheny Township in 1831; named for the river which forms its southern boundary, an Indian word meaning "make daylight." First settled in 1750. Boroughs of Apollo and North Apollo, and villages of Equitable, Shady Plain, Maysville, Long Run, Edmon, Hicksville, Spring Church, Cherry Lane, and Avonmore Station.

Population, 3,123.

KITTANNING—Original township, but reduced to very small territory. Settled in 1786. Villages of Shay, Pyrra, Blanket Hill, and Rockville.

Population, 909.

MADISON—Erected from Toby and Red Bank townships in 1837; named in honor of President Madison. First settled in 1824. Villages of Deanville, Widnoon, Tidal, Kellersburg, Rimer, Cosmus, Hooks, St. Charles, and Chickasaw.

Population, 1,731.

MAHONING—Erected from Madison, Pine, Wayne, and Redbank townships in 1851. Settled in 1787. Largest vein of cannel coal in the United States under this township. South Bethlehem borough, and villages of Mahoning Furnace, Putneyville, Seminole, Colwell, Thayerton, Climax, and Oakland.

Population, 2,456.

MANOR—Erected from Kittanning Township in 1849. Settled in 1769. Named from Appleby Manor, owned by the Penns. Boroughs of Ford City, Ford Cliff, and Manorville, and villages of Rosston, Garretts Run, McGrann, McCain, and Edgewood.

Population, 3,762.

NORTH BUFFALO—Was erected together with South Buffalo from the residue of old Buffalo Township, in 1847. Settled in 1800. Villages of North Buffalo, McHaddon, Sistersville, Center Hill, and West Ford City.

Population, 1,282.

PARKS—Erected from old Allegheny Township, December 26, 1878. Named in honor of Robert Parks, early landowner. Villages of Dime and North Vandegrift.

Population, 2,576.

PERRY—Erected from Sugar Creek Township in 1845. Settled in 1796. Borough of Queenstown annexed to township between 1910 and 1920. Villages of Queenstown, Hillville, and Fredericksburg.

Population, 482.

PINE—Erected from Kittanning Township June 20, 1836. Named for creek forming its northern border. Villages of Templeton, Dee, and Mahoning.

Population, 998.

PLUM CREEK—One of the six original townships. Settled 1788. Elderton borough and villages of Whitesburg and Gastown.

Population, 1,295.

RAYBURN—Erected from Valley Township, in 1890, last township to be formed in the county. Settled 1784. Borough of Kittanning, county seat, and villages of Cowanshannock, Mosgrove, Gosford, Ewing, and Space's Corners.

Population, 1,718.

RED BANK—An original township, erected September 18, 1806. Settled 1807. Named for creek of that name. Villages of New Salem, Pierce, McWilliams, Mayport, McGregor, Nitro, Reddinger, Mt. Tabor, North Freedom, Hawthorne Station, Eddyville, Independence, and Oak Ridge.

Population, 2,006.

SOUTH BEND—Organized from Kiskiminetas and Plum Creek townships in 1867. Villages of Girty, South Bend, Olivet, and Idaho.

Population, 654.

SOUTH BUFFALO—Organized from old Buffalo Township in 1847. Borough of Freeport, and villages of Clinton, McVile, Boggsville, Balser, Kerr, Knapps, Iron Bridge, Barge, Dock Hollow, and Slate Lick, seat of Slate Lick Classical Institute.

Population, 1,673.

SUGAR CREEK—An original township from which five others have been taken. Villages of Adams, Sugar Creek, Foster Mills, Greenville, and Browns Cross Roads.

Population, 771.

VALLEY—Erected from Cowanshannock Township in 1855. Settled in 1807. Villages of West Valley and Oscar.

Population, 356.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Sugar Creek Township in 1858. Settled 1771. Villages of Van Buren, Wattersonville, Sherret, Dickey, West Templeton, Reesdale, Frick's Corners, Morrows Corners, and West Mahoning.

Population, 1,057.

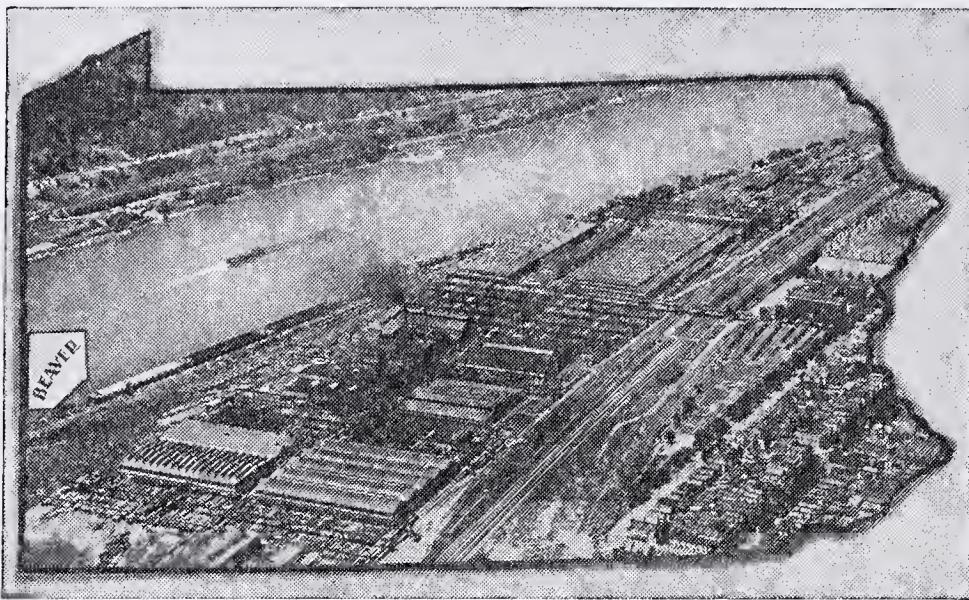
WAYNE—Erected from Plum Creek Township in 1821. Named in honor of General Anthony Wayne. Dayton borough, seat of Dayton Avocational-Training School, and villages of Belknap, Echo, Muff, McCrey Furnace, Phoenix, Milton, and Concord Hill.

Population, 1,146.

WEST FRANKLIN—Erected from Buffalo and Sugar Creek townships in 1868. Settled 1790. Borough of Worthington, and villages of Buffalo Mills, Nichola, Buffalo Creek, and Craigsville.

Population, 1,327.

BEAVER COUNTY.



BEAVER was one of eight counties erected by the Act of March 12, 1800. The territory was taken from Allegheny and Washington, and was named for the Big Beaver Creek flowing through it. The area is 429 square miles. It was in the track of the earliest French explorers towards the Mississippi Valley, and, at a later period, scene of the heroic labors of the Jesuit and Moravian missionaries, who established their missions on the banks of the Beaver River. Here many of the noted Indian chiefs lived

and here important treaty conferences were held between them and the Colonial governments of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Act designated "the town on the site of Fort McIntosh" as the county seat. The Ohio River flows through the southern portion of the county, and Beaver River, which empties into it, is formed by the Mahoning River and Shenango. These streams comprise important links in the proposed Ohio and Lake Erie ship canal. Near Smith's Ferry, on the north bank of the Ohio, is a large group of sandstone rocks upon which are many fine specimens of Indian pictographs.

The county is rich in bituminous coal veins, cannel coal, limestone, gas and oil, and nearly eighty per cent. of the soil is fertile. The population is 149,062, of which number, 26,704 are foreign-born white, and 5,933 Negroes, or only 77.9 per cent. are native whites. 46,142 males and 7,323 females are engaged in industry. 208 manufacturing plants with 28,434 employees, earned \$47,765,801 in wages and produced goods valued at \$294,772,430 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,427,442; live stock \$1,542,865; dairy products \$846,791; and chicken products \$389,978.

The county contains the city of Beaver Falls, twenty-seven boroughs and twenty-seven townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

BEAVER—County seat, was the site of Fort McIntosh, built in 1778 by General Lachlan McIntosh, and named in his honor. Site of Fort Beaver, built by the French in 1754. Former site of Shingastown named for the king of the Delaware tribe. On September 28, 1791, Governor Mifflin approved an Act of the General Assembly, which provided for the laying out of a town on public lands known as the "Beaver Reservation." It was surveyed and laid out in town lots in 1792-93 and named Beavertown. The county seat was fixed at Beavertown, but the name was changed to Beaver. Incorporated March 29, 1802, from part of Brighton



Canal Locks on Ohio River, Beaver County

Township. Beaver College and Musical Institute, incorporated December 28, 1853. The town is a residential community, with but few industrial establishments. The newspapers are the "Times," established 1874, published evenings, E. L. Freeland, editor; and "Beaver County Labor News," established 1915, published Thursdays, C. L. Gilbert, editor.

Population, 5,665.

CITY.

BEAVER FALLS—Was chartered as a city in 1930, when the borough of College Hill was consolidated with it. Borough was incorporated from Brighton Township November 9, 1868. Seat of Geneva College, founded in Ohio April 20, 1848, and removed to this place in 1880. The great water power of Beaver River and its falls and rapids soon gave it a great impetus as an industrial center. Laid out in 1800 and named Brighton. In 1866 the Harmony Society, which owned land adjacent to it, changed the name to Beaver

Falls because of the falls in the river at this point. The city is a manufacturing center, the chief products being steel wire, nails, mats, crank shafts, airplanes, automobile parts, files, enameled signs, scales, cutlery, saws, bridges, well drillers, tubes, axes, corks, glass products, chemicals, stoves, planing mills, gas and oil wells, coal, and stone. The "News-Tribune," established 1884, published evenings, James H. March, editor; the "Review," established 1888, published Thursdays, J. W. Carson, editor; and the "Geneva Cabinet," established 1921, and published fortnightly by students of the college.

Population, 17,147.

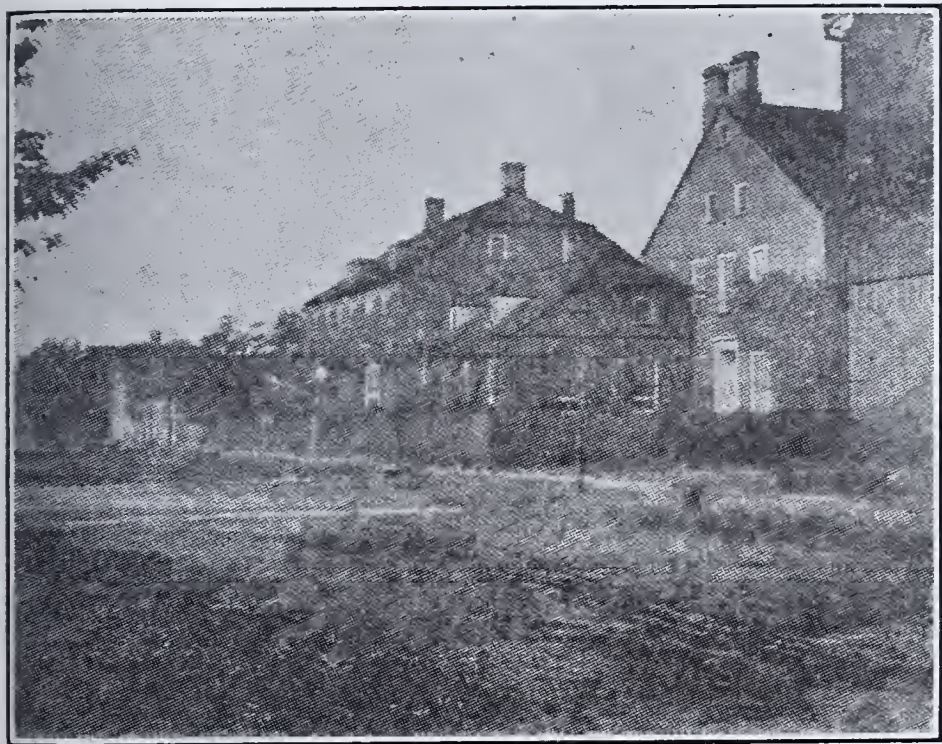
BOROUGH.

ALIQUIPPA—Incorporated from Hopewell Township, January 22, 1894, was named for the celebrated Indian "queen," who ruled over the Indians of that region from her regal seat at present McKeesport. Borough of Woodlawn was consolidated with Aliquippa in 1928. The chief industry is steel, many different products for the several large plants. The "Gazette," established 1922, is published Tuesdays and Fridays, Alice W. Cubbison, editor.

Population, 27,116.

AMBRIDGE—Owes its existence to the American Bridge Company, as its name indicates. Laid out and so named March 1, 1903; incorporated from Harmony Township in 1905, and comprises the old village of Economy, where the Harmony Society, under Rev. George Rapp removed, in 1825, from Indiana and settled for the second time in Pennsylvania. The town was an industrial enterprise and prospered until the death of "Father" Rapp, August 7, 1847, when the society began to disintegrate; its lands and buildings are now the property of the Commonwealth. In

addition to bridges the industries of Ambridge produce structural steel, tubing, metal molding, copper insulated wire, asbestos protected metals, coal mining machinery, gas and oil, and coal. The newspapers are the "Citizen," established 1904, published evenings, D. L. McNees,



Street Scene in Economy



Scene in Economy



Beaver, Beaver County, from a Sketch on Stone by Emil Bott, Made in 1853

editor; and "News-Herald," established 1906, published Tuesdays and Fridays, H. Lee Goerman, editor.

Population, 20,227.

BADEN—Was incorporated from Economy Township April 20, 1839. Laid out May 17, 1838, by William McCallister.

Population, 1,924.

BRIDGEWATER—Was a consolidation of the boroughs of Beaver, Sharon, and Fallston, and incorporated from Brighton Township April 2, 1835. In 1868 Sharon was consolidated with Bridgewater. There are iron foundries, and other industries.

Population, 1,792.

COLLEGE HILL—Borough consolidated with Beaver Falls City in 1930.

CONWAY—Incorporated from Economy Township, June 3, 1902. Formerly called Agnew. The Pennsylvania Railroad system maintains extensive repair shops here, said to be among the largest of such plants in the world.

Population, 2,014.

DARLINGTON—Was laid out as a town from Darlington Township May 13, 1804; incorporated March 28, 1820, and called Greensburg, name changed April 6, 1830. Seat of Greensburg Academy. Extensive brick works.

Population, 465.

EAST ROCHESTER—Incorporated from Rochester Township May 6, 1908. Suburb of Rochester. Laid out in September, 1888.

Population, 715.

EASTVALE—Was incorporated from Daugherty Township July 1, 1892, and named for its situation on the east bank of Big Beaver. The chief industry is brick making.

Population, 601.

ELLWOOD CITY—Is partly in Beaver and Lawrence County and the sketch will appear with the latter county. Population is 12,323, of which number 1,355 are in Beaver County.

FALLSTON—Was incorporated from Fallston Township March 9, 1829. Early settler John McKee, in March, 1796. An industrial town of diversified products. The chief industries are wire, rivet, woolen, clay products, and planing and textile mills.

Population, 665.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS—Incorporated from Hanover Township March 19, 1844, and named for its medicinal springs.

Population, 110.

FREEDOM—Founded 1832 by Philips and Betz, boat builders. Incorporated April 16, 1838, from New Sewickley Township. Laid out by Simon Meredith in 1832. Borough of St. Clair merged with Freedom in 1896. Oil refining and casket factory are chief industries. General Abner Lacock resided here prior to 1812 until his death, April 20, 1880.

Population, 3,227.

GEORGETOWN—Incorporated from Greene Township, April 15, 1850. Settled in 1795 by Benoni Dawson, who named it for his son, George.

Population, 260.

GLASGOW—Incorporated from Ohio Township, October 12, 1854, laid out October 22, 1836. Shipping point during canal transportation.

Population, 271.

HOMEWOOD—Incorporated from Big Beaver Township since 1910. Laid out in 1859. Residential center.

Population, 343.

HOOKSTOWN—Incorporated from Greene Township April 18, 1843, and named for Matthias Hook, early land owner. Agricultural region.

Population, 203.

KOPPEL—Incorporated from Big Beaver Township since 1910. Seat of Koppel car and repair shops.

Population, 1,057.

MIDLAND—Was laid out in 1905 by the Midland Steel Company, and incorporated as borough the same year. This steel plant is now owned by the Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Company. Boat and barge building center, and important distribution point for petroleum products.

Population, 6,007.

MONACA—Incorporated from Moon Township September 20, 1892. First settled by a Polish nobleman, named Helvedi, who bred Merino sheep there. Laid out in 1822, and first called Phillipsburg. Chief products plate glass, a most important center in the glass industry.

Population, 4,641.

NEW BRIGHTON—Was laid out in 1815 by David Townsend, and so named because it lay on the opposite bank of the Beaver River from Brighton, which is now called Beaver Falls. Site of blockhouse ordered to be built to replace Fort McIntosh. Incorporated in 1838, from New Sewickley Township. The chief industries are pottery products, horse-shoe nails, crank shafts, collapsible tubes, wall paper, bricks, borax, boracic acid, sewer pipe, building tile, flower pots, etc.

Population, 9,950.

NEW GALILEE—Was incorporated from Big Beaver Township January 15, 1868. Chief industries clay products.

Population, 489.

PATTERSON HEIGHTS—Incorporated from Patterson Township June 19, 1899, and named for the township, and its elevation on a hill west of Beaver Falls.

Population, 639.

ROCHESTER—Formerly called East Bridgewater, then Beaver Point, was consolidated with village of Fairport in 1838, and the name Rochester given by Ovid Pinney, large owner of site, who was born in Rochester, New York. Incorporated, from Rochester Township, March 20, 1849. Former site Mingo Indian village known as Logan's Town. Earliest settler, Rev. Francis Reno, in 1799. Situated at confluence of Ohio and Beaver rivers is shipping point for the Beaver Valley. Industries produce cut glass, and glass ware, stoves, and clay products.

Population, 7,726.

SHIPPINGPORT—Incorporated from Greene and Raccoon townships, since 1910.

Population, 317.

SOUTH HEIGHTS—Incorporated in March, 1910. Residential center.

Population, 549.

WEST MAYFIELD—Was incorporated from White Township in 1923.

Population, 876.

TOWNSHIPS.

BIG BEAVER—Erected from South Beaver in 1802, and named for its historic stream. Boroughs of New Galilee, Homewood, and Koppel. Villages of Hoytdale, West Ellwood, Highland, Walnut, Morado, and Racine.

Population, 1,252.

BOROUGH—Erected from South Beaver Township, in November, 1804. Villages of Vanport and Mahan. Adjoins borough of Beaver.

Population, 885.

BRIGHTON—Erected from South Beaver and Ohio townships in 1816. Boroughs of Beaver, the county seat, Fallston, Bridgewater and village of West Bridgewater are within its limits.

Population, 1,043.

CENTER—Erected from Moon Township since 1910.

Population, 1,408.

CHIPPEWA—Erected from South Beaver and Ohio townships January, 1816, and called Adams Township, in honor of Dr. Samuel Adams, an early settler. Name changed by the court to Chippewa prior to March, 1816.

Population, 1,128.

DARLINGTON—Erected from Little Beaver Township October 15, 1847. Cannel coal veins abound. Borough of Darlington, and villages of Cannelton, Watts Mills, Riverside.

Population, 1,157.

DAUGHERTY—Erected from Pulaski Township January 27, 1894, and named for Edward Daugherty, owner of part of the territory. Borough of Eastvale, and villages of Fetterman Station and Kenwood Station.

Population, 1,115.

ECONOMY—Erected from New Sewickley Township April, 1827, and named by the German settlers. Boroughs of Baden and Conway, and villages of Wall Rose, Browns, Agnew, and Remington.

Population, 1,138.

FRANKLIN—Erected from North Sewickley Township February 28, 1850, and named for the great statesman. Villages of Lillyville, Frisco, Celia, Fombell, Shiner, McKimm, Hazen, Goehring, North Sewickley, and Camp Run.

Population, 1,713.

GREENE—Erected from Hanover and Second Moon townships in 1812, and named for General Nathaniel Greene, of the Continental Army. Boroughs of Georgetown, Shipping Port, and Hookstown.

Population, 674.

HANOVER—An original township, erected from Smith Township March 11, 1786, when part of Washington County. Borough of Frankfort Springs, and villages of Harshville, Comettsburg, Kendall, Poe, Hanover, Mechanicsburg.

Population, 741.

HARMONY—Erected from Economy Township April 3, 1851; an area owned by the Harmony Society. Borough of Ambridge, and villages of Economy, the quaint old town, property of the Harmony Society, disciples of Father George Rapp, a thrifty, industrious people of the past, whose buildings and improvements are almost effaced by the modern town of Ambridge, and Legionville are within its borders. Legionville was the former Logstown, a pioneer trading post, where important treaties were made with Indians. It was here also that General Anthony Wayne established his camp, named the place, and trained his soldiers for his successful expedition against the Indians, 1792-93.

Population, 884.

HOPEWELL—Organized from Hanover and Moon townships in 1812. Thomas White settled here in 1770. Boroughs of Aliquippa and South Heights, and villages of West Economy, Gringo, Scottsville, Ziller, New Sheffield, Ethel Landing, and Shannopin Station.

Population, 2,178.

INDEPENDENCE—Erected from Hopewell Township October 19, 1848. Villages of Independence, Seventy-Six, Duluth, Bocktown.
Population, 478.

INDUSTRY—Erected from Brighton and Ohio townships February 5, 1856. Villages of Industry, Cooks Ferry and Roger's Ferry.
Population, 996.

MARION—Erected from North Sewickley Township February 6, 1845. Villages of Barrisville and Old Furnace.
Population, 442.

MOON—An original township. Boroughs of Monaca and Aliquippa, and villages of Shafer, Bellowsville, Baker Landing, Stabo Station, and Colona.
Population, 2,173.

NEW SEWICKLEY—Erected by division of Sewickley Township in 1801. Boroughs of New Brighton and Freedom, and villages of Unionville, Knob, Wallace City, Lovi, Park Quarries, and Brush Creek.
Population, 1,813.

NORTH SEWICKLEY—Erected by division of Sewickley Township in 1801. Villages of North Sewickley, Bellton, Park Gate, Thompson, Caylor Ferry, Pine Hill Station, Thompson Run Mines.
Population, 2,219.

OHIO—Erected from South Beaver Township in May, 1805. Named for the river, and that it is on the Ohio boundary line. Borough of Glasgow, and villages of Fairview, Ohioville, Esther, and Smith's Ferry. Interesting Indian pictographs are to be seen on rocks at Smith's Ferry; and this is where the "Seneca Oil" of the Indians was obtained.
Population, 958.

PATTERSON—Organized from Brighton in 1845, and first settled by Friends. Borough of Beaver Falls.
Population, 1,846.

POTTER—Organized from Moon and Raccoon townships, since 1910.
Population, 284.

PULASKI—Erected from New Sewickley Township September 14, 1854. Borough of New Brighton adjoins the township. Chief products are from extensive refractories.
Population, 1,640.

RACCOON—Erected from Moon and Green townships in September, 1833, and named for its stream. Borough of Shippingport, and villages of Green Garden, Holt, McCleary, and Service.
Population, 480.

ROCHESTER—Erected from New Sewickley Township April 14, 1840. Borough of Rochester.
Population, 2,380.

SOUTH BEAVER—An original township. Villages of Rowe, Raylton, Black Hawk, and Watts Mill.
Population, 655.

WHITE—Organized from Chippewa December 8, 1887, and named for John White, an early settler. Boroughs of West Mayfield, and College Hill consolidated with Beaver Falls City in 1930.
Population, 1,031.

BEDFORD COUNTY.



BEDFORD COUNTY was erected by Act of March 9, 1771, the entire territory being cut from Cumberland County. The commissioners appointed to "run, mark out, and distinguish the boundary lines between the said counties of Cumberland and Bedford" were Robert McCrea, William Miller, and Robert Moore. The boundaries of the new county embraced the entire southwestern portion of the State, from the Tuscarora Mountains westward to the Ohio and Virginia line. March 21, 1772, at the time

Northumberland County was erected, the limits of Bedford County were more definitely explained. Northumberland County was given a part of the original territory of Bedford.

The name Bedford was taken from the county seat, which was selected when the county was erected. The town was so called from the fort of that name, given to it by Governor John Penn, when, by his order the fort at Raystown was built, and named in honor of John Russell, fourth Duke of the house of Bedford, in England, during the latter part of the reign of King George II, who presented a silk flag to its commander, General John Stanwix. The exact date of the building of Fort Bedford is not certain, but there is no doubt that the place of defense was active during the French and Indian War, and was one of the earliest settlements west of the Allegheny Mountains. Mr. Jones, in his "History of the Juniata Valley," claims that the earliest settlement on the Raystown branch of the Juniata was made by a man named Ray in 1751, who built three cabins near where Bedford now stands. He further says: "In 1755 the Province agreed to open a wagon road from Fort Loudon, in Cumberland County, to the forks of the Youghiogheny River. For this purpose three hundred men were sent up, but for some cause or other the project was abandoned." This road was completed in 1758, when the allied forces of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania marched against Fort Duquesne, under General John Forbes. A fort was built at this same time at Raystown, and called by General John Stanwix, "Fort Bedford."

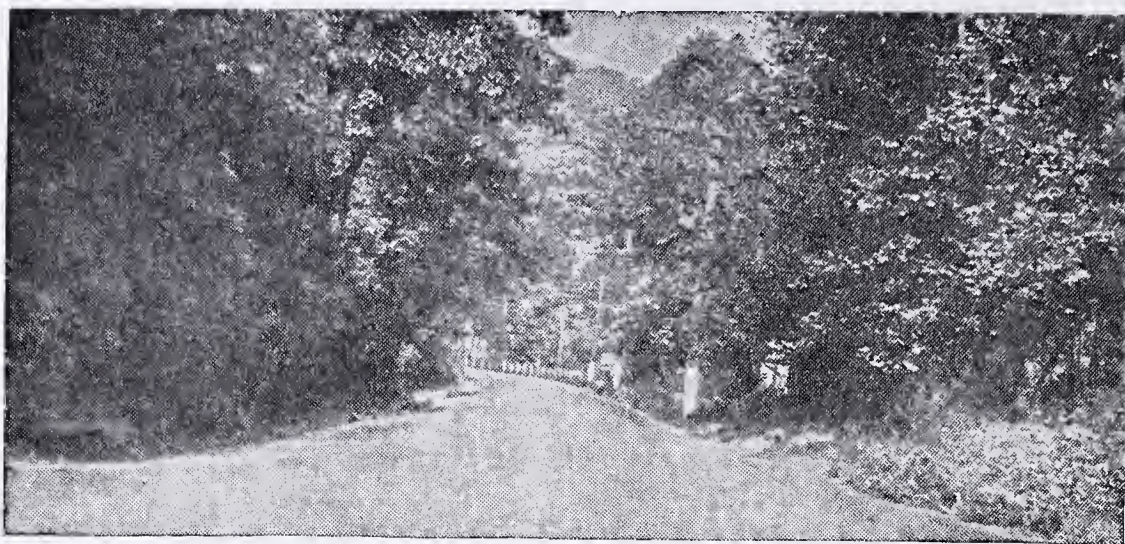
Charles N. Hickok, of Bedford, who has written much of the history of that county, claims that Rae (as he spells the name), defended his settlement as early 1751. The settlement was known as "Camp at Raystown" before General Forbes was encamped there, and his first official papers were so dated. Early in April, 1757, Governor Denny ordered Colonel John Armstrong and his battalion to encamp at Raystown, "a well chosen situation on this side of the Allegheny Hills between two Indian roads." On August 16, 1758, Major Joseph Shippen wrote from the camp at Raystown: "We have a good stockade fort here, with several convenient and large store houses. Our camps are all secured with good breastworks and a small ditch on the outside, and everything goes well." The "Old Fort House," still standing, was a large and commodious building for the period in which it was erected. It was used as the officers' quarters, and designated as the "King's House."



Washington's Headquarters

designated as the "King's House."

Fort Bedford was the center of much activity during the latter part of the French and Indian and the Pontiac wars. At times more than a thousand troops were quartered there. There are accounts of Indian forays, and of mutiny among the troops and other exciting incidents.



Lincoln Highway between McConnellsburg and Bedford

In the Pontiac War Fort Bedford was the principal depot for military stores between Carlisle and Fort Pitt, and in order to further strengthen it, the small stockades at Juniata Crossing and Stony Creek were abandoned and the force concentrated at Fort Bedford. Indians never made an attack upon the fort, but killed, scalped, or took prisoner eighteen persons in that immediate neighborhood. Following the Pontiac War Col-

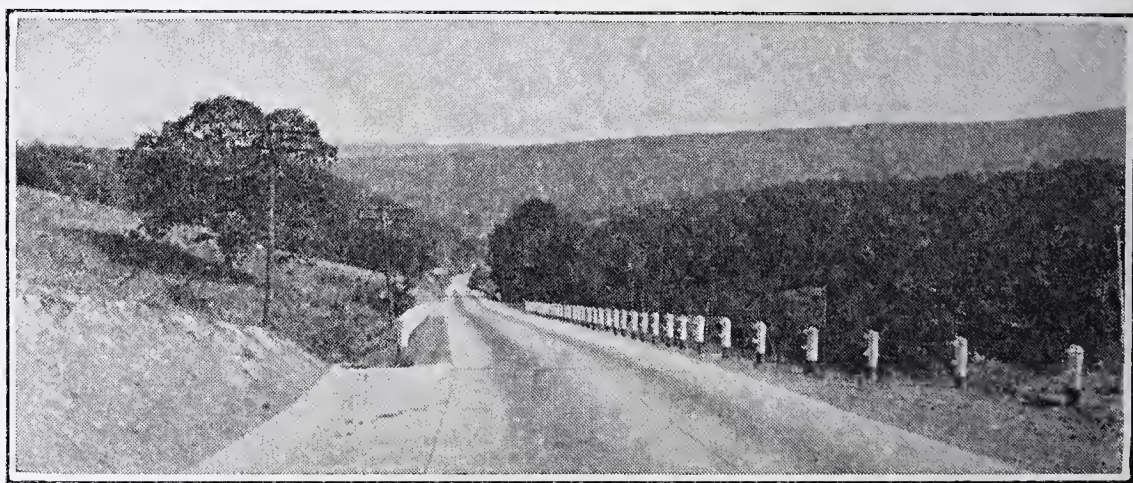
onel James Smith and his celebrated band of "Black Boys" were conspicuous for several years, kept the Indians in check and administered a lasting rebuke to the Proprietary Government when it attempted to furnish food and clothing to the Indians on the western frontier. At the outbreak of the Revolution a company of riflemen, under Captain Robert Cluggage, formed part of the original Thompson's Rifle Battalion, in June, 1775, afterwards known as the First Regiment of the Line.

The area is 1,026 square miles, and is mountainous. The mean altitude is nearly 1,200 feet above sea level, and Blue Knob, in the northern part, is the highest elevation in Pennsylvania, 3,136 feet. Rich iron and coal deposits, and unsurpassed scenery. The Broad Hop coal fields extend into the county, and are the only sources of bituminous coal east of the main range of the Allegheny Mountains. The numerous springs are remarkable alike for their great variety and health giving properties. The population is 37,309, of which number 399 are foreign-born whites and 280 Negroes, or 98.2 per cent. are native whites. 10,252 males and 1,399 females are engaged in industry. Fifty-six manufacturing plants with 781 workers earned \$762,375 in wages and produced products valued at \$3,715,386 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,040,707; live stock \$3,126,768; dairy products \$1,672,074, and chicken products \$435,939 in 1929.

There are thirteen boroughs and twenty-five townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

BEDFORD—County seat, formerly Ray's-town, was first settled about 1732. In 1751 Robert Ray established a trading post and the place became known as Ray's-town, or Raystown. The following year came Garrett Pendergrass, who purchased land from the Indians, as shown by a deed of record, bearing the Indian signatures, still legible. Through this place ran "Colonel James Burd's Road," the first wagon road in Pennsylvania to cross the Alleghenies. On October 29, 1761, the Proprietaries set apart the Manor of Bedford, containing 2,810½ acres, and in June, 1766, the town of Bedford was laid out by Surveyor-General John Lukens. Bedford, like its neighbors Chambersburg, Shippensburg, and Carlisle, was a very important outpost of civilization in those eventful early years. During the famous Whiskey Insurrection of 1794 President Washington, Secretary Alexander Hamilton, General Henry Knox, and other distinguished statesmen



Lincoln Highway West of Bedford

and soldiers visited Bedford to inspect the troops rendezvoused there under command of General Henry Lee, Governor of Virginia, then on their march to western Pennsylvania. The famous Bedford Springs lie about a mile to the south, and is a fashionable resort. The therapeutic qualities of the waters are believed to be second to none other in the world.

Bedford was incorporated a borough March 13, 1795. Rechartered by Act of February 5, 1817. The chief industries are candy and peanut foods, dairy products, pins, furniture, handles, dresses, and agricultural crops. There is a government creamery here. The newspapers are the "Gazette," established 1805, published Fridays, Samuel G. Levy, editor; and the "Inquirer," established 1812, published Fridays, A. M. Gilchrist, editor.

Population, 2,953.

BOROUGHES.

COALDALE—Formerly called Fairplay, was incorporated from Broad Top Township September 9, 1865. Laid out in 1855 by A. W. Evans, but name was changed when the great coal mines were developed, which provide the chief industry.

Population, 250.

EVERETT—Formerly Bloody Run, was incorporated from West Providence Township, February 13, 1873. Laid out by Michael Barndollar, June 15, 1795, and named Waynesboro, in honor of General Anthony Wayne, but was incorporated as "Bloody Run." The Everett Furnace was long in successful operation. The second town in size and importance in the county. Industries include machine shops, wagon factory, and planing mills, iron furnace, foundry, coal mines, and men's clothing and insulator pins are manufactured, and limestone and sand abound. The "Press," established 1868, is published Fridays. John M. Clegg, editor; and the "Republican," established 1894, John C. Chamberlin, editor.

Population, 1,874.

HOPEWELL—Incorporated from Broad Top Township January 7, 1895. Laid out in 1855, on Hopewell Coal and Iron Company lands. Active railroad shipping point.

Population, 430.

HYNDMAN—Formerly Bridgeport. Laid out in 1840. Incorporated from Londonderry Township, in September, 1877, and name changed in honor of E. K. Hyndman, president of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. The industries produce terra cotta and clay products, leather, crushed stone, lime, etc.

Population, 1,190.

MANN'S CHOICE—Incorporated from Harrison Township November 29, 1886, and named in honor of Job Mann, an early citizen. It was first laid out by V. V. Wertz in 1872. The chief industry is a tannery, with sole leather the main product.

Population, 271.

NEW PARIS—Incorporated out of Napier Township September 7, 1882. Chief industries are flour and sawmills, and foundry.

Population, 207.

PLEASANTVILLE—Incorporated out of West St. Clair Township February 22, 1871. Benjamin Bowen, pioneer settler. Tannery and gristmill. Station of "Underground Railroad" previous to the War of the Rebellion.

Population, 184.

RAINSBURG—Incorporated from Colerain Township November 17, 1856. Rich farming center.

Population, 222.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE—Incorporated from East St. Clair Township September 6, 1867, laid out in 1820, and named in honor of General Arthur St. Clair. Fertile agricultural region.

Population, 108.

SAXTON—Incorporated from Liberty Township in 1867. Laid out by James Saxton and Jacob Flockler, of Huntingdon. An industrial town with the shops of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, large iron furnace, foundry, car shops, machine shops, planing and flour mills, vitrified brick works, coke, coal, limestone and sand. The "Herald," established 1884, is published Fridays, Charles R. Taylor, editor.

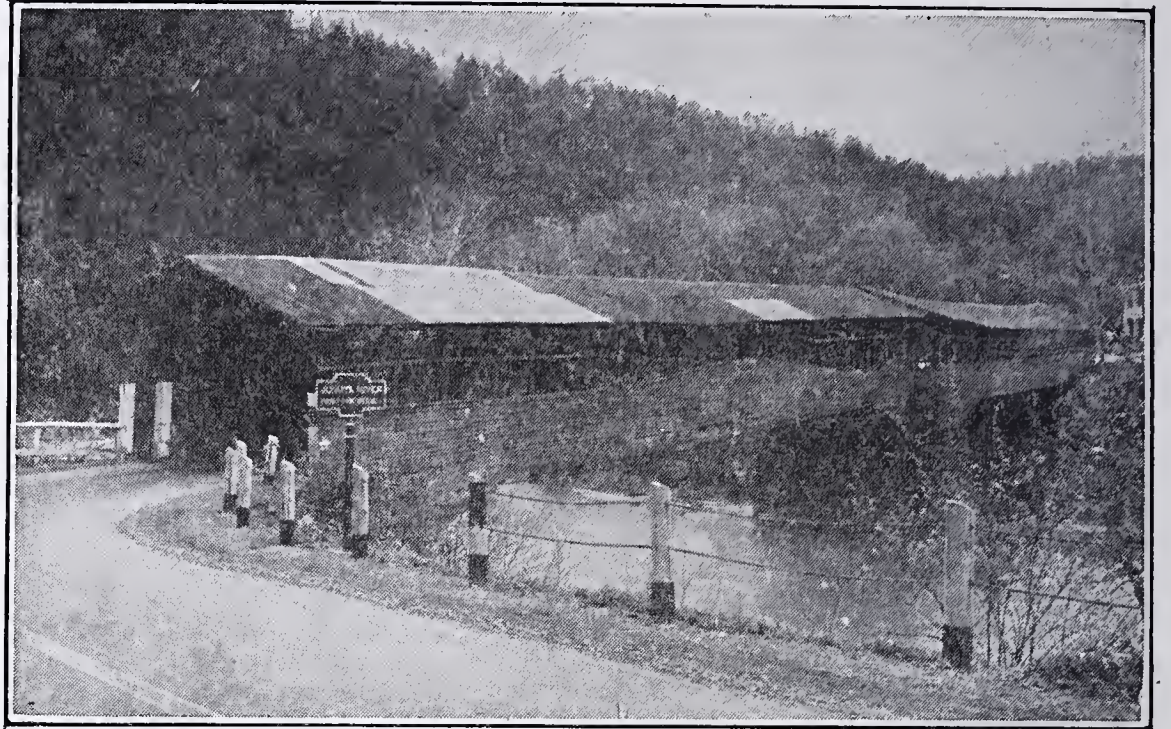
Population, 1,128.

SHELLSBURG—Incorporated from Napier Township March 19, 1838. Settled by Palatines in 1798, and laid out by John Schell in 1800, and named for him. Situated on a picturesque plateau, where is a fine view of the surrounding country.

Population, 300.

WOODBURY—Incorporated from Woodbury Township June 23, 1868. First laid out in 1800. Rich deposits of limestone.

Population, 186.



Juniata Bridge near Breezewood

TOWNSHIPS.

BEDFORD—An original township created when part of Cumberland County, in 1768. Settled in 1761 by Andrew Glass. Bedford, county seat, and villages of Wolfsburg, Cessna, Implertown, Oppenheimer, Belden, Yountz Station, Bedford Springs, Chalybeate Springs, and White Sulphur Springs, the second largest health resort in America.

Population, 2,130.

BLOOMFIELD—Erected out of Woodbury Township December 8, 1876. Bloomfield furnace was operated from 1845 until near the close of the century. Villages Baker's Summit and Maria.

Population, 532.

BROAD TOP—Erected out of Hopewell Township April 16, 1838. Earliest settler was Dr. Jeremiah Duval, in 1785. Rich coal mines. Boroughs of Coaldale and Hopewell, and villages of Riddleburg, Kearney, Six Mile Run, Defiance, Langdondale, and Cypher Station.

Population, 3,570.

COLERAIN—An original township, erected while a part of Cumberland County. Situated within the valley known as Friends Cove, which is named for John Friend. Borough Rainsburg, and villages Koontzville, Charlesville, Beegleton, and Olttown.

Population, 784.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY—An original township, erected when part of Cumberland County. Did not originally include the name of "Valley" as now. Thomas Coulter was pioneer settler. Villages of Cumberland Valley, Centreville, Cruse, Evitts, Hale, Patience, Burning Bush, and Bedford Valley.

Population, 1,084.

EAST PROVIDENCE—Erected from Providence Township June 7, 1844. Old Providence was erected in 1780. Scene of many Indian atrocities. Through it passes the old Forbes Road, and the present great Lincoln Highway. A stockade was built at Juniata Crossing in 1758. Hamlets of Gapsville, Graceville, Jackson Mill, Mattie, Fairview, Breeze-

wood, and Ray's Hill within its limits. Birthplace of Samuel McCall, Governor of Massachusetts, 1915-18.

Population, 1,224.

EAST ST. CLAIR—Erected from St. Clair Township in 1875. First settled by Society of Friends. Borough of St. Clairsville, and villages of Fishertown, Holderbaum, Spring Hope, Spring Meadow, and Reynoldsdale.

Population, 1,208.

HARRISON—Erected from Napier Township in 1840. Pioneer settler probably was John Milligan. Borough of Manns Choice and villages of Bard, Buffalo Mills, and White Sulphur Springs.

Population, 702.

HOPEWELL—Erected from Barree Township in October, 1773. Colonel John Piper, of Revolutionary War renown was an early settler, and Fort Piper was on his farm. Villages of Eichelbergertown, Steeltown, Batesville, Yellow Creek, Cypher, and Brallier Siding.

Population, 1,288.

JUNIATA—Erected from Harrison and Napier townships in 1853, and named for the river which flows through its area. Casper Statler was one of the pioneer settlers. Villages of New Buena Vista, Tyan, Kegg, West End, Straub, and Rockville.

Population, 877.

KIMMELL—Erected from King and Union townships in 1889, and named for Judge Francis M. Kimmel. Hamlets of Lewistown, King, Queen, and Yelpers town.

Population, 1,018.

KING—Erected from Union Township in 1876, and named for Judge Alexander King. Christian King was an early settler at Three Springs. Villages of Imler, Osterburg, and Weyant within its limits.

Population, 775.

LIBERTY—Erected from Hopewell Township in 1845. Massacre of Captain Phillips and eleven of his command by Indians and Tories, July 16, 1780, occurred near the site of old Powelton Furnace. Borough of Saxton, and villages Stonertown and Fisher Summit.

Population, 1,262.

LINCOLN—Erected from Union Township January 3, 1899, and named for President Lincoln. Villages Lovely, Weyant, and Mowry Mills.

Population, 280.

LONDONDERRY—Erected from Cumberland Township, in 1785. Settled first by Ludwig Lybarger. Borough of Hyndman and villages of Cook's Mills, Fossilville, Speelman, Madley, Hoblitzel, Wills Creek Station, Whites Tannery, Palo Alto, and State Line Junction.

Population, 1,105.

MANN—Erected from Southampton Township in 1876. Named in honor of Job Mann, an early citizen. First settler was John Shaffer. Villages of Artemas, Piney Creek, Purcell, Silver Mills, and Inglesmith.

Population, 613.

MONROE—Erected from Providence Township in 1840. Named for President James Monroe. John Amick was the pioneer settler. Many fine orchards. Villages of Clearville, Robinsonville, Chapmans Run, Emerson, Pine Ridge, and Steckman.

Population, 1,238.

NAPIER—Erected from Bedford and St. Clair townships in 1812. The boroughs of Schellsburg and New Paris, and villages Napier Point, and Helixville.

Population, 1,440.

SNAKE SPRING—Erected from Colerain and West Providence townships September 5, 1857, and named for its famous spring; which tradition says the Snake Indians at one time had a camp about this spring. Settled by three brothers by name of Moore in 1763. Villages of Foreman, Lutzville, Valley Mill, Ashcom, Mount Dallas Station, Hartley Station, and Cliff Station.

Population, 719.

SOUTHAMPTON—Erected from Mann Township in 1876. An early settler was Elisha Huff, before the Revolutionary War. Lost Run is an interesting natural phenomenon. Villages Chaneyville, Bear's Cove, Elbinsville, and Hewitt.

Population, 889.

SOUTH WOODBURY—Erected from Woodbury Township in 1838. Villages of Brumbaugh, New Enterprise, Salemville, Waterside, Loysburg, and Lafayetteville.

Population, 1,357.

UNION—Erected from St. Clair and Greenfield townships in 1834. Blue Knob, two and a half miles from Pavia, is 3,136 feet above sea level, highest known point in Pennsylvania. Settled prior to 1785. Villages of Pavia and Marietta.

Population, 324.

WEST PROVIDENCE—Erected from Providence Township June 7, 1844. John Ritchey settled here before 1772. Borough Everett and villages of Earlston, Mench, and Everett Summit. Fort Martin was a pioneer military outpost.

Population, 2,087.

WEST ST. CLAIR—Erected from East St. Clair Township September 18, 1875. Pioneer settler was Benjamin Bowen. Borough Pleasantville, and villages Alum Bank, station of "Underground Railroad" in ante-bellum days, Ryot, and Six Roads.

Population, 710.

WOODBURY—Erected in 1785. Originally settled by German Baptists. First settler was named Morrison. Borough of Woodbury and village of Maria.

Population, 790.

BERKS COUNTY.



BERKS COUNTY was erected by Act of March 11, 1752, out of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster counties. It was named from Berkshire, England, where the Penns held large landed estates. The Penns had purchased this region from the Indians. It was originally settled by Swedes, Germans, French Huguenots, English, and Welsh. Reading was named as the county seat. The area of 865 square miles is of fertile plains and valleys, with the Schuylkill River and many tributary streams to water it. The

agricultural resources are very extensive, the county ranks fifth among the counties of the United States in egg production, and thirty-fifth in total value of agricultural and live stock products. This region was among the very first in America to produce iron, and has maintained much of this important position in American iron industry. No less than seventy minerals have been found in the hills of Berks County. The population is 231,717, of which number 13,509 are foreign-born whites, and 2,321 Negroes, or 93.2 per cent. are native whites. 74,966 males and 24,557 females are engaged in industry. 578 manufacturing plants with 47,438 employees, earned \$61,944,098 in wages, and produced goods valued at \$229,198,075 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$7,349,904; live stock \$6,162,319; dairy products \$3,711,146; and chicken products \$1,867,997 in 1929.

There are one city, twenty-nine boroughs and forty-four townships.

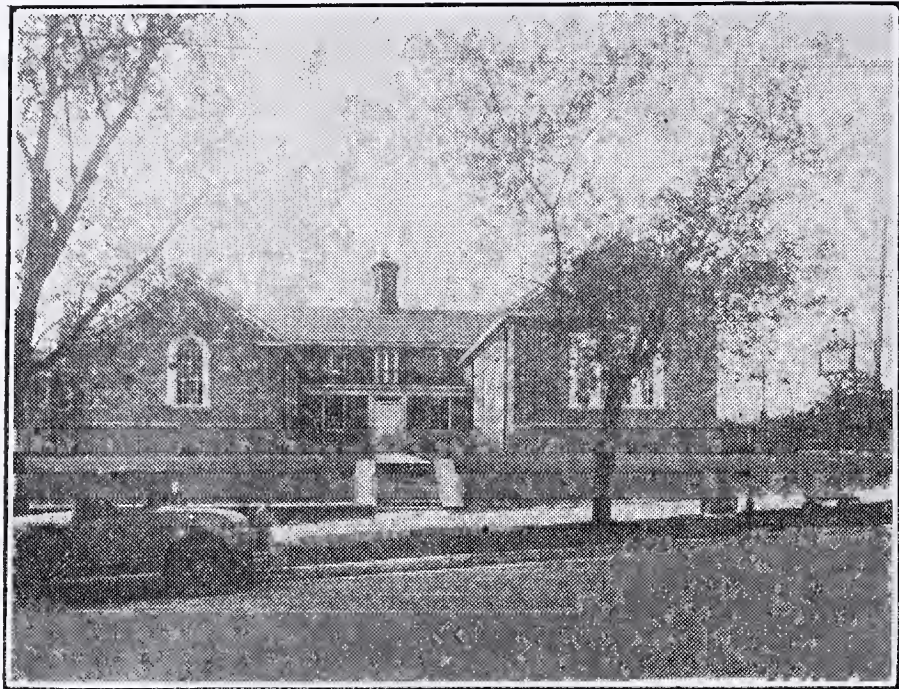
COUNTY SEAT.

READING—The county seat and the only city was laid out as a town in 1748 by Richard and Thomas Penn, sons of the Founder; it was surveyed by Nicholas Scull, and named by the Penns after the capitol of Berkshire, England. It was a military base during the French and Indian War, and during the Revolution was a depot for military stores, and the site of a camp for British and Hessian prisoners of war. In the War of the Rebellion the Ringgold Light Artillery, Captain McKnight, was one of the five companies which became famous as the "First Defenders," and was the very first company to reach Washington after the call of President Lincoln. There is only one survivor, Jonathan Shearer, of Omaha, Nebraska. In the World War Reading's son, Major General Hunter Liggett was one of the chief American commanders. Incorporated a borough in 1783, and chartered a city in 1874. In industry Reading ranks third among the cities of Pennsylvania, and fifty-fourth among the cities of the United States. Seat of Albright College, founded February 15, 1928, by the merging of Schuylkill College, of Reading, and Albright College, of Myerstown. There are 500 manufacturing institutions, the chief products of which are textiles, including the largest silk stock-



Albright College, Reading

ing factory in the world, iron and steel products, pipe, cars, locomotives, foundry products, hardware, brick, paper, optical goods, confectionery, meat packing, coal and lime. The newspapers are the "Times," established 1858, published daily, Abe Hurwitz, editor; the



Home of Berks County Historical Society

Population, 111,171.

BOROUGHES.

BALLY—Incorporated from Washington Township in 1912. Named for Reverend Father Augustus Bally, priest there for forty-four years. Includes Churchville. Chief products are textiles, clothing, caskets, and gristmill products.

Population, 579.

BECHTELSVILLE—Incorporated from Washington Township in 1890, and named for a family of early settlers. Hosiery, cigars, shirts, crushed stone, and creamery products.

Population, 549.

BERNVILLE—Incorporated from Penn Township in 1851. First settled in 1819 by religious refugees from the Swiss canton of Berne, who named the settlement. Products are shoes, shirts, hosiery, wagons, and confectionery.

Population, 322.

BIRDSBORO—Incorporated from Robeson Township July 11, 1872. Founded in 1740 by William Bird, who established the first iron industry there, and in whose honor the place was named. Iron and steel plants, foundries, machine shops, pig iron, hosiery, shoes, and crushed stone. The "Dispatch," established 1886, is published Thursdays, Harry E. Hart, editor.

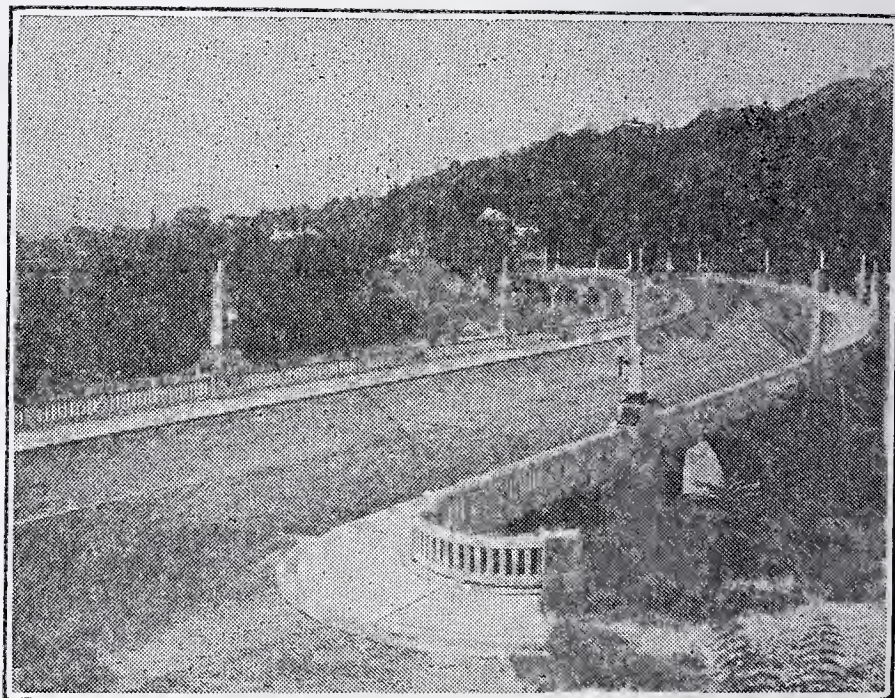
Population, 3,542.

BOYERTOWN—Incorporated from Colebrookdale Township October 20, 1866. Named for Henry Boyer, earliest landlord and a prominent citizen. Here the first iron furnace in Pennsylvania was established in 1720. It was for many years an important iron town. One hundred and

sixty-nine persons perished in a fire, January 13, 1908, which destroyed Rhoads Opera House. The chief products are caskets, automobile bodies, foundry products, cigars, cigar boxes, textiles, leather goods, stone and sand. The "Times," established 1857, is published Thursdays, Collier Rhoads, editor.

Population, 3,943.

"Eagle," established 1868, published daily and Sunday, Albert N. Burkholder, editor; "Gazeta Readingska" (Polish), published Fridays, T. Adamski, editor; "Labor Advocate," established 1900, published Saturdays, Raymond S. Hofses, editor; "Polak Amerikanin" (Polish), published Saturdays, F. Lewandowski, editor; "Popolo" (Italian), published Saturdays, Frank P. Mazzo, editor; "Public Service," published Fridays, W. C. Higgins, editor; "Reformed Church Record," published Thursdays, I. M. Beaver, editor; "Schuylkill News," published fortnightly, by students; and "Sonntagsgast" (German), published monthly, G. U. Werner, editor. Radio stations WRAW and WEEU are located here.



Main Highway, Reading

CENTREPORT—Incorporated from Centre Township in 1884. Settled in 1818. Product is wagons.

Population, 137.



House Built by William Bird, Birdsboro, 1751

FLEETWOOD—Incorporated from Richmond Township October 4, 1873. Founded in 1800 and called Coxtown, after a pioneer family. Silk, wool, and cotton mills, clothing, cigars, cigar boxes, and machine tools are manufactured.

Population, 2,150.

HAMBURG—Incorporated from Windsor Township April 3, 1837. Motor trucks, brooms, foundry products, boilers, plows, stationary engines, underwear and silk are chief products. Pennsylvania State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis is located here. The "Item," established 1875, is published Thursdays, William O. Heinly, editor.

Population, 3,637.

KENHORST—Incorporated from Cumru Township August, 1931. The name is a combination of the names of two citizens owning much of the property in the community.

Population, about 1,950.

KUTZTOWN—Incorporated from Maxatawny Township March 1, 1815. Founded in 1779 by George Kutz, and named in his honor. Its large textile mills and printing plants, foundry, marble and granite works, machine shops, brick plants and cigar factories employ many workers. In 1866 the Maxatawny Seminary became the Keystone State Normal School, the present State Teachers College. The newspapers are the "Patriot," established 1874, published Thursdays, Miles L. Frederick, editor; "Tobacco Record," published fortnightly, Paul Schleisser, editor; "Public Service," published monthly, William C. Higgins, editor; "Orchestra World," published monthly, and "Finance," published quarterly, Alfred W. Blatt, editor.

Population, 2,841.

LAURELDALE—Incorporated from Muhlenberg Township, April 8, 1930.

Population, about 3,000.

LENHARTSVILLE—Incorporated from Greenwich Township in 1887. Founded in 1854, and named for a pioneer family. Principal industry is crushed stone.

Population, 204.

LYONS—Incorporated from Maxatawny Township June 20, 1927.

Population, 511.

MOHNTON—Incorporated from Cumru Township in 1907. In 1846 Benjamin Mohn erected a mill upon his farm, and his cousin, Samuel Mohn, opened a store, which in 1857 became the post office of Mohn's Store; the name changed to Mohnton when incorporated. Textiles, foundry products, and boxes are the chief products.

Population, 1,824.



Library, State Teachers' College, Kutztown

MOUNT PENN—Incorporated from Alsace Township in 1902. Founded in 1800 by George Dengler, and known as Denglers until incorporation, when the name was changed in honor of William Penn, the Founder. Carriages, organs, and paper bags are the chief products.

Population, 3,017.

ROBESONIA—Incorporated from Heidelberg Township in 1913. Named for Andrew Robeson, influential pioneer citizen. Pig iron, textiles, and flour mills are chief industries.

Population, 1,468.

SAINT LAWRENCE—Incorporated from Exeter Township April 23, 1927.

Population, 760.

SHILLINGTON—Incorporated from Cumru Township in 1908. Settled in 1860 by Samuel Shilling, who laid out the town plot on his farm. Textiles, clothing, hats, silk, flour, grist, and planing mills.

Population, 4,401.

SHOEMAKERSVILLE—Erected from Perry Township in 1921, and named for its founder. Paper boxes, underwear, textiles, machine shops, and flour mills.

Population, 937.

SINKING SPRING—Incorporated from Lower Heidelberg Township in 1913, and named for a spring which has a peculiar flow suggesting its name. Textiles are the chief industries.

Population, 1,771.

STRAUSSTOWN—Incorporated from Upper Tulpehocken Township in 1920. Textiles and shirt factories.

Population, 326.

TEMPLE—Incorporated from Muhlenberg Township in 1920, and named for an old hotel sign which bore the invitation to "Stop at Solomon's Temple."

Population, 1,378.

TOPTON—Incorporated from Longswamp Township January 18, 1877. It was in 1859 on the highest point of the new railroad, which accounts for the name. Hosiery, silk, rugs, underwear, casket, and roller mills. The Lutheran Orphanage for Church Orphans is located here.

Population, 1,667.

WERNERSVILLE—Incorporated from Heidelberg Township in 1914, and is a popular summer resort. Textiles are the chief industrial products.

Population, 1,096.

WEST LAWN—Incorporated from Spring Township in 1920. Formerly the post office of Intervilla.

Population, 2,069.

WEST LEESPORT—Incorporated from Ontelaunee Township in 1901; founded in 1842, and named for the Leesport Iron Company, its principal industry. Underwear and flour are also products.

Population, 464.

WEST READING—Incorporated from Spring Township in 1907, was laid out in 1873, and named for the county seat. Textiles, silk, hats, brick, crushed stone, and brass castings are chief products.

Population, 4,908.

WOMELSDORF—Incorporated from Heidelberg Township in 1833. First settled by German Palatines in 1723. Conrad Weiser, agent for the Proprietaries and steadfast friend of the Indians, settled here in 1729; his house is still standing in Conrad Weiser Memorial Park of twenty-five acres, east of the town, and his body is here buried. This park is now owned by the Commonwealth as a memorial to this great leader. The town was laid out by John Womelsdorf in 1762, and named for him. Hats were made here in the early days, but now textiles, cigar boxes, brass products and chemicals are the chief products. The Bethany Orphans Home of the Reformed Church in America is located near here.

Population, 1,484.

WYOMISSING—Incorporated from Spring Township in 1906, was founded in 1896, and named for the stream of that name. Braid making machinery, and knitting machines are made here, and shale products are produced in the largest kiln for burning brick in the world.

Population, 3,111.



Old Zion's Church (1792)—Womelsdorf, Pa.

WYOMISSING HILLS—Incorporated from Spring Township in 1920.

Population, 410.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALBANY—An original township. First called "Allemaengel," or allwants, from the leanness of the soil. Named Albany in honor of the Duke of York, afterwards James II, whose Scottish title was the Duke of Albany. Settled in 1743 by Cornelius Frees. Iron forges and furnaces were active before 1780, and slate quarries were worked until a late day. Villages of Albany, Wessnerville, Greenawald, Eckville, Trexler, Kempton, and Mountain.

Population, 1,064.

ALSACE—An original township, erected when part of Philadelphia County, March 4, 1745. Named for the place in France from which its first settlers came. In 1737 land was surveyed for Andrew Robeson. The "Manor of Penn's Mount" lay principally in this township. Hessian prisoners were encamped here for six years, 1777-83 on the southern declivity of "Penn's Mount." Agricultural region. Villages of Basket and Stony Creek.

Population, 758.

AMITY—An original township, erected March 3, 1744, when part of Philadelphia County, and named for the friendly relations that existed between the Indians and the Swedes, who were its earliest settlers prior to 1693. Agricultural district. Villages of Amityville, Weavertown, Monocacy, and Douglassville.

Population, 1,551.

BERN—An original township, erected in 1738, when part of Lancaster County, and named for Bern in Switzerland, whence many of its earliest settlers emigrated. Settled as early as 1734. Borough of West Leesport, villages of Bloomsburg, Glenside, Rickenbach, Leinbach, Bridgeport, and Hiester Mill.

Population, 1,169.

BETHEL—An original township, erected in May, 1739, from Lebanon Township, when part of Lancaster County. Settled in 1733. Many Indian cruelties were inflicted on the inhabitants from 1756 to 1763. More than sixty were killed. Fort Henry, two miles from Millersburg, was erected by the Province in 1754, and other stockades were havens of refuge for the terrified settlers. Villages of Millersburg, Freystown, Schubert, and Meckville.

Population, 1,608.

BRECKNOCK—An original township, erected in 1741, when part of Lancaster County. Early settlers were Welsh, who selected the name for the place of their nativity in Wales. Villages of Knauer, and Alleghenyville.

Population, 736.

CAERNARVON—An original township, erected before 1729, when a part of Chester County. Named by its early Welsh settlers for a county in Wales. Villages of Joanna, Morgantown, and Rock Church.

Population, 894.

CENTRE—Erected from Bern, Upper Bern, and Penn Township, January 2, 1843, and named for its central position in the territory embraced by these townships. Borough of Centreport, and villages of Mohrsville, Centerville, Dauberville, Shoemakersville, and Garfield.

Population, 1,261.

COLEBROOKDALE—An original township, erected September 7, 1741, when part of Philadelphia County. Named for the iron furnace established there in 1720. Tanneries, flour mills, and iron furnaces abounded in the early years of the township. Borough of Boyertown, villages of New Berlinville, Morysville, Englesville, and Gablesville.

Population, 1,843.

CUMRU—An original township, erected in 1737, when part of Lancaster County, and named by the early Welsh settlers. Governor John Penn visited here on his journey through the Province. It was also in this township where General Thomas Mifflin, afterwards Governor, had his estate "Angelica." Seat of county almshouse and hospital for the insane. Part of the city of Reading and boroughs of Shillington, Mohnton, and Kenhorst, and villages of Angelica, Grill, Gouglersville, Hendleton, Freeman, Edison, and Brookside. Population, 4,173.

DISTRICT—Erected from Oley and Colebrookdale townships in 1759, and named for the region which lay between these two townships. Iron industries were established before 1726, but agriculture has always been a chief pursuit. Villages of Fredericksville and Landisville.

Population, 376.



State Teachers' College, Kutztown

DOUGLASS—An original township, erected June 7, 1736, when part of Philadelphia County. Pine Forge was operated by Thomas Potts in 1740. Villages of Pine Forge, Little Oley, Greshville, and Colebrookdale Station.

Population, 1,275.

EARL—Erected from Oley Township in November, 1781. Agricultural region. Villages of Shanesville and Earlville.

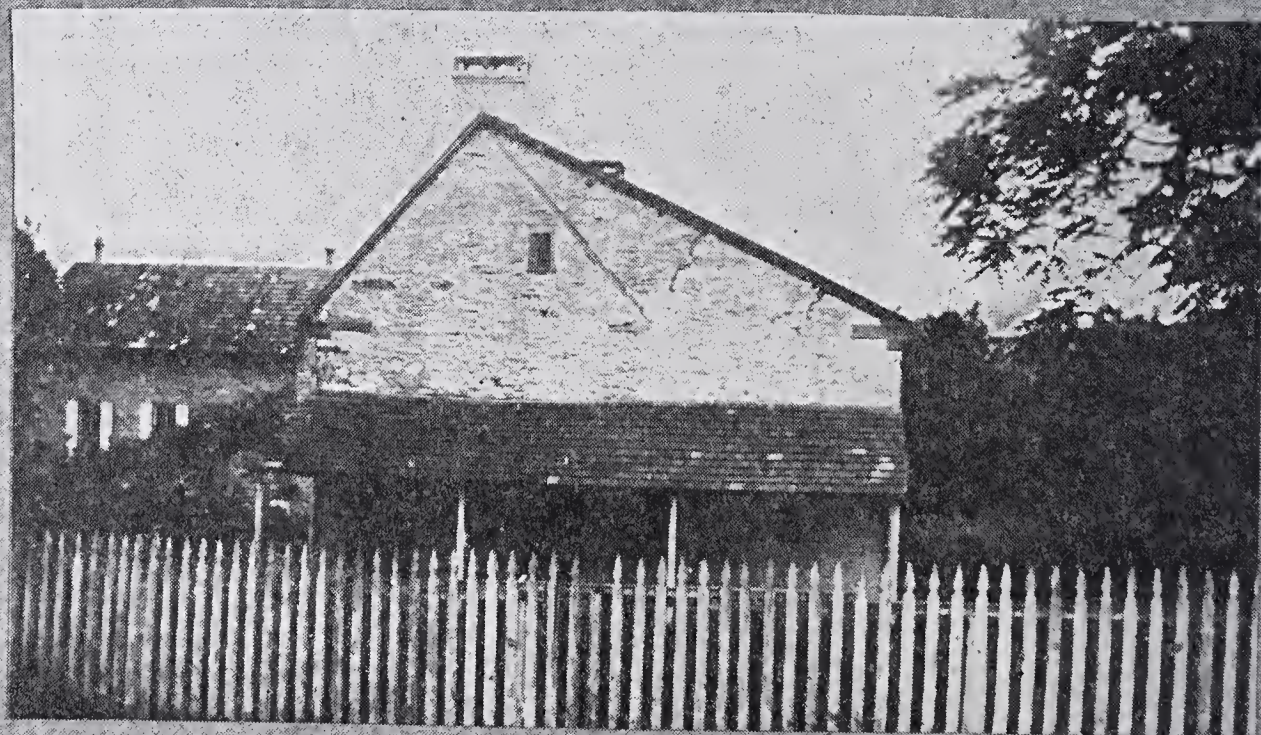
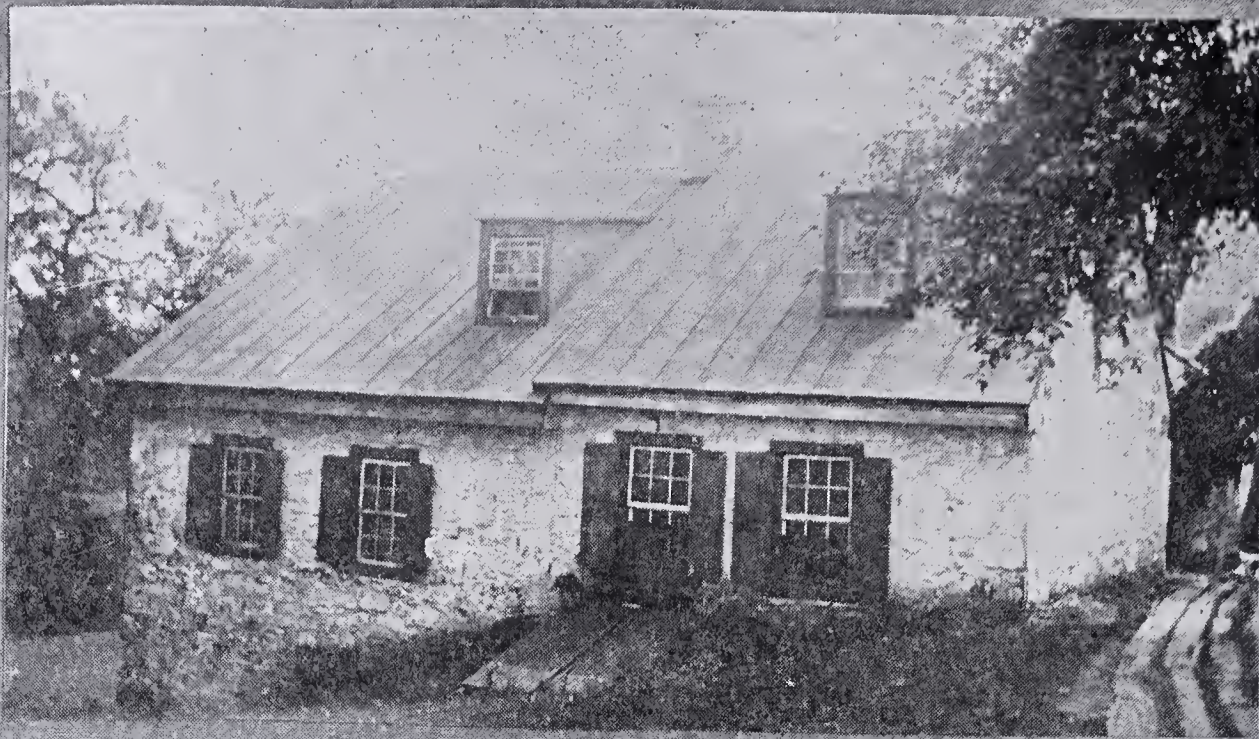
Population, 826.

EXETER—An original township, erected December 7, 1741, when part of Philadelphia County, the survey being made by George Boone. Daniel Boone was born here, October 22, 1734; and home of President Lincoln's ancestors is nearby, also still standing. Part of Mount Penn borough, and villages of Jacksonwold, Stonerville, Baumstown, Esterly, Alsace, Stonetown, Lorane, Reiffon, Neversink Station, Woodvale, and Saint Lawrence.

Population, 3,217.

GREENWICH—Erected from Albany Township in 1755, and named for Greenwich, England. Henry Kohler was the earliest settler. Agriculture chief industry. Borough of Lenhartsville, and villages of Klinesville, Krumville, and Grimsville. Natural wonder known as "Blue Rocks" is located here.

Population, 1,176.



THREE HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF BERKS COUNTY

**Above—Homestead of Mordecai Lincoln, Great-grandfather of Abraham Lincoln, Built 1733
Center—Birthplace of Daniel Boone, Born October 22, 1733. Below—House Built in 1733 by George Boone, Grandfather of Daniel Boone, Near Site of Log House He Built in 1720**

HEIDELBERG—An original township, erected from Tulpehocken Township in 1734, when part of Lancaster County. Name suggests an early German settlement. Conrad Weiser resided in this township, and his remains are buried in Conrad Weiser Memorial



Highway Bridge Over Maiden Creek

Park, near Womelsdorf. The park is owned and maintained by the Commonwealth in memory of the great man. The celebrated "Robesonia Furnace" is in this township. Industrial and agricultural region. Boroughs of Robesonia and Womelsdorf, and villages of Rye-land and Weiser Park.

Population, 846.

HEREFORD—Erected from Colebrookdale Township February 1, 1753, and named by its early English ir masters for Herefordshire, England. Settled in 1732. Villages of Hereford, Harlem, Chapel, Seisholtzville, Clayton, Huff Church, Treichlerville, Gehman, Bittenbender Station, and Perryville.

Population, 911.

JEFFERSON—Erected from Upper Tulpehocken Township January 28, 1852, and named for President Thomas Jefferson. Villages of Shaeffertown, and Krick Mill.

Population, 595.

LONGSWAMP—Erected from Rockland Township in May, 1761, and named for the character of the land there. Settled in 1734. At the Mary Ann Furnace the first stoves made for burning anthracite coal were cast in 1820. Plumbago and paint pigments are a natural product, and pottery, rugs, flour, and shale and clay products provide the industry. Borough of Topton, villages of Longswamp, or Trexlers, Red Lion, Farmington, Maple Grove, Shamrock, Mertztown, Kline's Corner, Hancock, Ringtown, Henningville, Rittenhouse Gap, and Wetzel Station.

Population, 2,026.

LOWER ALSACE—Erected from Alsace Township in 1888. Adjoins city of Reading and Mount Penn borough. Village of Stony Creek Mills. Neversink Mountain adjoins the city of Reading.

Population, 2,492.

LOWER HEIDELBERG—Erected from Heidelberg Township September 15, 1842. Borough of Wernersville, and villages of Lorah, Brownville, and Stateville. Popular summer resorts in the mountains.

Population, 1,142.

MAIDEN CREEK—An original township, erected December, 1746, when part of Philadelphia County, and named for its stream. Settled by Friends about 1732, and their meetinghouse was established in 1737. Industrial and agricultural region. Strap iron, brooms, and farm crops chief products. Villages of Molltown, Blandon, Evansville, South Evansville, Calcium, and Maiden Creek.

Population, 2,010.

MARION—Erected from Tulpehocken and Heidelberg townships April 6, 1844, and named for General Francis Marion, a Revolutionary hero. Settled by Palatines as early as 1723. Charming Forge, built in 1749, was near Womelsdorf. Village of Stouchsburg.

Population, 923.

MAXATAWNY—An original township, erected September 6, 1742, when part of Philadelphia County, and named for its stream, which is an Indian word meaning "Bear's path creek." Settled prior to 1732. Industrial region. Iron foundries, boots, shoes, carpet,

shirts, and underwear are products. Borough of Kutztown, and villages of Schofer, Monterey, Eagle Point, Five Points, Bowers, Lyons, and Rothrockville.

Population, 1,774.

MUHLENBERG—Erected from Alsace Township February 10, 1851, and named for a distinguished family of that name. Important iron furnaces and other industrial plants, and intensive agriculture feature this township. Boroughs of Temple and Laureldale, and villages of Muhlenberg, Tuckerton, Hyde Park, Bernharts, and Frush Valley.

Population, 4,577.

NORTH HEIDELBERG—Erected from Heidelberg Township January 9, 1845. Iron industries and agriculture. Villages of North Heidelberg and Krick's Mill.

Population, 454.

OLEY—An original township, erected September 1, 1740, when part of Philadelphia County. The word is a corruption of the Indian word meaning "a hollow," as the Oley district was surrounded by hills. Settled about 1700. Earlier than this time the Indians had a settlement here. Iron furnaces and forges were erected about 1760. Villages of Spangsville, Friedensburg, Pleasantville, Griesemerville, and Oley Line.

Population, 2,017.

ONTELAUNEE—Erected from Maiden Creek Township in 1849, and named for the stream called Maiden Creek, which the Indians called Ontelaunee, which means "little daughter," or a branch of the Schuylkill River. Villages of Leesport, East Berkley, Ontelaunee, Gernants, and Dunkel Park.

Population, 1,257.

PENN—Erected from Bern and Upper Bern townships November 5, 1841, and named in honor of William Penn, the founder. Borough of Bernville, and villages of Pleasant Valley, Obold, and Scull Hill.

Population, 976.

PERRY—Erected from Windsor Township in 1852. Made an election district by Act of Assembly April 2, 1821, but no action taken until 1849. Borough of Shoemakersville, and villages of Mohrsville and Five Locks Station.

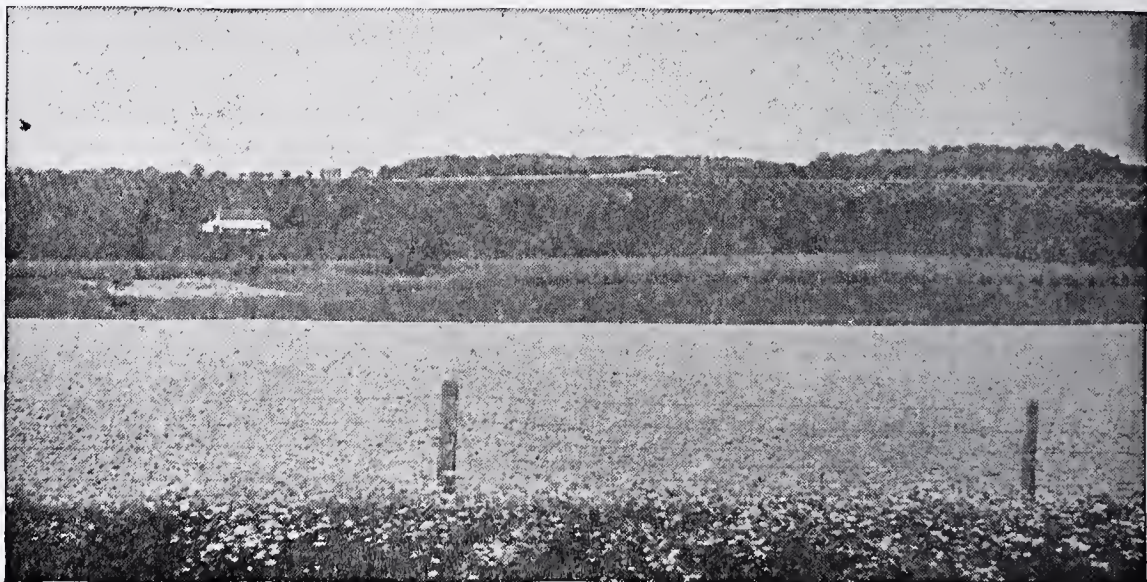
Population, 1,064.

PIKE—Erected from Earl, Oley and Rockland townships August, 1813; and in 1842 a section of Rockland was added to Pike. Villages of Hill Church, Lobachsville, and Pikesville.

Population, 580.

RICHMOND—An original township, erected when part of Philadelphia County, but not organized as such until 1752, and when the townships of Greenwich and Rockland were erected the lines were changed. Rich in iron deposits. Borough of Fleetwood, villages of Moselem Springs, Virginville, Walnuttown, Leshar, Kirbyville, and Kempville, and the famed Crystal Cave, one of the most interesting of the many Pennsylvania caverns.

Population, 1,731.



Between Reading and Hamburg

ROBESON—An original township, erected in August, 1729, when part of Lancaster County, and named for Andrew Robeson, large land owner since 1718. Borough of Birdsboro, villages of Gibraltar, Robeson, Clingan, Beckerville, Scarlets Mill, Plowville, Geiger Town, and Traprock Station.

Population, 2,490.



Sally Ann Furnace

ROCKLAND—Erected from Oley Township November 14, 1758, and named for the numerous large rocks found in the territory. The famous Sally Ann Furnace, and Rockland Forges were in the township. Rich deposits of granite. Villages of Dryville, and New Jerusalem.

Population, 987.

RUSCOMBMANOR—An original township. Nicholas Scull surveyed the Manor of Ruscombe for the Proprietaries

July 26, 1739. Village of Pricetown.
Population, 1,130.

SOUTH HEIDELBERG—Erected from Lower Heidelberg Township June 20, 1914. Seat of Wernersville State Hospital for Insane, formerly called South Mountain. Noted for its mountain hotels and health resorts. Villages of South Mountain Station, Cushion, Walters Park, and Mountain Sunset.

Population, 2,474.

SPRING—Erected from Cumru Township November 23, 1850. Paper making was an early enterprise. Boroughs of Sinking Spring, West Lawn, Wyomissing, and part of West Reading, and villages of Montello, Weitzelville, Fritztown, Vinemont, Springmont, Berkshire Heights, and Lincoln Park.

Population, 4,265.

TILDEN—Erected from Upper Bern Township in 1887, and named for Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic statesman. Villages of Upper Bern, Bern, West Hamburg, and Port Clinton Station.

Population, 1,080.

TULPEHOCKEN—An original township, erected before 1729, when it became part of Lancaster County. Named for its stream, the Indian word meaning "the land of turtles." The transplanting of the Palatines from the Schoharie and Mohawk Valleys of New York to this region after 1723 has made it historic in Pennsylvania annals. Settled before 1707. Indians claimed this region long after Lancaster County was erected, and it was the scene of many incursions. Villages of Rehrersburg, Mount Aetna, Winterville, and Host.

Population, 1,366.

UNION—Erected from Coventry Township in Chester County and Robeson in Berks in 1752, and named because of the "union" of these two sections of different counties. First settled in 1684. Iron and other industries at an early date. Villages of Unionville, Mount Airy or Monocacy, and Hopewell.

Population, 715.

UPPER BERN—Erected from Bern Township in 1789, but organization was not effective until 1820. The Shartle family settled there prior to 1765. Village of Shartlesville, one mile north of which is the site of Fort North Kill, built by Province in 1756. Bloody Spring is nearby. Both places are marked with boulders and bronze tablets.

Population, 715.

UPPER TULPEHOCKEN—Erected from Tulpehocken Township November 6, 1820. Several forts were erected during the French and Indian and Pontiac wars, the principal ones in the township being near Strausstown and at Dietrich Snyder's farm. Borough of Strausstown, village of Schubert.

Population, 510.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Hereford and Colebrookdale townships in 1839, and named for the first President. Settled in 1724 by Jacob Stauffer, and a colony of Schwenkfelders settled here in 1734. Iron industry and agriculture. Boroughs of Bally and Bechtelsville, and villages of Barto, Schultzville, Eschbach, and Passmore,

Population, 1,312.

WINDSOR—An original township, erected before 1752, and named for Windsor, England, by the Friends who were its earliest settlers in 1740. The celebrated Windsor Furnace was operated in township. Borough of Hamburg, village of Windsor Castle.

Population, 1,186.

BLAIR COUNTY.



BLAIR COUNTY was erected by Act of February 26, 1846, from Bedford and Huntingdon counties, and named in honor of John Blair; the only county in Pennsylvania which is thus named for a local resident. His father, Captain Thomas Blair, was an officer of the Continental army, and settled in Blair's Gap, where he built a fine residence, and where Honorable John Blair was born. Near Big Springs resided Chief Logan, son of the celebrated Shikellamy, vicegerent of the Six Nations. Logan, like his

father, was a firm friend of the English, and a romantic character in early history. Several places bear his name, the spring and township in this county, and several places elsewhere in Pennsylvania. The scenery of this region is wonderful, and the famous "Horseshoe Curve," four miles west of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania System, is the place where nature and the hand of man combined to make one of the scenic wonders of America.

The general surface of the 535 square miles of its area is mountainous, rich in minerals, and the valleys are well watered and fertile. The population is 139,840, of which number 7,553 are foreign-born whites, and 1,268 Negroes, or 93.7 per cent. native whites. 39,195 males and 8,782 females are engaged in industry. The 147 manufacturing plants with 18,048 employees earned \$26,746,990, and produced products worth \$97,206,642 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,978,099; live stock \$1,534,922; dairy products \$1,028,732; and chicken products \$249,369 in 1929.

Holidaysburg is the county seat, and the county contains the city of Altoona, eight boroughs, and fifteen townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

HOLLIDAYSBURG—County seat, incorporated in August, 1836, was named for Adam Holliday, who settled here in 1768. He stockaded the stable on the Titus farm, and it came to be known as Fort Holliday. It stood on the site where the canal lock house was subsequently built. Selected as the county seat at the organization of the county. Seat of the Highland Hall school for girls. Borough of Gaysport annexed to Hollidaysburg in 1924. The chief industries are railroad car shops, iron works, foundry and machine shops, explosives, coal and limestone. The "Register," established 1836, is published Fridays, Arthur B. Litz, editor.

Population, 5,969.

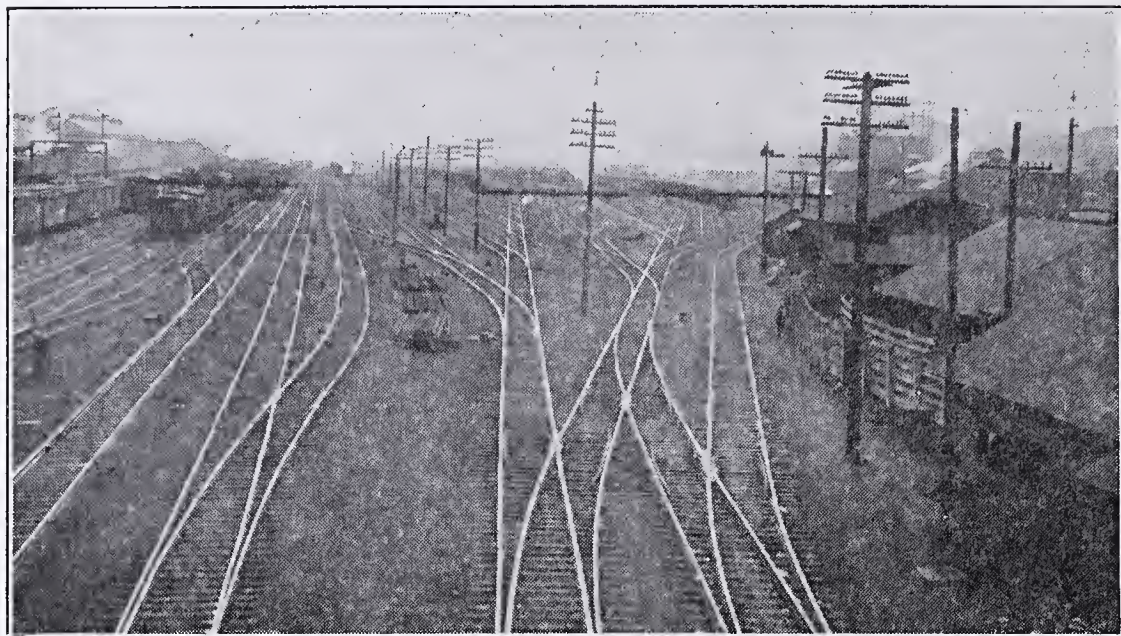
CITY.

ALTOONA—Popularly known as the "Mountain City," was not named on account of its altitude. The name was given to the hamlet by an engineer working on the railroad then being built from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. A set of shops was set up to maintain the equipment, and the civil engineer vis-



Race Track, Altoona

ioning that this would be a permanent railroad center, and knowing that the first railroad shops in the world had been built at Altoona, in Schleswig-Holstein, the place was accordingly called Altoona, and it is today one of the most important railroad centers in the coun-



Part of the Great Freight Classification Yards, at Altoona, Pennsylvania

try, where are the greatest car shops and wheel foundry, the largest engine house, and the greatest testing plant for locomotives in the world. Ten thousand cars can be handled each day in the freight yards. The first house on the site was built in 1849. The borough was incorporated February 6, 1854, and chartered as a city in February, 1868. Borough of Juniata was annexed to Altoona in 1929, and parts of Logan Township annexed in 1923 and 1928. During the War of the Rebellion Governor A. G. Curtin convened the

conference of loyal governors here in the Logan House, September 24, 1862, when they pledged soldiers, money, and moral support to President Lincoln. Out of this conference developed a correlated policy which contributed largely to the ultimate victory of the North.

Products of this industrial center include bricks, bar iron, silk, motor trucks, garments, confectionery, cigars, paper products, meat packing and printing supplies, mattresses, coal, clay, sand, and ganister rock. The newspapers are the "Tribune," established 1856, published mornings, Theodore Arter, Junior, editor; the "Mirror," established 1874, published evenings, Harry L. Johnston, editor; and "Deutcher Volksfuehrer" (German), established 1878, published Fridays, Albo Wielade, editor. Radio broadcasting station WFGB is located here.

Population, 82,054.

BOROUGHES.

BELLWOOD—Incorporated from Antis Township March 1, 1898. Named for Edward Bell, who settled here in 1800, and erected a gristmill and sawmill and opened the first store, and called the place Bell's Mills. The town was laid out in 1877, and name later changed to Bellwood. The chief industries are foundry, machine shops, tool and industrial equipment factory, and coal mines. The "Bulletin," established 1888, is published Thursdays, W. F. Balsbach, editor.

Population, 2,560.

DUNCANSVILLE—Incorporated from Allegheny Township March 4, 1891. Laid out in 1831 by Samuel Duncan, and named for him.

Population, 1,379.

MARTINSBURG—Incorporated from North Woodbury Township April 2, 1832. Settled in 1812; laid out as a town in 1815. Seat of Home for the Aged, and Morrison's Cove Vocational High School. Flour and planing mills, and bottling works, and dairy products. The "Herald," established 1885, is published Thursdays, Elmer C. Ake, editor.

Population, 1,295.

NEWRY—Incorporated from Blair Township in 1876. Founded in 1793 by Captain Patrick Cassidy, as a Catholic settlement, and named for his native town in Ireland. Second oldest town in county.

Population, 394.

ROARING SPRING—Incorporated from Taylor Township January 27, 1888, and named for the spring there. First known as Spangs Mill, then after the War of the Rebellion,



Horse-Shoe Curve

as Baretown. It was first settled by Dunkards, about 1756. Town laid out in 1865. Large paper mill and a blank book factory provide the chief employment.

Population, 2,724.

TYRONE—Incorporated from Snyder Township July 27, 1857. First settled in 1850, laid out in 1851, and developed as a railroad town. Named for the old Tyrone Township, once a part of Bedford County, and first settled by emigrants from the North of Ireland. The chief products are paper, iron and steel products, chemicals, planing and flour mills, coal, sand, shale, and limestone products. The newspapers are the "Herald," established 1855, published evenings, B. C. Jones, editor; and "Times," established 1880, published Fridays, Glen R. Miller, editor.

Population, 9,042.

WILLIAMSBURG—Incorporated from Woodbury Township in 1827. First settled in 1790; laid out in 1794, by Jacob Ake. Surrendered charter in 1839, reincorporated in 1898. Paper mill, silk mill and limestone quarries provide the employment. Birthplace of Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate.

Population, 1,898.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALLEGHENY—Erected from Frankstown Township in 1793, when part of Huntingdon County. A tragedy of the Revolution known as the massacre of the Bedford Scouts took place on June 3, 1781, within three miles of Fort Fetter, in this township. The scouts, under Captain John Boyd and Lieutenant Harry Woods, were ambushed by Indians, Captain Boyd taken prisoner, and seventeen scouts were killed and scalped, and five wounded. A fine monument marks the fatal spot and perpetuates the memory of the victims. Borough of Duncansville and villages of Bennington, Allegrippus, Beryl, Cross Keys, Canan Station, Stiffler Spring Meadow, and Sunbrook, and the Blair County Home are within its limits. Coal mining chief industry.

Population, 2,734.

ANTIS—Erected from Allegheny Township in 1810, when part of Huntingdon County. Named in honor of Colonel John Henry Antes, a hero of the Revolutionary War. Borough of Bellwood, and villages of Fostoria, Tipton, Hersheyton, Mary Ann Forge, Sabbath Rest, Elizabeth Furnace Station, Root, Collier, and Pinecroft.

Population, 3,104.

BLAIR—Erected from Frankstown Township in

1839, when part of Huntingdon County, and named for the one who gave his name to the county of Blair. Boroughs of Hollidaysburg, county seat, and Newry, and villages of



Winter Scene, William Penn Highway, West of Duncansville

Gaysport, Kladder, Loop, Brooks Mill, Vicksburg, Reservoir, Catfish, and New Portage Junction, within its limits. Coal mines and stone quarries provide the chief products.

Population, 1,828.

CATHARINE—Erected from Morris Township when part of Huntingdon County, and named in honor of Catharine, wife of Honorable Alexander Gwin, Representative when Blair County was organized. Agriculture is chief industry. Villages of Isett, Mount Etna, Yellow Springs, Covedale, Ganister, Carlim, and Cove Forge.

Population, 927.

FRANKSTOWN—Erected when in Bedford County, then in Huntingdon, and an original township of Blair County. Village of Frankstown, named in honor of Frank Stevens, an Indian trader of much importance, located here prior to 1734, and who traveled this region along the famous "Frank's Town Path." Fort Lowry was erected on the farm of Alexander Lowry, near Frankstown, and was an important defensive post during the Revolutionary period. Dean family was killed by Indians. A German Reformed church has occupied this site for the past century. Agriculture and limestone quarries. Villages of Frankstown, Canoe Creek, Flowing Spring, Horrell, Reese, Geeseytown, Point View, and White Bridge Station.

Population, 2,238.

FREEDOM—Erected from Juniata Township in 1857. Agricultural region. Villages of East Freedom, Poplar Run, Donnertown, Puzzletown, Leamersville, and McKee.

Population, 1,549.

GREENFIELD—Erected when part of Bedford County. Agricultural region. Villages of Claysburg, Sarah Furnace, Cottonville, Fredericksburg, Sproul, and Friesville.

Population, 3,163.

HUSTON—Erected from Woodbury Township when part of Huntingdon County. Villages of Barbara, Morrell, Drab, Oreminea, and Shantytown.

Population, 1,041.

JUNIATA—Erected from Greenfield Township in 1847. Named for the river. Coal mines. Villages of Blue Knob and Mule Shoe.

Population, 441.

LOGAN—Erected from Allegheny and Antis in 1850, and named for Indian chief Logan. Iron works and refractory products. City of Altoona and villages of Juniata, Homer, Sandy Gap, Wopsononock, Glenwhite, and Kittanning Point. Horseshoe Curve and Lakemont Lake are in the township.

Population, 8,226.

NORTH WOODBURY—Erected when part of Bedford County. Agricultural products. Borough of Martinsburg, and villages of Clover Creek or Fredericksburg, Henrietta, Curryville, Matthew Summit, Millerstown, and Bassler.

Population, 1,340.

SNYDER—Erected from Antis and Warrior's Mark townships when part of Huntingdon County, and named for Governor Simon Snyder. Agriculture. Borough of Tyrone, villages of East Tyrone, Dix, Oliva, Bald Eagle, Vanscyoc, Gardner, Vail, Northwood, Ironville, Thomastown, Grazierville, Cold Spring, and Tyrone Forge Station.

Population, 2,194.

TAYLOR—Erected from North Woodbury and Huston in 1855. Borough of Roaring Spring, and villages of Ore Hill and East Sharpsburg, Hoover, Erb, Rodman, and Peck.

Population, 1,392.

TYRONE—Erected when in Huntingdon County. Borough of Tyrone and villages of Laurelville, Bushman, Arch Spring, Sinking Valley, Union Furnace Station, Elberta, Skelp, and Birmingham Station. It was in Sinking Springs Valley where the Tories, led by the infamous John Weston, on April 10, 1778, took the oath of allegiance to the British

cause and planned to slaughter the loyal and peaceful inhabitants, seize and divide their property. The nefarious plot failed when Indians killed the leader, and his followers fled in disorder. It was also in this same valley where General Daniel Roberdeau erected Fort Roberdeau and procured lead for the Continental Army. The fort protected the workmen in the lead mine and was garrisoned by Lieutenant Thomas Cluggage and a detail of enlisted soldiers. It was sometimes known as Lead Mine Fort, and was operated from April, 1778, until the winter of 1779. The fort remained as a place of refuge for the settlers of Sinking Valley to the close of the war.

Population, 869.

WOODBURY—Erected when part of Huntingdon County. Borough of Williamsburg, and villages of Cove Forge, Larke, Mines, Shellytown, Royer, Wertz, Sparr, Calcite, Fisherville, and Franklin Forge Station.

Population, 1,479.

BRADFORD COUNTY.



BRADFORD COUNTY was erected by Act of February 21, 1810, out of Lycoming and Luzerne counties, and named "Ontario" in the Act which created it. The name was changed by Act of March 24, 1812, to Bradford, in honor of William Bradford, of Philadelphia, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and second Attorney General of the United States in the Cabinet of President Washington. The first white man to enter Pennsylvania was Stephen Brulé, explorer with Champlain, who came down the

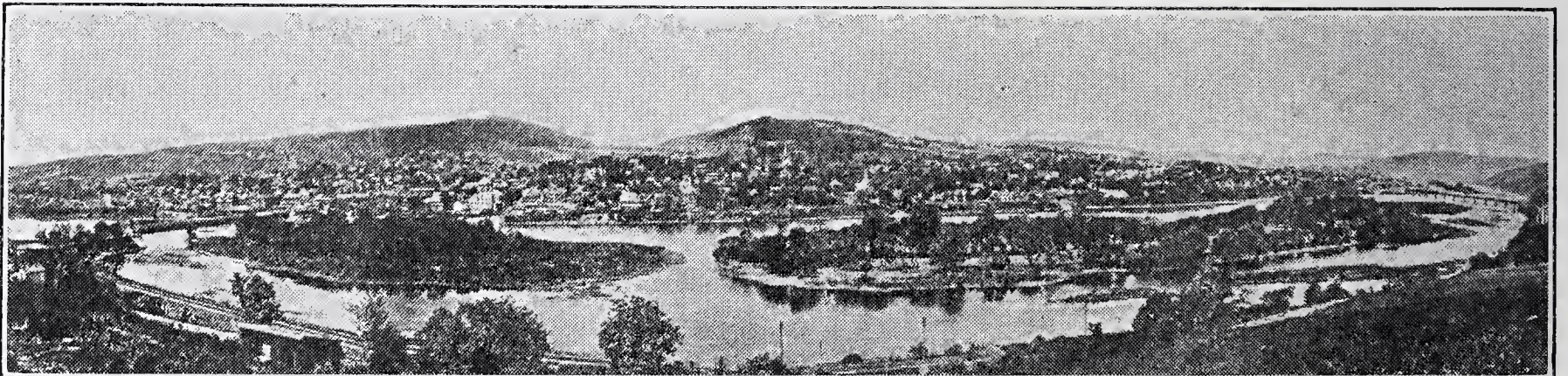
Susquehanna and explored its entire length in 1615-16. He entered the State at Sayre, in this county. Courts were held at Meansville until the county seat was established. The first permanent settlers were Rudolph Fox and Peter Shuefelt, Palatine Germans from New York State, in May, 1770. It is the scene of many stirring events in the Provincial and Revolutionary periods, and the Indian history is most valuable and ancient, and here many of the tragic events of the Pennsylvania-Connecticut controversy took place. Colonel Thomas Hartley, in 1778, and General John Sullivan, in 1779, marched through the county on their expeditions against the Iroquois of New York. Frenchtown, or Asylum, was a settlement founded in 1793, by French refugees as the residence of the doomed Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, but the Terrorists prevented her ever seeing America. During the French Revolution, when many of the French exiles fled from their homes, not a few sought refuge in San Domingo, but many came to America and took up their residence in Philadelphia, where they were cordially welcomed. So great was the number it was deemed necessary that some provision should be made for their settlement as a colony. The two most active and influential promoters of the colony scheme were Viscount Louis Marie de Noailles and the Marquis Antoine Omer Talon. The former was a brother-in-law of General Lafayette, and himself a distinguished military officer under Rochambeau in the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, where he commanded a regiment; and was one of the commissioners to arrange the articles of capitulation for the surrender of Cornwallis, Marquis Talon belonged to one of the most illustrious families of the French magistracy, and was Advocate General when the French Revolution broke out. In 1790 he was compromised in the flight of the King, Louis XVII, and was arrested and imprisoned for a time. He fled to Marseilles, where a wine merchant, Bartholomew Laporte, placed him in a large wine cask and carried him aboard a vessel sailing for America. Laporte sailed with Talon and they became citizens of the United States. The borough of Laporte, Sullivan County, takes its name from Judge John Laporte, son of the early immigrant. The



Scene from the Roosevelt Highway

refugees organized a company, and M. Charles Felix Beu Boulogne, and Adam Hoopes were delegated to select a site, and examined several localities, finally selecting the Schufeldt Flats, now called Frenchtown. About the middle of November, M. de Noailles, who continued to reside in Philadelphia, visited the place which took the name of Asylum, or "Azilum," as the French pronounced it. The plan of settlement was determined, and the town surveyed into lots. The tract consisted of 2,400 acres and, in addition, the Asylum Company had secured title to a number of tracts of "wild land," as it was termed, in the present counties of Bradford, Sullivan, Lycoming, and Luzerne, which were sold on liberal terms to actual settlers. The town, as laid out, contained, beside an open square and fine wide streets, 413 house lots of an acre each. M. Boulogne bent every energy to get the houses ready for the colonists in the early spring when the emigrants began to arrive. They traveled by land to Catawissa, thence in boats up the river. The houses were built of hewn logs two stories high, roofed with pine shingles, and all houses had a good cellar. To the native Americans these houses looked like palaces. The house built by M. Talon was the most pretentious, and was known as "La Grande Maison," or the great house. This house stood until 1846, when it was torn down. M. Talon, who was general manager, planned improvements on a large scale; built a horsepower gristmill, several stores, and a tavern, for which a license was granted in August, 1794, to Mr. Lefevre. A small Catholic chapel was erected, and later a theatre was built. They set up a bakery and built a brewery. A post was established with Philadelphia. Most of the emigrants, who had been wealthy, and some of them members of the royal household, entirely ignorant of farming and unused to manual labor, found great difficulty in adapting themselves to their new conditions, yet they endured their privations with great fortitude. The continuance of the Asylum settlement was less than ten years, but the Frenchmen set their Pennsylvania neighbors the example of better houses and roads, better gardens and orchards and courteous manners.

Robespierre issued a decree commanding all emigrants to return to France under penalty of having their estates confiscated. When the strong hand of Napoleon assumed power, all Frenchmen were invited to return. This was joyous news at Asylum, and they returned to their beloved France as soon as they could dispose of their property, until only two remained. In 1796 Asylum consisted of about fifty log houses occupied by about forty families. Among the most noted, besides those already mentioned, were M. De Blacons, a member of the French Constituent Assembly from Dauphine; M. Le Montule, a captain of a troop of horse; M. Beaulieu, a captain of infantry in the French service, who served in the Revolution in this country under Potosky; Doctor Buzzard, a planter from San Domingo, and M. Dandelot, an officer in the French infantry. But perhaps the best known of all, at least in this country, was M. Dupretit-Thouars, or as he was generally called by the Americans, the Admiral. Wrecked while on a voyage in search of La Perouse, he reached Asylum destitute of everything but an unfaltering courage, a genial temper and the chivalrous pride of a Frenchman. Disdaining to be a pensioner on the bounty of his countrymen he obtained a grant of four hundred acres in the dense wilderness of what is now Sullivan County, and went out literally single-handed, having lost an arm in the French naval service, commenced a clearing, and built himself a house. He returned to Asylum once a week for necessary food and change of apparel. He returned to his native country, obtained a position in the navy, saying he had yet another arm to give to France, and was placed in command of the ship *Le Tonnant* and was killed in the battle of the Nile. The borough of Dushore, which includes the clearings of this indomitable



Panorama of Towanda

Frenchman, was named in honor of him, this being nearly the Anglicized pronunciation of his name. During the continuance of the settlement, Asylum was visited by many very distinguished personages, who since obtained a world-wide reputation. Louis Philippe, a

future King of France, spent several weeks there enjoying the hospitality of M. Antoine Talon. In 1795 Taleyrand spent some time there and Count de la Rochefoucauld de Laincourt was there while on his journey through the States in 1795-96. Another notable visitor was Mrs. Blennerhassett, the charming woman who figured in Aaron Burr's conspiracy. The site of Asylum was marked, June 24, 1931, by a monument on Roosevelt Highway, east of Rummerfield.

Iron ore and coal are present. The fertile soil of the 1,145 square miles of its area makes it an agricultural region of great worth, with breeding of cattle, dairy and poultry products the chief source of revenue. The county is watered by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and its tributary streams.

The population is 49,039, of which number 1,433 are foreign-born whites and 115 Negroes, or 96.8 per cent. native whites; 14,817 males and 2,995 females are engaged in industry. Sixty-six manufacturing plants with 3,855 employees earned \$4,840,116 in wages and produced products valued at \$19,803,774 in 1929.

The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,544,528; live stock \$5,980,432; dairy products \$4,428,585; and chicken products \$1,476,944 in 1929.

There are fourteen boroughs and thirty-eight townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

TOWANDA—County seat, was settled in 1794, and originally called Meansville, being laid out by William Means in 1812. It was afterwards also known as Williamston, both names being in honor of its founder, also as Monmouth and Claverack. When incorporated, March 5, 1828, it was named Towanda from the township, called for the creek of that name, an Indian word meaning "where we bury the dead." Residence and place of burial of David Wilmot, author of "Wilmot Proviso," United States Senator and distinguished statesman; Samuel McKean, who also served as a United States Senator, 1838-39; William T. Davies, Lieutenant-Governor, 1886-91; William Ulysses Mercur, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1882-87, and Major-General Henry J. Madill, of Civil War fame. The chief industries are silk, textile, flour and lumber mills, furniture and paper box factories, agriculture, with tobacco, buckwheat and dairy products the leading products. The "Review," established 1879, is published mornings, H. M. Turner, editor.

Population, 4,104.

BOROUGHES.

ALBA—Incorporated from Canton Township, February 4, 1864. Settled May 29, 1803, by Noah Wilson.

Population, 121.

ATHENS—Formerly called Tioga Point, then Tioga, was incorporated from Athens Township March 29, 1831. Favorite treaty grounds of the Indians. Visited by Conrad Weiser in 1737. Burned by Colonel Hartley September 28, 1778. Settled by whites in



Map of Tioga Point

1783. General Sullivan established Fort Sullivan here, and made it the base of supplies for his army. He destroyed it himself in October, 1779, on their return march. The oldest plotted town in northern Pennsylvania, laid out by John Jenkins in 1786, who then named the place. Colonel Timothy Pickering held an important treaty here with the Indians November 14, 1790. There is an excellent museum here. Chief products are pneumatic tools, furniture, and silk. The "Hiker," established 1912, was published monthly by Spanish-American War Veterans, by the late Thomas M. Stalford, editor, and founder. Population, 4,372.

BURLINGTON—Incorporated from Burlington Township February 14, 1854. Edge tool and wagon works were early industries. Population, 137.

CANTON—Incorporated from Canton Township May 10, 1864. Settled by Jacob Granteer in 1800. Chief products are garment hangers, post cards, tags, paper, leather goods, folding boxes, coal and timber. The "Sentinel," established 1871, is published Thursdays, Fred Newell, Junior, editor. Population, 1,904.

LERAYSVILLE—Incorporated from Pike Township May 16, 1863, and named in honor of Vincent LeRay de Chaumont, large owner of land in the region. An attempt was made to establish a community called Phalanx, but the experiment failed. Chief products are furniture, foundry, and creamery products. The "Eastern Bradford Times," established 1879, is published Fridays, J. George Keeler, editor. Population, 298.

MONROE—Formerly Monroeton, incorporated from Monroe Township May 19, 1855. Laid out in 1828, by G. F. Mason. Once the property of Honorable Timothy Pickering. Lumber was early industry. Population, 414.

NEW ALBANY—Incorporated from Albany Township December 6, 1879. Population, 294.

ROME—Incorporated from Rome Township February 7, 1861, and named for the Eternal City, because it is on the same parallel of latitude. Wagon works and planing mill. Population, 210.

SAYRE—Incorporated from Athens Township January 27, 1891, and named for Robert H. Sayre, superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Laid out in 1871. Seat of Robert Packer Hospital. Chief products locomotives, cars, car wheels, milled screw machines, foundry products, metal stamping, clothing, planing mill, greenhouses. The "Times," established 1891, is published evenings, Frank H. Cook, editor. Population, 7,902.

SOUTH WAVERLY—Formerly Factoryville, incorporated from Athens Township January 28, 1878. It is the Pennsylvania section of Waverly, New York. Population, 1,336.

SYLVANIA—Incorporated from Columbia Township May 5, 1853. Population, 194.

TROY—Incorporated from Troy Township April 11, 1845. Center of dairy region. Chief products are condensary, engine and machine shops, tannery, shirt, and ice tong factory. The "Gazette-Register," established 1863, is published Thursdays, R. H. Van-Keuren, editor. Population, 1,190.

WYALUSING—Incorporated from Wyalusing Township February 16, 1887. Indian word signifying "at the dwelling place of the hoary veteran," so called from an ancient warrior who lived there. The site of an old Munsee and Iroquois fortified town, men-

tioned by Bishop Cammerhoff in 1750, as Gohontoto, as site of a desperate Indian battle. Many traces of these aborigines are still noticeable and important artifacts have been recovered. In 1752 Papunhank, a Munsee chief, settled here with twenty families, whose



From "Flat Rock," Near Wyalusing

contact with the Quakers in Philadelphia made him a religious teacher, but his people wanted a Quaker or Moravian, and David Zeisberger was guided to the village by Job Chilloway, a friendly Delaware, in May, 1763, when he established a Moravian mission called "Friedenshuetten." It was abandoned June 11, 1772, when it was removed to the Beaver River. First settlers were James Wells and Captain Robert Carr. Wyalusing became a rallying place for hostile Indians and Tories during the Revolution. Colonel Thomas Hartley encamped his army near the town September 28, 1778, and the following day defeated the Indians at Indian Hill, when he continued his successful

expedition to Wyoming. This was the last engagement fought on the expedition. Chief products are flour and planing mills, creamery, embroidery and calking machine factories. The "Rocket," established 1887, is published Wednesdays, J. George Keeler, editor.

Population, 709.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALBANY—Erected from Asylum and Monroe townships in February, 1824. First settled by Ladd family in 1800. A son of Doctor Joseph Priestley, the celebrated scientist, planned to establish a community here, but the project failed. Settled by Ephriam Ladd and his three sons in 1801. Borough of New Albany, and villages of Laddsburg, Evergreen, Stevenson, and Wilcox Station.

Population, 786.

ARMENIA—Erected from Canton and Troy townships February, 1843, and named from Susquehanna Company's township of same name. Settled in 1808 by Noah Wilson; first permanent settler, Newton Harvey, in 1822. Village of Covert.

Population, 132.

ASYLUM—Erected from Wyalusing Township in November, 1814; settled by Samuel Coles and his sons prior to the Revolution. French refugees established settlement of Asylum here in 1793. Villages of Macedonia, Durell, Uhdey, Marsh View, and Bacon Forks.

Population, 525.

ATHENS—An original township, erected from Ulster Township January, 1797, when in Luzerne County. Pioneer settler was Jacob Snell in 1784. Borough of Athens, South Waverly, and Sayre, and villages of Wilawana, Green's Landing, and Miletown. The famous fortified Indian town known as Spanish Hill is in this township. Queen Esther's Village, which was destroyed by Colonel Hartley, September 28, 1788, was near the confluence of the Susquehanna and Chemung rivers, in the southeastern corner of the township. A noted Indian treaty was held at Tioga, November 23, 1790.

Population, 1,691.

BARCLAY—Erected from Franklin Township May, 1867. Contains the coal fields of the county, discovered by Absalom Carr in 1812. Villages of Barclay, Fall Creek, Graydon, Foot of Plane, Sand Run, Laquin, Long Valley Station, Crooked Bridge, and Lamoka. Population, 155.



Standing Stone

BURLINGTON—An original township. Erected from Wysox Township in 1802. Settled 1790 when it was Juddsburg Township of the Susquehanna Company, by Isaac and Abraham Dewitt, and a lad named James McKean. Borough of Burlington, and villages of Highland, Luther's Mills, Mountain Lake, and Mae. Mountain Lake is a large body of water. The county farm is in the township.

Population, 552.

CANTON—An original township erected from Burlington Township, August, 1804; first settled in 1796, by Ezra Spalding. Boroughs of Canton and Alba, and villages of Grover, Minnequa Springs, East Canton, Cedar Lodge, and Beech Flats. Lake Nephawin is in the township. The Minnequa Springs are justly celebrated.

Population, 1,233.

COLUMBIA—An original township erected from Smithfield Township August, 1813. Settled 1795 by twin brothers, Nathaniel and John Ballard. Nathaniel Morgan, Eli Parsons, and son Eli, came in 1799. Borough of Sylvania, villages of Columbia Cross Roads, Altus, Snedekerville, Austinville, Virtus, and Soper Hollow.

Population, 878.

FRANKLIN—Erected from Canton, Troy and Burlington townships in September, 1819. Earliest settlers were David, Isaac, and Stephen Allen, about 1795. Daniel Wilcox and Burr Ridgeway were early permanent settlers. Villages of Franklindale and West Franklin.

Population, 349.

GRANVILLE—Erected from Canton, Troy, Burlington, and Franklin townships in February, 1831. Settled in 1799 by Jeremiah Taylor and family. Villages of Granville Summit, Granville Center, Windfall, Bailey Corners, Cowley, and Sayles Corners.

Population, 677.

HERRICK—Erected from Pike, Wysox, and Orwell townships in February, 1838, and named for Judge Edward Herrick. Settled by the Platts, about 1808, and in 1813 by Zapher Platt and son Nathaniel, of Connecticut. Ballibay settlement was made in 1826 by settlers from Ballibay, Ireland. Villages of Herricksville, Herrick, East Herrick, and Herley. Camp Pond is a large body of water.

Population, 497.

LEROY—Erected from Canton and Franklin townships in December, 1835. Settled by Hugh and Sterling Holcomb in 1795. Villages of LeRoy, West LeRoy, Woodruff Corner, Carbon Run, and Cold Spring.

Population, 570.

LITCHFIELD—Erected from Athens Township in December, 1821, and named for the county in Connecticut, which the Susquehanna Company extended to the Wyoming Valley. Settled in 1788 by Thomas Park, veteran of the Revolution, near the State line. Villages of Litchfield, Vawter, Cottons Corners, Stevenson, Jolly, Brink Hill, and Tioga Valley.

Population, 593.

MONROE—Erected from Burlington and Towanda townships in September, 1821. First settler probably was Jacob Bowman, in 1775. He was a Loyalist and fled to Canada,

and his son joined the Tories and Indians. Henry Platner was first permanent settler in 1779. Borough of Monroe, villages of Greenwood, Powell, South Branch, Liberty Corners, Hewes, and Kellogg.

Population, 767.

NORTH TOWANDA—Erected from Towanda Township in December, 1851. First settled by Ezra Ruddy in 1785. Here was the fortified town of the Andastes, known as Oge-hage, the first Indian village which was destroyed by General Sullivan on his expedition in 1779. Part of the borough of Towanda, county seat, and village of North Towanda.

Population, 455.

ORWELL—An original township, erected when part of Luzerne County in 1801, first called Mt. Zion, and name changed in April, 1802. Settled in 1796 by Daniel Russell. Villages of Orwell, North Orwell, Potterville, South Hill, and Allis Hollow.

Population, 711.

OVERTON—Erected from Albany, Franklin, and Monroe townships in February, 1853, and named for Honorable Edward Overton. Settled in 1806 by Daniel Heverly and family. Villages of Overton, Littleville, Summit Station, and Barclay Station.

Population, 300.

PIKE—Erected from Orwell Township in April, 1813, and named for General Zebulon Pike. Settled in 1790 by James Rockwell; followed in 1794 by Dimon and Benajah Bosworth, of Connecticut. A Welsh settlement was begun in 1824. The Phalanx was another settlement made in 1844, which lasted only four years. Borough of LeRaysville, and villages of Stephen Corners, Neath, and Chaffee Corners.

Population, 430.

RIDGEBURY—Erected from Athens and Wells townships in February, 1818. Named by Samuel Bennett for abundance of berry bushes. Settled in 1805 by Isaac Fuller and Joel Campbell. Mormons had a settlement in township. Villages of Centerville, Bentley Creek, and Middletown. Miller's Pond is in the township.

Population, 672.

ROME—Erected from Orwell and Sheshequin townships December, 1831, and named for the "Eternal City." Settled in 1796, by Nathaniel P. Moody, veteran of the Revolution. Borough of Rome, and villages of North Rome, Rome Springs, Taylor Hill, Bumpville, Towner, Wickizier, and Babcock. Wintergreen Lake and Bayard's Pond are in the township.

Population, 501.

SHESHEQUIN—Erected from Ulster in May, 1820, and named for the Indian town of that name, meaning "the place of the rattle." Settled in 1783 by Connecticut settlers, led by General Simon Spalding and his family. Villages of Sheshequin, Black, Ghent, Trinket, Glosser, Hornbrook, and Quarry Glen. Black's Lake is in the township.

Population, 873.

SMITHFIELD—An original township, erected from Ulster Township in 1809, when part of Luzerne County. Named for David Smith, an owner of much land there. Settled in 1792 by Isaiah Grover. Villages of East Smithfield, Riggs, Coddington, and Hoblet.

Population, 1,081.

SOUTH CREEK—Erected from Wells and Ridgebury in May, 1835. Jesse Moore, first permanent settler, in 1804, found others ahead of him. Villages of Gillett, Fassett, Checkerville, and Dunning Station.

Population, 660.

SPRINGFIELD—Erected from Smithfield Township, August, 1813, and first called Murraysfield. Name changed to Springfield because its early settlers, in 1803, were from Springfield, Massachusetts, led by Captain John Harkness, veteran of the Revolution. Vil-

lages of Springfield, Leonia, Wetona, Big Pond, Berrytown, and Harkness. Mount Pisgah, the highest point in the county, is second highest in Commonwealth.

Population, 755.

STANDING STONE—Erected from Herrick and Wysox townships in September, 1841, and named from a high rock standing in the Susquehanna River, which stood twenty-three feet above low water, sixteen feet wide and four feet thick. Settled in 1774 by Lemuel Fitch and Anthony Rummerfield. Villages of Standing Stone, Rummerfield, and Velarde. Tamarack Pond is the largest of four bodies of water.

Population, 397.

STEVENS—Erected from Pike Township June 3, 1926. Villages of Stevensville, Birney, Brushville, and Stone House Corner.

Population, 389.

TERRY—Erected from Asylum Township, May, 1859; settled, in 1787, by Captain Jonathan Terry, and named for him. Villages of New Era, Terrytown, Viall Hill, West Terry, Rienze, and Horton's Corner. Spring Lake is in township.

Population, 717.

TOWANDA—An original township, erected in March, 1790, when part of Luzerne County. Named for the town and county seat. Claverack was a grant made by Susquehanna Company in June, 1774. First settler was Rudolph Fox. Part of borough of Towanda, county seat, and villages of South Towanda and Overshot.

Population, 810.

TROY—Erected from Burlington Township in December, 1815. Settled by Nathaniel Allen, veteran of Revolution, in 1793, the land agent for Susquehanna Company. He was owner of three townships, which he was compelled to relinquish to Pennsylvania. Borough of Troy, and village of East Troy. Long's Pond is in the township.

Population, 1,040.

TUSCARORA—Erected from Wyalusing Township in February, 1830, and first called "Spring Hill"; name changed to Tuscarora in 1856. Settled by Joseph Wharton in 1775. Chester Welles was early settler. Villages of Spring Hill, Opposition, Silvara, and Beaver Meadow. Clapper Hill Pond is in the township.

Population, 777.

ULSTER—An original township, first called Sheshequin. Erected in January, 1797. Settled by Captain Benjamin Clark and Adrial Simons, veterans of the Revolution, in 1785. Villages of Ulster, Milan, Moore's Hill and Saco. The old Indian village of Ogehage was near the mouth of Sugar Creek. Here was also at a later date an important Moravian mission. Queen Esther's village was near Milan.

Population, 916.

WARREN—Erected from Orwell and Rush townships in April, 1813. Named for General Joseph Warren, hero of Revolution. Settled in 1798, by William Arnold, William Harding, and Thomas Gibson, of Rhode Island. Villages of Warren Center, South Warren, West Warren, Warrenham, Aurora, and Cadis. Highland Lake and Lake of Meadows are in the township.

Population, 590.



Near Rummerfield

WELLS—Erected from Smithfield Township in April, 1813. Settled, in 1792, by Reverend John Smith, familiarly called "Priest Smith." Villages of Wells, Aspinwall, Coryland, Edsallville, Mosherville, and State Line Station.

Population, 591.

WEST BURLINGTON—Erected from Burlington Township in February, 1855. Villages of West Burlington, Bourne, and Vroman Hill. County home is in township.

Population, 565.

WILMOT—Erected from Asylum Township in May, 1849, and named in honor of David Wilmot, author of Wilmot's Proviso. First settled in 1784 by Thomas Keeney, of Connecticut. He was one of the abductors of Timothy Pickering. Villages of Wilmot, Hollenback, Sugar Run, Quick's Bend, Ellwell, Norconk, Sciotavale, and Cumisky.

Population, 895.

WINDHAM—Erected from Orwell Township in April, 1813. Settled in 1800 by the Fox family, of whom Thomas was a veteran of the Revolution. Villages of Windham, Windham Center, and Windham Summit.

Population, 539.

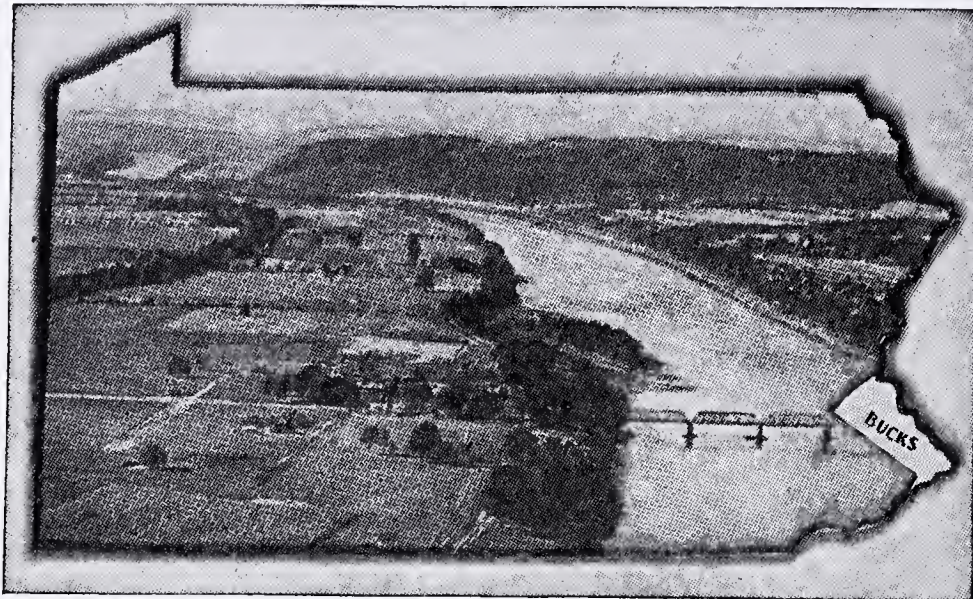
WYALUSING—An original township and important place of historical interest in the northern tier of Pennsylvania. Organized from Stoke Township, Luzerne County in March, 1790. The early Indian occupation is well authenticated, and the Moravians conducted a mission here from May 9, 1765, until June 11, 1772. It was the home of Job Chilloway, the friendly Delaware Indian, and the scene of stirring events during the long Pennsylvania-Connecticut controversy, which was the reason for the exodus of the Indians and Moravians from Friedenshutzen, and their trek toward the Ohio country. The Moravians erected a boulder and tablet at the site of their mission at Wyalusing, June 14, 1871. General Sullivan encamped in this township on his march to and from the Seneca country in 1779. First permanent settlers were the Stropes and Van Valkenburgs in 1773. The borough of Wyalusing, and villages of Camptown, Lime Hill, where a battle was fought April 14, 1782, Homet Ferry, Cold Creek, Merryall, Sugar Run Station, and Fairbanks.

Population, 884.

WYSOX—An original township. Erected in April, 1795. Roswell Franklin and his brother, Jehiel, settled here in 1785, followed Isaac and Hermannas Van Valkenburg, Sebastian and Isaac Strobe in 1796. Scene of the battle and escape from Indians, April 3, 1780, of Moses Van Campen, Peter Pence, Abraham Pike, and a lad named Rogers. They killed nine out of ten of their captors. A celebrated character named Fencelor was a hermit, who lived in a cave before any other white man came into the region, whom tradition says the Indians both worshipped and feared; fiction has given him the name of "Hermit of Weasauking," and his cave as "Fencelor Castle." He was found dead in his cave in 1808. General Sullivan encamped in this township on his march to and from the Seneca country in 1779. Villages of Wysox, Myersburg, Mercur, Apex, and East Towanda Station. Lake Wysauking is in the township.

Population, 992.

BUCKS COUNTY.



BUCKS COUNTY is one of the three counties into which Pennsylvania was divided by William Penn in 1682. He named Bucks for the county in England, as he did Bristol, the county seat. Penn established a home in the Manor of Pennsbury, this county, the manor being surveyed in 1683, and consisted of 8,431 acres. In 1703 the manor house was settled upon the elder branch of the family and remained in possession of Penn's heirs until 1792. Penn himself resided there about two years, 1700-01. The

first county seat was at Morrisville, or "Falls of the Delaware," in 1682, where the first court house was built, and served until the seat of justice was removed to Bristol in 1705; here it remained until 1724, when it was established at Newtown, and in 1812 it was removed to Doylestown, which borough has since enjoyed that honor.

The area is 608 square miles, the Delaware River forming the eastern and southern boundary, and the fertile lands are drained by its tributary streams, of which there are many. Iron ore and limestone abound. One of the earliest iron furnaces in America was operated in Durham Township. The population is 96,727, of which number 9,400 are foreign born whites, and 2,080 Negroes, or 88.1 per cent. are native whites. 29,819 males and 8,413 females are engaged in industry. 187 manufacturing plants with 9,456 employees earned \$10,768,416 in wages and produced products valued at \$46,529,864 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$5,529,864; live stock \$4,528,724; dairy products \$3,097,554; and chicken products \$2,144,682 in 1929.

There are twenty-three boroughs and thirty-one townships.

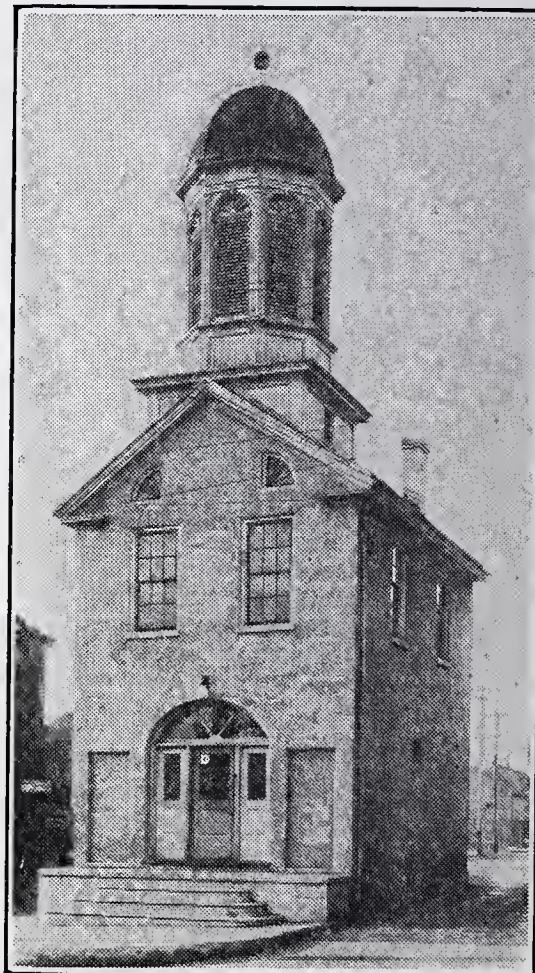
COUNTY SEAT.

DOYLESTOWN—County seat, incorporated from Doylestown Township in 1838. Settled in 1735 by William Doyle, in whose honor the place was named. Chosen as the fourth seat of justice in 1812. Encampment of the Continental Army July, 1778. Chief products are farm implements, silk, woolen, and tapestry mills, flour and planing mills, creamery, and agricultural products. The "Bucks County Intelligencer," established 1804, is published Fridays, and "Daily Intelligencer," established 1886, evenings, George S. Hotchkiss editor of both.

Population, 4,577.

BOROUGHES.

BRISTOL—The second county seat, is also the second chartered borough in Pennsylvania. Laid out in 1697 from part of Bristol Township, and was first called Buckingham, then New Buckingham, then New Bristol, and in 1700 the name was again changed to Bristol, for Bristol, England, home of Hannah Callowhill, wife of the founder. The first



Old City Hall, Bristol

borough charter was granted by Governor Keith, November 14, 1720; a new charter was granted after the Revolution, September 16, 1785, which continued in force until 1851, when the present charter was granted. Bristol remained the county seat until March 20, 1724, when it was removed to Newtown. Only seaport in the county. Steamboat connections. The chief products are airplanes, carpets, worsted, woolen, and leather goods, iron and machinery, ship building plants, chemicals and agriculture. The newspapers are the "Courier," established 1910, is published evenings, Serrill D. Detlefson, editor; "Bucks County Democrat," established 1920, Fridays, John William Colton, editor, and "Guida Operdia" (Italian), Saturdays, Guido Merlo, editor.

Population, 11,799.

CHALFONT—Incorporated from New Britain Township in 1901. A residential section. The "News," established 1925, is published Wednesdays, Frank K. Pilson, editor.

Population, 550.

DUBLIN—Incorporated from Bedminster and Hilltown townships in 1912. Agricultural products and creamery.

Population, 296.

HULMEVILLE—Incorporated from Middletown Township in 1872. Cordage works.

Population, 582.

IVYLAND—Incorporated from Warminster Township in 1904.

Population, 307.

LANGHORNE—Incorporated from part of Middletown Township December 2, 1890, and named in honor of Jeremiah Langhorne, Chief Justice of Province, 1739-43. Formerly Attleboro. Here part of Washington's army encamped after battle of Trenton, December, 1776. Was

for a time known as "Four Lanes End," a famous coach station. Residential and business center. Agricultural crops. The "Delaware Valley Advance," established 1877, is published Fridays, William J. Ellis, editor.

Population, 1,147.

LANGHORNE MANOR—Incorporated from Middletown Township in 1890. Residential center.

Population, 397.

MORRISVILLE—First known as Falls of the Delaware and was first county seat, 1682 to 1705. Incorporated from Falls Township March 29, 1804, and named in honor of Robert Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who resided there for a time. First settled in 1703. When Washington crossed the Delaware into Bucks County, Pennsylvania, with the rear guard of his army, Sunday, December 8, 1776, he took up his quarters in the country house of Mrs. Barclay Houn, while the troops were stationed opposite the crossing. This dwelling, built in 1750, in Morrisville, is still in a fine state of preservation; being restored in 1931, it occupies a commanding situation, and is within the site once considered by Congress for the capital of the United States. In this house.

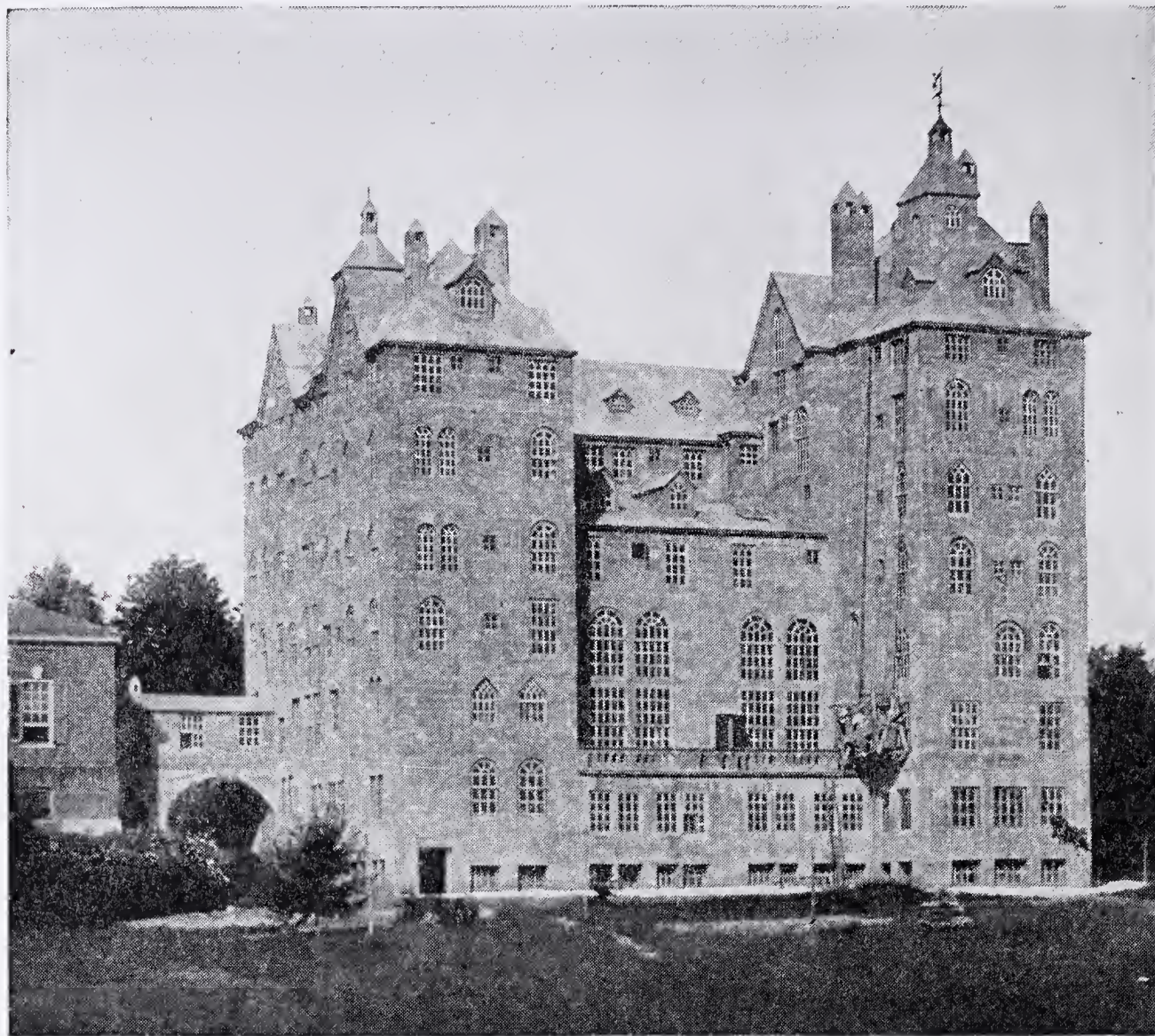


Present Courthouse at Doylestown, Pennsylvania

Erected in 1877 on site of old courthouse

George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived and died. Major General Jacob Brown, hero of the War of 1812, was born near here. Chief products textiles, rubber goods, tiles, and mantels.

Population, 5,368.



Mercer Museum, Doylestown

until 1812, when Doylestown became the seat of justice. General Washington established his headquarters here in 1776. Chief products doors and sashes, bobbins and shuttles, saw and planing mill products, potteries, poultry packing plant, and agriculture. Seat of George School, operated by Society of Friends. The "Enterprise," established 1868, Thursdays, William S. Tomlinson, editor.

Population, 1,824.

PERKASIE—Incorporated from East Rockhill Township May 10, 1879. Jacob Stout, the pioneer settler, purchased the land October 20, 1759, and lies buried there. Chief products clothing, silk, cigars, glass specialties, pottery, wire novelties, brick, machine shops, saw, flour and grist mills, granite quarries. The "Central News," established 1881, published Wednesdays, John Sprenkel, editor.

Population, 3,463.

QUAKERTOWN—Incorporated from Richland Township in 1855. Named from the Quakers who settled here about 1700. First called Flatland and later Richland. A library was established here in 1795, the seventh in the United States. Prominent station of "Underground Railroad" here in the ante-bellum days. Chief products stoves, harness, leather goods, silk, cigars, shoes, church organs, lumber, flour, and shipping cases. The "Free Press," established 1881, published Thursdays, Charles M. Meredith, editor.

Population, 4,883.

RICHLANDTOWN—Incorporated from Richland Township in 1890. Chief products boots and cigars.

Population, 642.

NEW BRITAIN—Incorporated from Doylestown and New Britain townships in 1928.

Population, 417.

NEW HOPE—Incorporated from Solebury Township April 26, 1837. Settled in 1707. Chief products paper bags, paper, silk mills, brick, clay, sand, gravel, and rock quarries. The "News," established 1892, published Thursdays, Gordon Cooper, editor.

Population, 1,113.

NEWTOWN—Incorporated from Newtown Township in 1838. Settled in 1684; Act of Assembly March 20, 1724, made it the third county seat, an honor which it held

RIEGELSVILLE—Incorporated from Durham Township May 24, 1916, and named for Benjamin Riegel, prominent early citizen.

Population, 725.



Delaware River, Bucks County

SELLERSVILLE—Formerly Sellers Tavern, incorporated from Rockhill Township in 1874, and named for Samuel Sellers, an early tavern keeper, name changed to Sellersville in 1866. Chief products gage and clothing factories, foundry, greenhouses, bluestone quarries, and farm products. The "Herald," established 1897, published Thursday, Marco G. Bean, editor; and "Poultry Item," monthly, Samuel L. Althouse, editor.

Population, 2,063.

SILVERDALE—Incorporated from Hill Town Township. Men's clothing factory.

Population, 283.

SOUTH LANGHORNE—Formerly Eden, incorporated from Middletown Township in 1874. Chief products laces, carpets, textiles, and wall paper.

Population, 789.

TELFORD—Incorporated from West Rockhill Township in 1886.

Population, 412.

TRUMBAUERSVILLE—Incorporated from Milford Township in 1901, and first called Charlestown. Cigars have been made there for nearly a century.

Population, 692.

TULLYTOWN—Incorporated from Falls Township in 1891. Sand and gravel.

Population, 658.

YARDLEY—Incorporated from Lower Makefield Township in 1895, and named for Thomas Yardley. Chief products textiles and hardware specialties.

Population, 1,308.

TOWNSHIPS.

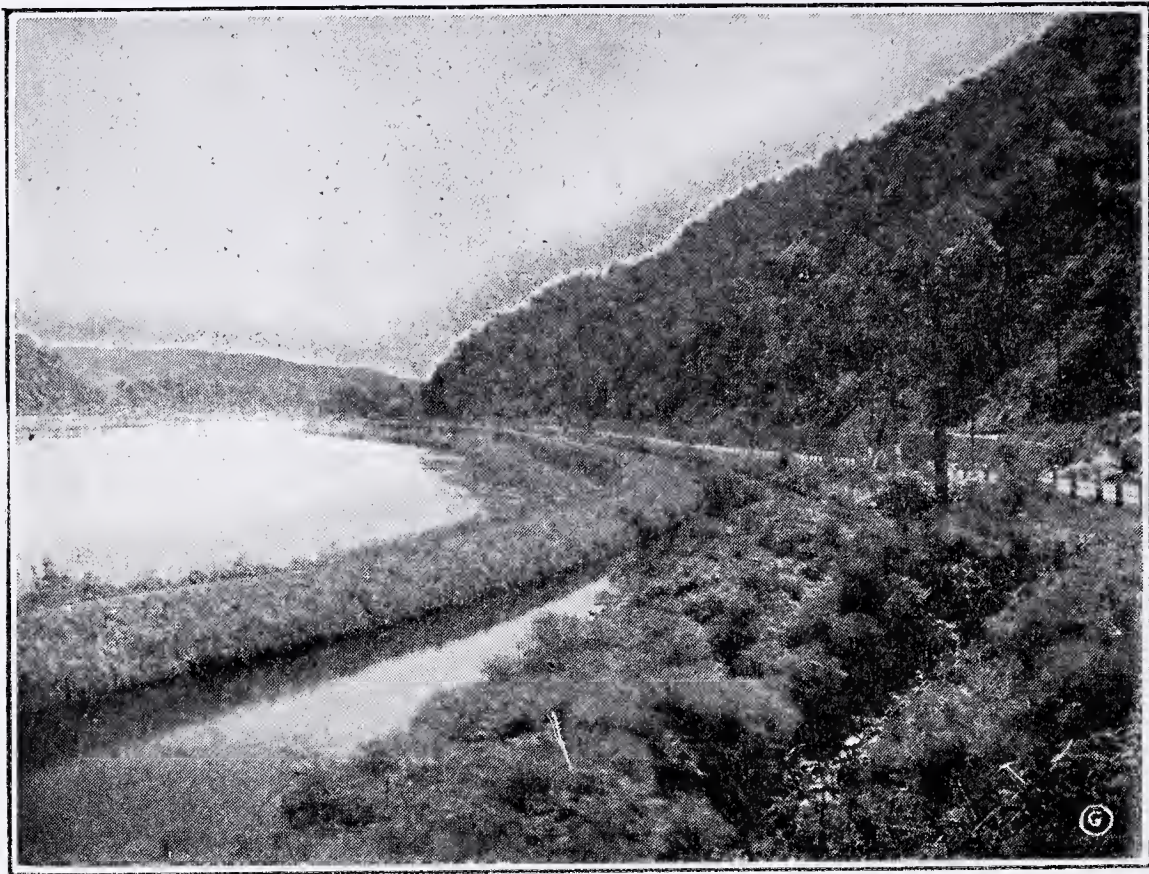
BEDMINSTER—Erected from Plumstead Township in March, 1742, named for parish of Bedminster, County of Somerset, England. First settled by English, but German Mennonites soon followed, and erected their first church in 1746. William Allen and the Proprietaries owned the entire area at the time of its settlement.



Scene Along Canal, Bucks County

An agricultural region. Borough of Dublin, and villages of Piperville, Hagersville, Keelersville, Bedminsterville, Fretz, and Ridge.

Population, 2,087.



Delaware River near Kintnersville

BENSALEM—The fourth of the group of townships erected in 1692. Named for the Manor of Bensalem, which was laid off by the Growdens in 1688, who owned nearly one-half of the township. Residence of many of the most distinguished early families. Rich agricultural soil. Villages of Bensalem, Bridgewater, Eddington, Andalusia, Oakford, Neshaminy Falls, Trevose, Dunk's Ferry, and Cornwell's Heights.

Population, 5,645.

BRIDGETON — Erected from Nockamixon Township in 1890. Noted for its famous "Ringing Rocks," an interesting geological formation.

tion. Villages of Upper Black Eddy, and Narrowsville.

Population, 682.

BRISTOL—The second township of the group erected in 1692. Originally named Buckingham, and so called until 1697, then New Buckingham until 1705. It is probable that the name of its borough, and then county seat, influenced the change of the name for the township. Ferry across the Delaware was established in 1709, discontinued in 1930, when Bristol-Burlington bridge was opened. Scene of many events during the Revolution. Borough of Bristol, second county seat, and only seaport in the county, and villages of Newportville, Emilie, and Edgely.

Population, 4,381.

BUCKINGHAM—Erected in 1703, and first called New Buckingham. The actual survey of its boundary was made September 15, 1722. Residence of many distinguished personages, and birthplace of General John Lacey, hero of the Revolution. Villages of Buckingham, Buckingham Valley, Mechanicsville, Lahaska, Mechanics Valley, Concord, Holicon, Furlong, Mozart, Landisville, Pineville, Forest Grove, and Wycombe.

Population, 2,213.

DOYLESTOWN—Erected from New Britain, Buckingham, and Warwick townships, in November, 1818, and named for the borough of Doylestown, county seat since 1812. The county embraces part of the tract of Free Society of Traders in 1681. Burial place of a Lenape Indian Chief, supposed to be Sassoonan, is at Castle Valley, near Doylestown. The Continental Army encamped here June, 1778. Seat National Farm School, pioneer Jewish institution of its kind in United States, founded in 1898. Borough Doylestown and villages of Edison, Bridge Valley, Tradesville, Fountainville, Turks Head, Chestnut Grove, and Bridge Point.

Population, 1,371.

DURHAM—Erected in 1743. Until the erection of Northampton County in 1752 it included the township of Williams in that county, and extended all the way to Easton. The entire district was owned by the Durham Iron Company, and was not governed as a township until in November, 1775, when it was recognized as such without any decree of

the court. Named for Durham in England. The ancient iron works were erected in 1727, and were the earliest successful furnaces in America. The land was purchased from the Indians before the infamous "Walking Purchase," of 1737. Shot and shells were made here for the French and Indian, Pontiac, and Revolutionary wars; here also were the famous Durham boats first made and used. The Indian village Pechoqueolin was in this township; also the Indian jasper quarries on Rattlesnake Hill, and the famous Durham Cave. Borough of Riegelsville and villages of Durham, Durham Furnace, and Monroe, later called Lehenburg.

Population, 619.

EAST ROCKHILL—Erected when Rockhill was divided to form East and West Rockhill townships. The original Rockhill was erected from Richland Township in 1740, and named because of its rocky and uneven surface. Settled by Germans as early as 1720. Borough of Perkasio, and villages of Church Hill, Hagerville, Richland Center, Keelersville, and Rocky Ridge.

Population, 1,520.

FALLS—First of the five townships organized in 1692. Named for the falls in the Delaware River. This is really the mother township of the county. Here Pennsbury Manor was built for William Penn. Washington encamped his army here in December, 1776, preparatory to the capture of the British at Trenton. General Jacob Brown, commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, was born in this township, May 9, 1775. Boroughs of Morrisville and Tullytown, and villages of Fallsington, Penn Valley, Penn Manor, Oxford Valley, and Wheatsheaf.

Population, 2,004.

HAYCOCK—Erected of "odds and ends," of Richland, Rockhill, Bedminster, Tinicum, Nockamixon, and Springfield townships, September, 1763, and named for its little mountain, 965 feet above sea level, which resembles a cock of hay. Originally settled by German and Irish Catholics. The curious formation of rocks known as Stony Garden is in this township. Villages of Applebachville, Haycock, Tohickon, Thatcher, and Strawn-town.

Population, 852.

HILLTOWN—Erected in 1722, and named for the English home of the Langhorne family, "Hiltondale." It embraced part of the Manor of Perkasio. It was the first township erected north of Buckingham in the county. Borough of Silverdale, and parts of Dublin and Telford, and villages of Hilltown, Blooming Glen, Mt. Pleasant, Bean, Leidy-town, Garisville, and Frick.

Population, 2,808.



Durham Furnace, 1876, Bucks County

LOWER MAKEFIELD—Erected when Makefield was divided to form Lower and Upper Makefield townships. The original Makefield was the first one erected in 1692, and the uppermost of the four original river townships.

Makefield is a corruption of Macclesfield, the English home of Hough and other prominent families among the early settlers. Settled as early as 1682. Called Lower Makefield when Upper Makefield was organized in 1737. Borough of Yardley, and villages of Woodside and Roelofs Station. Whites Lake is in township.

Population, 1,723.

LOWER SOUTHAMPTON—Erected when Southampton was divided to form Lower and Upper Southampton townships in 1928. The original Southampton was the first of the second group of townships to be organized in the county; its bounds were fixed when the division between Bucks and Philadelphia was determined in 1685. The court recognized it as a township in 1703. Villages of Davisville, Southampton, and Feasterville.

Population, 1,077.

MIDDLETOWN—Last of the original townships to be erected in 1692. Named for "Middle Roads," which embraced its area. Boroughs of Langhorne, Langhorne Manor, South Langhorne, and Hulmeville, and villages of Woodbourne and Parkland.

Population, 2,095.

MILFORD—Last of the group of townships erected prior to 1752. Carved out of Richland Township, October 22, 1734, and first called Bulla, then soon afterward Lower Milford. Settled by Germans who came about 1725. The "Fries Rebellion" of 1798, broke out in this township, and was for a time called the "Milford Rebellion." Borough of Trumbauersville, and villages of Spinnersville, Steinburg, Milford Square, Finland, Brick Tavern, Geryville, Milville, and Mumbauersville.

Population, 2,048.

NEW BRITAIN—Erected from Hilltown Township June 14, 1723, and named for the island from which the earliest settler had immigrated. Penn's grant to Thomas Hudson, April 23, 1683, was in what is now this township. There is a tradition that the Indian Chief Tamanend is buried in this township. Boroughs of New Britain and Chalfont, and villages of Line Lexington, Levin, New Galena, and Grier's Corner.

Population, 1,157.

NEWTOWN—Erected in 1703; originally surveyed by Thomas Holme in 1684, and first called New Township, then in 1687 it was called "Newtown." Borough of Newtown was the third county seat, 1724 until 1812.

Population, 712.

NOCKAMIXON—Erected from Tinicum Township in April, 1746, and given the Indian name meaning "the place at the three houses." The natural formation known as "Ringing Rocks," is in this township. Villages of Kintnerville, Narrowsville, Ferndale, Gallows, Bucksville, and Revere.

Population, 1,075.

NORTHAMPTON—Erected from territory known as "the Adjacents of Southampton Township," in 1722, and named because it was the upper part of Southampton. Settled by English Friends. Villages of Jacksonville, Richboro, Churchville, Holland, Rushland, Grenoble, Breadyville, Jacksonville, and Siles.

Population, 1,375.

PLUMSTEAD—Erected from Buckingham Township June, 1725, and named for Francis Plumstead, ironmonger of London, and land owner in the township. Settled by English Friends. Villages of Plumsteadville, Gardenville, Danboro, Wismer, Dyertown, Fountainville, and Hinkletown.

Population, 2,080.

RICHLAND—Erected from tract in the Great Swamp region known as "Rich Lands," in 1734. Renowned for the fertility of its soil. Settled by English Friends. Griffith Jones was first owner of land here, October 12, 1681. Boroughs of Quakertown and

Richlandtown, and villages of Richland Center, Shelly, California, Cressman, Bunker Hill, Rocky Ridge, and Rich Hill.

Population, 2,173.

SOLEBURY—Was combined with Buckingham as to its officers before 1700. The origin of the name is unknown. The townships of Buckingham and Solebury were separated prior to 1702. In August, 1777, the Continental Army tarried thirteen days on the Neshaminy Hills, Bucks County, on the York road from Coryell's Ferry, now New Hope, until it received notice of the departure of the British fleet, which had recently sailed from New York, and which was destined for the capture of Philadelphia. Washington was quartered in the stone house not far from the north end of the bridge over the Neshaminy, long since known as the Moland home, in Warwick Township. A whipping post was erected on the opposite side of the road. While Washington was quartered in this house Marquis de Lafayette reported to him for service in the Continental Army; and in it was held the first council of war at which Lafayette had a seat. The army marched hence August 22, through Philadelphia, and then engaged the enemy on the field of Brandywine. General Zebulon M. Pike, discoverer of Pike's Peak, Colorado, and a hero of the War of 1812, who fell at York, Canada, was reared in this township. He resided here part of his early life. Borough of New Hope, and villages of Solebury, Lumberville, Center Bridge, Center Hill, Carversville, Cottageville, Aquetong, Claytown, Highton, Lahaska, Paxon, Reeder Station, Peters Corner, and Ingham Springs. Logan's or Ingham's Springs, among the largest limestone springs in America are here. Samuel Ingham was Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Jackson.

Population, 1,564.

SPRINGFIELD—Last of the original townships, was erected from Richland Township in 1743, and named for the abundance of excellent springs in its pleasant valleys. "Ring-ing Rocks" are in this township. Settled by English. Villages Springtown, Bursonville, Pleasant Valley, Passer, Zion Hill, Gehman, and Witte Station.

Population, 2,214.

TINICUM—Erected from Plumstead Township March 12, 1738, and given the Indian name of its stream. Settled by Scotch-Irish in 1699. Villages of Tinicum, Point Pleasant, Erwinna, Head Quarters, Ottsville, Sundale, Uhlertown, Normanville, and Lodi.

Population, 1,330.

UPPER MAKEFIELD—Erected from Lower Makefield Township in March, 1737. The Proprietary manor "Highlands," was surveyed here in 1695, and lay principally in this township. The "London Company" owned much land in this township. Part of the loot of Captain Kidd, the noted pirate, is supposed to be buried in Bowman's Hill, now a part of Washington Crossing Park. The latter place is located at Washington Crossing, formerly Taylorsville. Site now owned by the Commonwealth, marks the crossing of the Delaware at McKonkey's Ferry, by General Washington and his army of patriots, on Christmas night, 1776. The park proper extends for eight miles along the Pennsylvania bank of the river and is a fitting memorial to the turning point in the Revolution. Villages of Washington Crossing, Taylorsville, Brownsburg, Buckmanville, and Woodhill.

Population, 951.



The Inn, Washington Crossing

UPPER SOUTHAMPTON—Erected when Southampton was divided to form Lower and Upper Southampton townships in 1928. Villages of Churchville, Cornell, and parts of Siles and Trevose.

Population, 1,229.

WARMINSTER—Twin township of the original Southampton was one of the original townships erected in 1692, but was under same officers as Southampton until about 1711. Settled in 1684. The celebrated John Fitch, to whom justly belongs the honor of propelling boats by steam, lived in this township, and here in 1785 he made his model of the first successful steamboat. The famous "Log College," established by Reverend William Tennant, in 1728, was near Hartsville. Borough of Ivyland, and villages of Warminster, Johnsville, and parts of Davisville and Hartsville.

Population, 1,452.

WARRINGTON—Erected from Warminster Township in 1734, and named for town in Lancashire, England. Part of the township included land willed to William Penn, Junior, by his father, the Founder. Villages of Warrington, Neshaminy, Pleasantville, Eureka, and parts of Newville and Tradesville.

Population, 1,139.

WARWICK—Erected from unorganized territory lying between Warminster, Northampton, Buckingham, and New Britain Township in 1743, and was first called Middlebury, name changed in 1736. Settled prior to 1684. Villages Jamison, Bridge Valley, Traymore Station, and part of Hartsville.

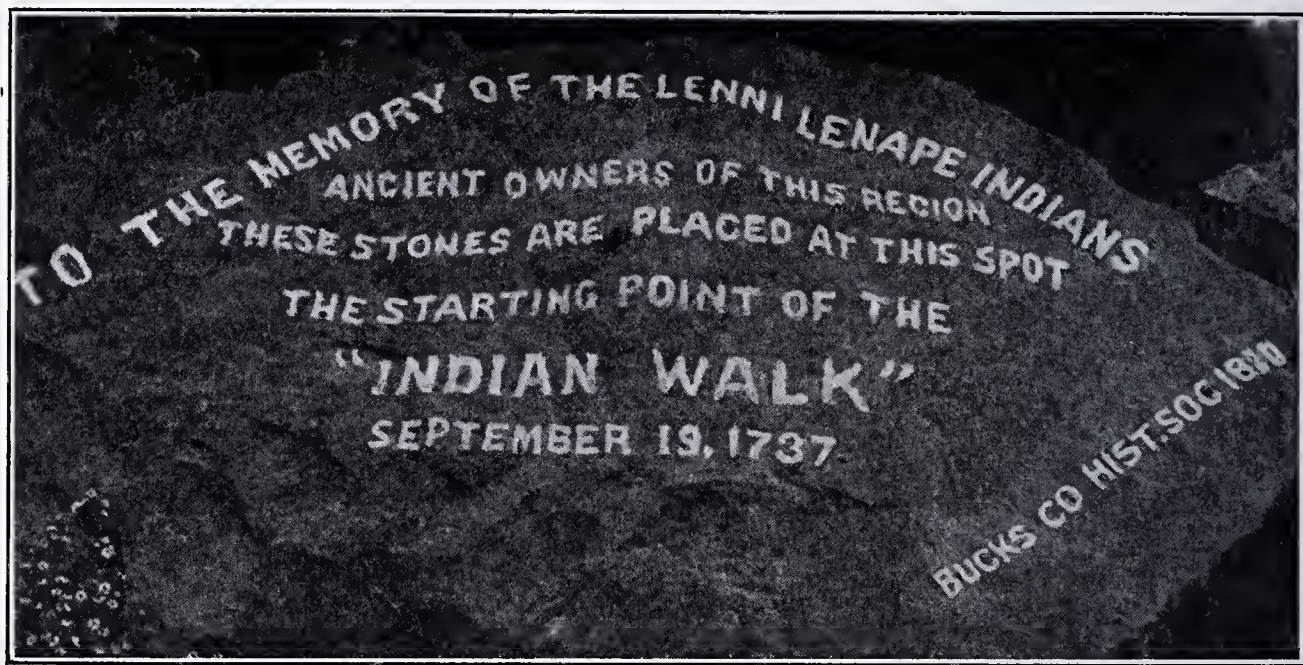
Population, 550.

WEST ROCKHILL—Erected when Rockhill was divided to form East and West Rockhill townships. Boroughs of Sellersville and Telford, and villages of Almont, Argus, Derstine Station, Naceville, and part of Rocky Ridge.

Population, 1,390.

WRIGHTSTOWN—Erected in 1703, and designated as such an organization as early as 1687. Originally surveyed in 1695 for the Proprietaries to be used as a public park. John Chapman was the first settler about 1684. Villages of Wrightstown, where famous Indian Walk started, Penn Park, Rushland, Pineville, and Wycombe.

Population, 716.



Tablet of Indian Walk Monument, Wrightstown

BUTLER COUNTY.



BUTLER COUNTY was erected by Act of March 12, 1800, out of Allegheny County, and named for General Richard Butler, distinguished officer of the Revolution, who was killed at St. Clair's defeat by the Indians, November 4, 1791. The seat of justice is also named for this distinguished patriot. Ten miles south of the city of Butler is a monument marking the site where the youthful Washington narrowly escaped death at the hands of a treacherous Indian guide, December 27, 1753, while on his return

journey to Virginia from the French headquarters at Fort LeBoeuf. The first permanent settlers were David Studebaker and Abraham Snyder, who came to the present Worth Township in 1792. Prior to this they had spent the winter of 1789-90 with the Delaware Indians at their town at the mouth of Wolf Creek, near the present Slippery Rock. They were Pennsylvania Germans from Westmoreland County. Scotch-Irish and many Germans came before 1795, and after the Treaty of Greenville settlers came in increasing numbers, including some Irish Catholics. Saxonburg was the home of John A. Roebling, and the birthplace of his son, Washington A. Roebling, famous bridge builders. Harmony is the site of the communistic society founded by Rev. George Rapp in 1804.

There are no rivers or large streams, and the area, consisting of 790 square miles, is on the plateau of the Connoquenessing Valley, separating the Allegheny and Beaver rivers. Rich in minerals, coal, oil, natural gas, and limestone. It is one of the thriftiest sections in Pennsylvania. The population is 80,480, of which number 5,867 are foreign born whites and 342 Negroes, or 92.3 per cent. are native whites. 22,980 males and 4,051 females are engaged in industry. 101 manufacturing plants with 5,690 workers earned \$7,661,220 in wages and produced products valued at \$52,006,777 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,197,699; live stock \$3,143,571; dairy products \$1,397,730; and chicken products \$742,573 in 1929.



An Oil Well Near Butler

There are one city, twenty-two boroughs and thirty-three townships. Each of the townships, with the exception of six, are five miles square, and were erected March 29, 1854

COUNTY SEAT.

BUTLER—The county seat and only city, was settled in 1793, and laid out by the Commissioners who organized the county, on a farm in Butler Township, owned by John and Samuel Cunningham, they having donated 250 acres for county purposes. The General Assembly designated Butler as the county seat on March 3, 1803. Incorporated a borough in the same Act which also made Milton, Northumberland County, a borough, February 26, 1816. Chartered a city January 7, 1918. There are nearly one hundred industrial plants, the chief of which are steel products, railroad cars, automobiles, and chains, also plate glass, mirrors, textiles, shirts, oil refineries, flour, coal, gas, and limestone are products. The "Eagle," established 1869, is published daily, John Laing Wise, editor; and "Butler County Record," established 1877, Thursdays, G. Wayne Brown, editor.

Population, 23,567.

BOROUGHES.

BRUIN—Formerly Martinsburg, incorporated from Parker Township in 1901, and named for Bear Creek, which runs through the borough. Coal and oil.

Population, 622.

CALLERY—Formerly Callery Junction, incorporated from Adams Township in 1905. Railroad supplies and refractory products.

Population, 330.

CHERRY VALLEY—Incorporated from Venango Township in 1909.

Population, 80.

CONNOQUENESSING—Formerly Petersville and Petersburg, was incorporated from Connoquenessing Township in 1848. Named for creek and township.

Population, 406.

EAST BUTLER—Incorporated from Summit Township in 1927. Manufacture iron pipe and oil refining.

Population, 521.

EAU CLAIRE—Formerly Farmington, incorporated from Venango Township in 1900. Laid out as village in 1848.

Population, 302.

EVANS CITY or EVANSBURG—Formerly called Boggs Mill, incorporated from Jackson and Forward townships in 1882. George Boggs bought land here in 1796 and erected a mill; in 1836 Thomas B. Evans purchased a half interest and laid out a village he called Evansburg. The post office is called Evans City.

Population, 1,561.

FAIRVIEW—Incorporated from Fairview Township in September, 1867; laid out by Thomas McCleary in 1830. Oil wells caused it to be a boom town about 1876.

Population, 215.

HARMONY—Incorporated from Jackson Township in 1838; owes its existence and its name to the communistic society called "Harmonists" or "Economites," led by Reverend George Rapp in 1804. Vacated by the Harmony Society in 1815. The chief industries are coal mines, foundries and railroad repair shops.

Population, 786.

HARRISVILLE—Incorporated from Mercer Township September 11, 1846. Laid out by Ephriam Harris in 1825, and named for him.

Population, 583.

KARNS CITY—Incorporated from Fairview Township January 4, 1875, and named for S. D. Karns, an oil operator who located there. It was once a large and important town. Visited by several fires and a destructive flood.

Population, 432.

MARS—Formerly Overbrook, incorporated from Adams Township in 1882. Railroad shops.

Population, 1,302.

MILLERSTOWN or CHICORA—Incorporated from Donegal Township in 1855. Laid out by Philip Barnhart in 1830. Oil is chief industry. Post office is Chicora.

Population, 1,052.

PETROLIA—Incorporated from Fairview Township February, 1873. Settled as part of Bear Creek wilderness, and when first oil well came in, April, 1872, the place grew to be a town of two thousand excited inhabitants. Named from the oil industry. Several destructive fires and a great flood caused much damage.

Population, 469.

PORTERSVILLE—Incorporated from Muddy Creek Township December 16, 1844; laid out in 1826 by Robert Stewart and called for him, when incorporated name was changed in honor of Governor D. R. Porter.

Population, 185.

PROSPECT—Incorporated from part of Franklin Township March 28, 1846. Pioneer settler was Andrew McGowan in 1796. Laid out May 25, 1825. Agricultural center.

Population, 455.

SAXONBURG—Incorporated from Jefferson Township in September, 1846; founded by John A. Roebling, August 24, 1832, and named for Saxony, from which country he had emigrated with three hundred families. Roebling established first bridge works in the place, and a wire drawing plant. Here the founder attained eminence as a civil engineer and a builder of suspension bridges. His son, Washington A. Roebling, born here May 26, 1837, was the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge after the death of his father.

Population, 452.

SLIPPERY ROCK—Formerly Centerville, incorporated from the township of the same name in 1851. Renamed for Slippery Rock Creek. It was laid out by Stephen Cooper. Seat of State Teachers College. Coal, gas, timber, limestone, and agriculture. The "Signal," established 1925, is published Thursdays.

Population, 1,165.

VALENCIA—Incorporated from Adams Township in 1897.

Population, 308.

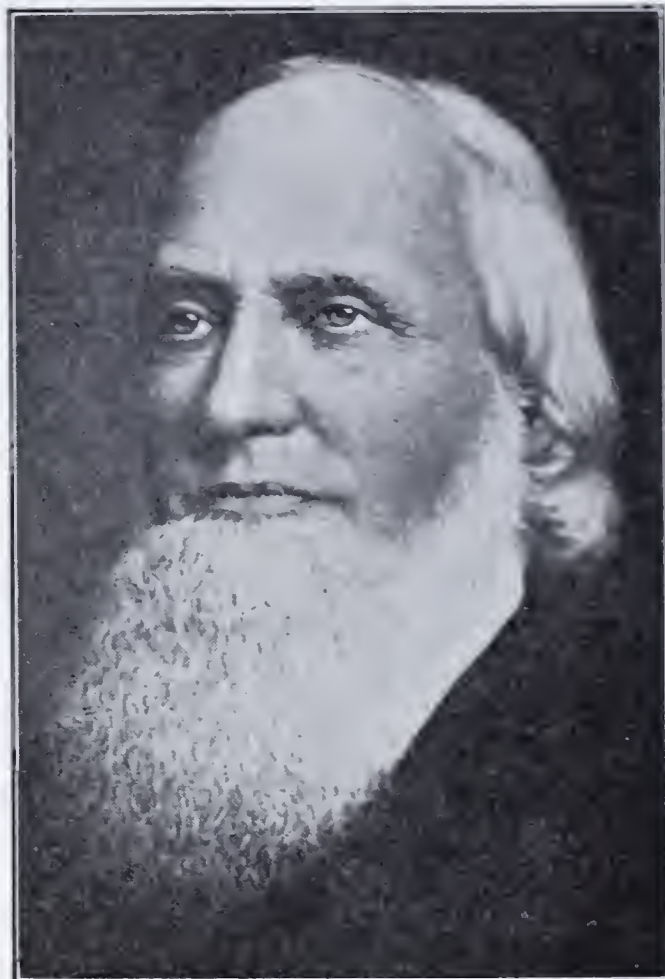
WEST LIBERTY—Incorporated from Brady Township in 1903, and its area of 1,400 acres makes it the largest borough in the State. Laid out February 13, 1829, by James J. Hoge, and first called Bulger.

Population, 191.

WEST SUNBURY—Incorporated from Clay Township in 1866. Settled in 1803, and laid out in 1828.

Population, 246.

ZELIENOPLE—Incorporated from Jackson Township in 1840, and named for Zelig, daughter of its scholarly founder, Baron Dettmar N. F. Basse, and called "Zelig's City." The Baron laid out a town in 1802 on his 10,000-acre tract, and built a reproduction of a German castle, which he called Bassenheim. In this castle, his grandson, the world-famed Christian philanthropist, Reverend William A. Passavant, D. D., was born. He founded



William A. Passavant

many hospitals and orphans' homes in many parts of the United States. The Passavant Hospital in Pittsburgh, and the Passavant Lutheran Orphans' Home at Zelienople are among the first of their kind in America. In 1804 the Baron sold half of his tract to George Rapp and the Harmony Society, and he returned to Germany about 1814. The chief products are bath tubs, foundry equipment, molding machinery, coal, gas, and oil. Seat of Orphans' Home, and Old Peoples' Home. The "Connoquenessing Valley News," established 1878, is published Thursdays, John E. Koeher, editor.

Population, 1,933.

TOWNSHIPS.

ADAMS—Erected from Cranberry and Middlesex Townships, March 29, 1854, and named in honor of John Quincy Adams, sixth President. The pioneer settler was James Glover, veteran of the Revolution, in 1796. An agricultural region. Boroughs of Mars, Callery, and Valencia, and villages of Myoma and Downieville.

Population, 1,351.

ALLEGHENY—Erected from Venango and Parker townships March 29, 1854, and called for the river. The pioneer settler was John Lowrie in 1797, father of United States Senator, Walter Lowrie, who was reared here. Villages of Maple Furnace, Six Points, Bonus, and Sandy Point.

Population, 557.

BRADY—Erected from Slippery Rock and Connoquenessing townships March 29, 1854, and named for Captain Samuel Brady, hero of Indian wars and the Revolution, whose celebrated leap over Slippery Rock Creek is a tradition in the county. Luke Covert was the original settler in 1796. Borough of West Liberty, and villages of Elora, Pump, Halston Station, and Stone House. Here Sam Mohawk, a Cornplanter Indian, murdered the family of James Wigton, in the last Indian tragedy in Pennsylvania.

Population, 566.

BUFFALO—Erected when part of Allegheny County, is one of the four townships into which Butler County was divided prior to 1803. Re-subdivided March 29, 1854, and again named for its stream. George Bell settled here in 1795. Villages of Sarver, Silverville, Monroeville, Sandy Lick, Laneville, Ekastown, Harbison, and Freeport.

Population, 1,718.

BUTLER—Was erected in 1804, when the four original townships were divided into thirteen townships. It was later divided into North and South Butler, and March 29, 1854, was again divided. William Kearns was the first settler in 1795. The city of Butler, county seat, and villages of Meridian, West Butler, Lyndora, and McCalmont Station.

Population, 8,641.

CENTRE—Was one of the thirteen townships erected in 1804, and named for its central position. Reduced by division of March 29, 1854. A body of sixty sturdy pioneers settled here in 1796. Underlaid with coal. Fertile agricultural soil. Villages of Fleezer, Oneida, Unionville, McCandless, and Calvin Station.

Population, 1,372.

CHERRY—Erected from Slippery Rock Township March 29, 1854. Benedict Grossman and family settled here in 1797. Coal chief product, and limestone is quarried.

Villages of Coaltown, Gomersal, Bovard, Anandale, Moniteau, New Hope, and Five Points.

Population, 840.



The William Flinn Highway South of Butler

CLAY—Erected March 29, 1854, and named for Henry Clay, distinguished orator and statesman. Settled in 1797. Underlaid with coal and limestone. Borough of West Sunbury, villages of Claytonia, Jamisonville, Euclid, Sherwin, Muddy Creek, and Queen Junction.

Population, 1,528.

CLEARFIELD—Erected in 1804 and named from an Indian field discovered by the pioneer settlers in 1798. Underlaid with coal, oil, limestone, and some iron ore. Peter McBride was the first settler in 1798. Villages of Coyleville, Carbon Center, Fenelton, Jeffersonville, and Lucasville.

Population, 850.

CLINTON—Erected from Middlesex and Buffalo townships March 29, 1854. Patrick Harvey was first settler in 1792. Underlaid with coal, but agriculture leading industry. Villages of Lardintown, Riddle Cross Roads, Flick, Ivywood, Houseville, Woods Station, and Clinton Springs.

Population, 1,056.

CONCORD—Erected March 29, 1854. First settlers were the widow Thankful Aggas and her two sons in 1796. Coal and oil. Village of Greece City, incorporated a borough November 11, 1873, first known as Christy's Mill. Town almost destroyed by fire in December, 1873. Returned to township about 1880. Villages of Modoc City, Troutman, Magic, Hooker, Peachville, and Byers Corners.

Population, 826.

CONNOQUENESSING—Erected when part of Allegheny County, one of the four original townships erected in 1804; named for its creek, an Indian word meaning "for a long way straight." Peter Kinney was first settler in 1792. Borough of Connoquenessing, villages of Whitestown, Petersville, and Buttercup.

Population, 832.

CRANBERRY—Erected from Connoquenessing Township, March 29, 1854, and named for a crop of its fertile soil. Settled in 1796. Villages of Ogle, Hendersonville, Criders, and Rowan.

Population, 789.

DONEGAL—Erected from the original Buffalo Township March 29, 1854. Some coal, fire clay, oil, and gas are found. Settled in 1794. Named for county in Ireland, from which many of the earliest settlers immigrated. Borough of Millerstown, villages of St. Joe, Plummer, Danville, Greer, Rattigan, and North Oakland.

Population, 1,004.

FAIRVIEW—Erected from Donegal Township March 29, 1854, and named for its principal village, the present borough of Fairview. Two other boroughs, Karns City and Petrolia, and villages of Buena Vista, Argyle, Angelica, Iron City, Haysville, and Fairmount Station.

Population, 1,394.

FORWARD—Erected from Connoquenessing and Middlesex townships March 29, 1854, and named for Honorable Walter Forward, the eminent jurist of Pittsburgh. Settled in 1795. Underlaid with coal, oil, limestone, and sandstone. Borough of Evansburg, villages of Carr, Zeno, Riebold, Glade Run, Wahlville, and Brownsdale.

Population, 949.

FRANKLIN—Erected from Muddy Creek Township March 29, 1854, and named for the distinguished statesman. First settled by John McCandless and Aaron Moore in 1795. Oil is a product, but agriculture leading industry. Borough of Prospect, and villages of Isle, and Mount Chestnut.

Population, 798.

JACKSON—Erected from Connoquenessing Township March 29, 1854, and named for President Andrew Jackson. Settled by Scotch-Irish in 1797. The Economy Society, led by George Rapp, founded the town of Harmony in 1814. Borough of Zelienople, and part of Evansburgh (Evans City), and villages of Eidenau, and Ramsdale.

Population, 1,785.

JEFFERSON—Erected from Butler Township March 29, 1854, and named for President Thomas Jefferson. Patrick Graham was first settler in 1796. Coal, oil, gas, and fertile soil. Borough of Saxonburg, and villages of Hannahtown, Greden City, Jefferson Center, Great Belt, and Leota.

Population, 1,387.

LANCASTER—Erected from Connoquenessing Township March 29, 1854. Family by name of Beighley first settler here in 1796. Only village is Middle Lancaster.

Population, 665.

MARION—Erected from Slippery Rock Township March 29, 1854, and named for General Francis Marion, Revolutionary hero. Settled in 1800. Underlaid with coal, iron ore and oil bearing sand, and is fertile farming region. Villages of Murrinville and Boyer. Marion Furnace operated for many years.

Population, 1,117.

MERCER—Erected in 1804 from Slippery Rock Township, and named for General Hugh Mercer, who died heroically at Princeton, January 3, 1777. Colonel Robert Reed, of Carlisle, was a pioneer settler in 1797, and resided until his death in 1849. Borough of Harrisville, and villages of Forestville and Carter Station.

Population, 779.

MIDDLESEX—Erected when part of Allegheny County, and became one of the four original townships of Butler County. Settled in 1793. Oil is rather abundant, and some coal. Villages of Glade Mills, Cooperstown, Flick, and McFann.

Population, 931.

MUDDY CREEK—Erected in 1804, and named for its stream. Settled first by a Negro named Cæsar in 1794; Robert Stewart located here two years afterwards. Coal and limestone are found. Borough of Portersville, and villages of Stamford, Wimerton, and Plano.

Population, 716.

OAKLAND—Erected from Butler and Donegal townships March 29, 1854. O'Donnell's first settled here in 1798. Villages of North Oakland, Woodbine, Boydstown, Saint Joe Station, Sonora, and Oneida.

Population, 1,081.

PARKER—Erected from Venango Township March 29, 1854, and named for John Parker, surveyor and pioneer settler in 1794. Borough of Bruin, and villages of Glenora, Eldorado, and Bruin Station.

Population, 495.

PENN—Erected from Connoquenessing and Middlesex townships March 29, 1854, and named for William Penn, the founder. Robert Brown was first settler in 1797. Villages of Brownsdale, Maharg, Renfrew, Phillips City, Bald Ridge, and Odell Station.

Population, 1,497.

SLIPPERY ROCK—Erected when part of Allegheny County and one of the four original townships of Butler County, and named for its historic creek. The Coopers were the first settlers in 1796. Coal, iron ore, and gas, and some salt wells were successfully operated. Borough of Slippery Rock, and villages of Kiester, Branchton, Wick, Brownington, Coaltown Station, and Centerville, which is now the incorporated borough of Slippery Rock.

Population, 1,016.

SUMMIT—Erected from Butler and Clearfield townships March 29, 1854. The Ray family located here in 1796. St. Mary's Monastery and College were established here by Capuchins July 21, 1876. Borough of East Butler and villages of Bonny Brook, Herman, Carbon Center, Wadsworth, McClure, Lucasville, Sunset, and Brinker.

Population, 2,193.

VENANGO—Erected in 1804, and retained its name when again divided March 29, 1854. Cannel coal, limestone, and oil. Settled in 1797. Borough of Eau Claire, and villages of Ferris, DeSale, Deegan, and Goff.

Population, 754.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Venango Township in 1846, and named for the first President. Retained its name after division of March 29, 1854. George Meals was original pioneer in 1796. Cannel coal in rich deposits. Villages of North Washington, North Hope, Hilliard, Annisville, Argentine, Higgins Corners, Shira, Allegheny Mines, and Parsonville.

Population, 1,223.

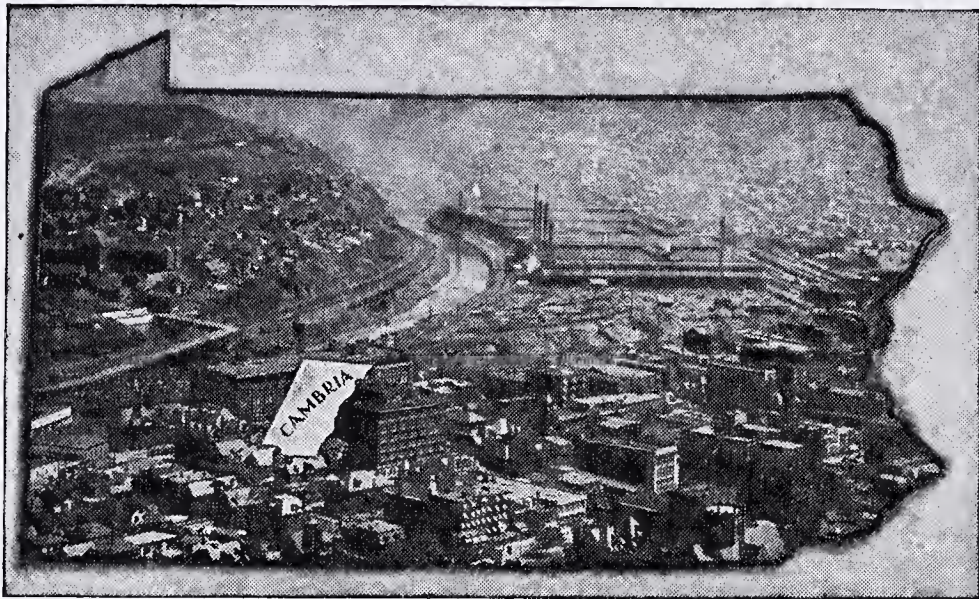
WINFIELD—Erected from Clearfield and Buffalo townships March 29, 1854. Smiths and Coopers settled here in 1796. Agriculture chief industry, and some iron ore and large limestone and sand deposits. Villages of Leasureville, West, Winfield, Marwood, Cabot, Carbon Black, Saxonburg Station, Deland Station, Denny, and Dilke Station. The West Penn cement plant is one of the largest in the Commonwealth.

Population, 1,890.

WORTH—Erected from Muddy Creek and Slippery Rock townships March 29, 1854, and named for General William J. Worth, gallant hero of the Mexican War. Rich mineral deposits and fertile soil. Coal and oil are abundant. Settled in 1790. Villages of Mechanicsburg, Jacksonville, and Elmbud.

Population, 716.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.



CAMBRIA COUNTY was erected by Act of March 26, 1804, from Huntingdon and Somerset counties. The county was formed by taking the township of Frankstown from Huntingdon County, and the townships of Cambria and Conemaugh from Somerset. The pioneer settlers were Samuel, Solomon, and Rachel Adams, prior to 1774. Samuel was killed in a fight with Indians in December, 1777. Named by early Welsh settlers for the Cambria Hills in Wales. It has been nicknamed "the Mountain County."

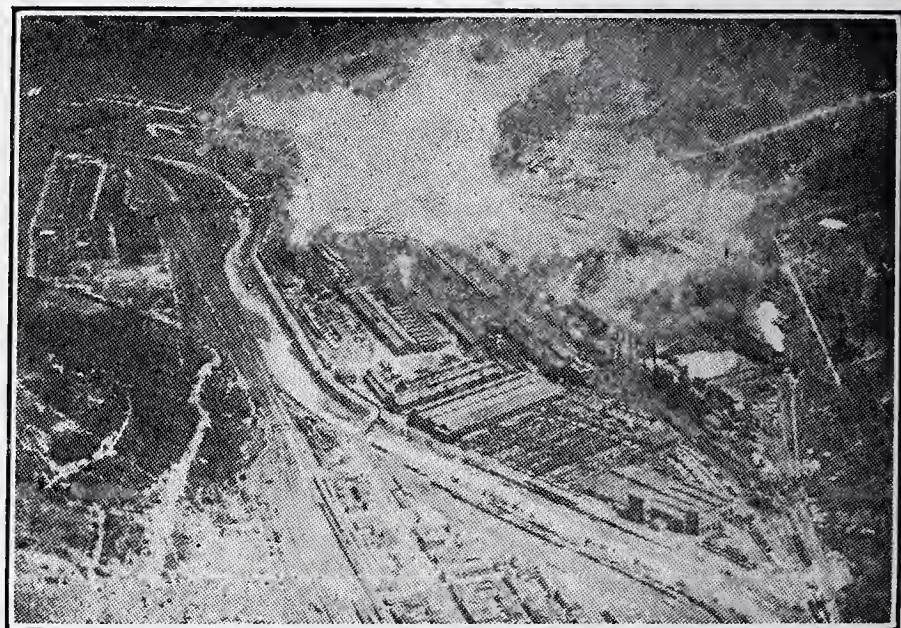
The Act erecting the county for judicial and political purposes was passed January 26, 1807. The Act creating Ebensburg as the county seat was passed March 29, 1805. The area is 717 square miles. There are no large streams. The West Branch of the Susquehanna River rises in a spring about eight miles from Ebensburg. There are rich deposits of coal and iron, and the county is one of great industrial activity. Staple Bend Tunnel, at West Portal, on the old Portage Railroad, is said to be the first railroad tunnel in America, and is still standing. Several important stations of the "Underground Railroad" of pre-Civil War days were established at Giestown, Johnstown, and Ebensburg. The population is 203,146, of which number 28,772 are foreign born whites, and 2,086 Negroes, or 84.6 per cent, are native whites. 55,432 males and 10,059 females are engaged in industry. 158 manufacturing plants with 13,663 employees, earned \$22,813,655 wages, and produced products valued at \$130,428,843 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$2,243,877; live stock \$1,469,986; dairy products \$499,905; and chicken products \$372,537 in 1929.

The county contains the city of Johnstown, thirty-two boroughs and thirty-one townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

EBENSBURG—County seat, and oldest borough in the county, was incorporated from Cambria Township January 15, 1825. Settled in 1796 by the Welsh under Reverend Rees Lloyd, and by some believed to have been named Ebensburg in memory of his son Eben, who died in infancy. Other authorities believe it was named for Ebenezer, in Wales. Popular residential and summer health resort. The "Mountain-eer-Herald," established 1853, published Thursdays, Walter R. Thompson, editor; the "Cambria Freeman," established 1868, is published Fridays, Mrs. E. C. Boyle, editor.

Population, 3,063.



Franklin Works, Bethlehem Steel Co., Johnstown

CITY.

JOHNSTOWN—The only city in the county, was laid out as a village by a Swiss Mennonite, Joseph Schantz, later known as Joseph Johns, who filed his plan November 4, 1800. He was a native of Switzerland, came to this country in 1769, aged nineteen years, and settled in Berks County; went to Somerset County, and in 1793 purchased a large part of the present site of Johnstown. He called his town Conemaugh. He died January 18, 1810. The borough of Conemaugh was incorporated January 12, 1831, and three years later, April 14, 1834, an Act of Assembly was passed changing the name to Johnstown. Chartered as a city December 18, 1889.

Johnstown is situated in a deep valley where the Little Conemaugh River and Stony Creek unite to form the Conemaugh River. Early on Friday, May 31, 1889, a freshet in Stony Creek broke away the boom above the town and swept down the



Lower Works, Bethlehem Steel Co., Johnstown

mass of logs against the inundated houses. This was followed in the afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, by a far worse disaster, when the dam of the South Fork Lake broke and the mass of water swept down the valley, carrying everything before it. The logs and wreckage which piled against the stone bridge, yet in use across the Conemaugh, forming a partial dam, raised the water level still higher, and in a short time the whole town was submerged.

Conemaugh Lake, popularly known to this day as the South Fork Dam, was a body of water about three and a half miles long, one and a quarter miles in width, and in some places one hundred feet in depth. It was originally built by the State as a reservoir to supply the canal that led from Johnstown westward. It was located on the mountain some three or four hundred feet above the level of Johnstown and was, of course, a menace to that community. It was believed to hold more water than any reservoir in America. This lake became the property of some wealthy sportsmen of Pittsburgh and elsewhere, members of the South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club. Every known precaution was thought to have been taken to insure the safety of the reservoir. An inspection was made monthly by competent engineers, and it was believed nothing less than some extraordinary freak of nature could destroy the barrier that held this large body of water in check. These waters were held in bounds by a dam nearly one thousand feet long, more than one hundred feet high and two hundred and fifty feet in thickness at the base.

The streams were already unusually swollen, when a heavy downpour of rain fell steadily for forty-eight hours, which increased the volume of water in all the mountain streams. In fact, the entire State suffered from floods. The regions along the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the Lehigh, the Juniata and the Conemaugh rivers were the principal scenes of desolation. The water in the South Fork Dam rose slowly until it poured over the top of the big dam, some of the old leakages became larger, then the breast broke, and sixteen million tons of water rushed forth like a demon. When that avalanche of water swept down the Conemaugh Valley, it destroyed everything in its descent, including the thriving community of 30,000 souls in and around Johnstown. Many great industrial establishments were nearly wiped from the earth, many hundreds of people were drowned or burned to death, and property worth many millions was destroyed. This disaster was so far beyond all experience that it is difficult for the mind to grasp it. Hundreds were drowned in their houses, others were swept along by the torrent and perished either by water or by fire among the debris. Nothing in the history of the United States in time of peace ever approached this appalling catastrophe.

John Baker, a lad, and Daniel Seibert, a Civil War veteran, rode with the news of the disaster and saved many people, but the death-dealing torrent laden with trees, houses, wreckage and human beings, defied even steam whistles and telegraph instruments, as the

water plowed through South Fork, Mineral Point, Franklin, East Conemaugh, Woodvale, Conemaugh, Johnstown, Kernville, Millville, Cambria City, Coopersdale, and Morrellsville.

The night that followed was one of unutterable agony. Darkness added to the terror of the situation. The wreckage which could not pass under the big stone bridge clogged the only outlet and caused the onrushing water to back up and flood the city, but soon a channel was made which cut through the heart of Johnstown. This caused the terrible destruction of life and property that was incurred at the Cambria Iron Works. Then came the flames to make the calamity more appalling. Hundreds of houses had been piled up against the stone bridge, which took fire and because



The Terrible Catastrophe

but few inmates could escape many perished in the flames. Men, women and children, held down by timbers, watched with indescribable agony the flames creep surely toward them, and they were slowly roasted to death. There were many instances of personal heroism and self-sacrifice in which many persons were saved from drowning or being burned to death. There were many cases of most remarkable escapes, and not a few instances of heroic rescue, some of which, a moment later, were rendered useless by another catastrophe, in which both hero and victim lost their lives. Edward C. Will is credited with saving twenty-two lives.

Governor Beaver issued a proclamation, calling upon the people for their benefactions. Adjutant-General Hastings was promptly on the scene and personally directed the patrol, composed of the Fourteenth Regiment and one company of the Fifth Regiment of the National Guard. The Governor appointed a Flood Relief Commission to distribute a fund which had been raised from every section of the State and all over the world. The fund exceeded \$3,000,000. The State Board of Health enforced the sanitary laws. The debris was removed as promptly as possible, and healthful conditions were soon restored. To pay the State's expenses, generous men of means advanced the money till the Legislature would reimburse them. There never was a more beautiful example of public and private charity in all history.

The loss of lives was 2,235 or more, and the property loss exceeded \$10,000,000 in value. The people of Johnstown, although prostrated by their misfortune, soon recovered, rebuilt their city and reestablished their industrial plants, over a more attractive and modern plan.

A former great disaster in Johnstown occurred September 14, 1866, when the platform over the Cambria Steel Company's railroad collapsed, killing three outright, three others died afterwards, and 387 were injured. The crowd had assembled to greet President Andrew Johnson and his distinguished party. A later disaster occurred when the rolling mill mine blew up, killing more than 200 persons.

The extensive plant of the Cambria Steel Company, now owned by Bethlehem Steel Company, gives employment to 15,000 hands. Here the first iron rails were rolled in 1854. The chief products of the many industries are iron and steel, rails and railroad

equipment, wire, radiators, stoves, stogies, silk, clothing, coal, fire clay, and brick. Seat of a Junior College of the University of Pittsburgh. Johnstown is a musical center. The newspapers are the "Tribune," established 1853, published evenings, Walter W. Krebs, editor; "Democrat," established 1888, published mornings, Hiram G. Andrews, editor; and "Greater Johnstown Legionaire," established 1926, published monthly. Radio station WJAC is operated in Johnstown.

Population, 66,993.

BOROUGHES.

ASHVILLE—Incorporated from Gallitzin Township March 9, 1887, and named for the old Ashland iron furnace, which was named in honor of "Ashland," home of Henry Clay. Coal mines.

Population, 486.

BARNESBORO—Incorporated from Susquehanna Township March 5, 1893, and named for Thomas Barnes, coal operator. Coal and agriculture. The "Star," established 1904, is published Thursdays, Myron B. Strong, editor.

Population, 3,506.

BROWNSTOWN—Incorporated from Lower Yoder Township June 10, 1908.

Population, 1,586.

CARROLLTOWN—Incorporated from Carroll Township March 30, 1858, and named for Archbishop John Carroll, cousin of Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Consolidation of the villages of Carrollton and Campbelltown. The town was founded by Father Lemke, a German Catholic priest. The "News," established 1879, is published Thursdays, G. E. Hipps, editor.

Population, 1,227.

CASSANDRA—Incorporated from Washington Township September 23, 1908.

Population, 419.

CHEST SPRINGS—Incorporated from Allegheny Township April 19, 1858. Named for Chest Creek.

Population, 161.

CRESSON—Incorporated from Cresson Township June 7, 1902, and named in honor of Elliott Cresson. The chief industries are railroad repair shops, coal, coke, and agriculture. Birthplace of Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole. Seat of Mount Aloysius Academy for girls. The "Record," established 1895, is published Fridays, R. J. Kenny, editor.

Population, 2,317.

DAISYTOWN—Incorporated from Conemaugh Township June 9, 1893. Post office is Eastmont.

Population, 389.

DALE—Incorporated from Stony Creek Township March 9, 1891.

Population, 3,364.

EAST CONEMAUGH—Incorporated from Taylor Township September 10, 1868. It was named when Conemaugh borough was the older town, and before it became part of the city of Johnstown.

Population, 4,979.

FERNDALE—Incorporated from Upper Yoder Township June 1, 1896, and named for the luxuriant growth of ferns. Coal and machine shops.

Population, 2,742.

FRANKLIN—Incorporated from Conemaugh Township March 9, 1868. Named for American philosopher. Population, 2,323.



Father Gallitzin, the Missionary Prince

chine shops. The "Item," established 1906, is published Fridays, Charles F. Platt, editor. Population, 3,458.

GEISTOWN—Incorporated from Richland Township in 1930. Population, 871.

HASTINGS—Incorporated from Elder Township April 16, 1894, and named for Governor D. H. Hastings. Coal and coke. The "North Cambria News," established 1902, is published Thursdays, A. J. Houck, editor. Population, 2,011.

LILLY—Incorporated from Washington Township June 11, 1883, and named for the family who were early prominent settlers. Population, 2,162.

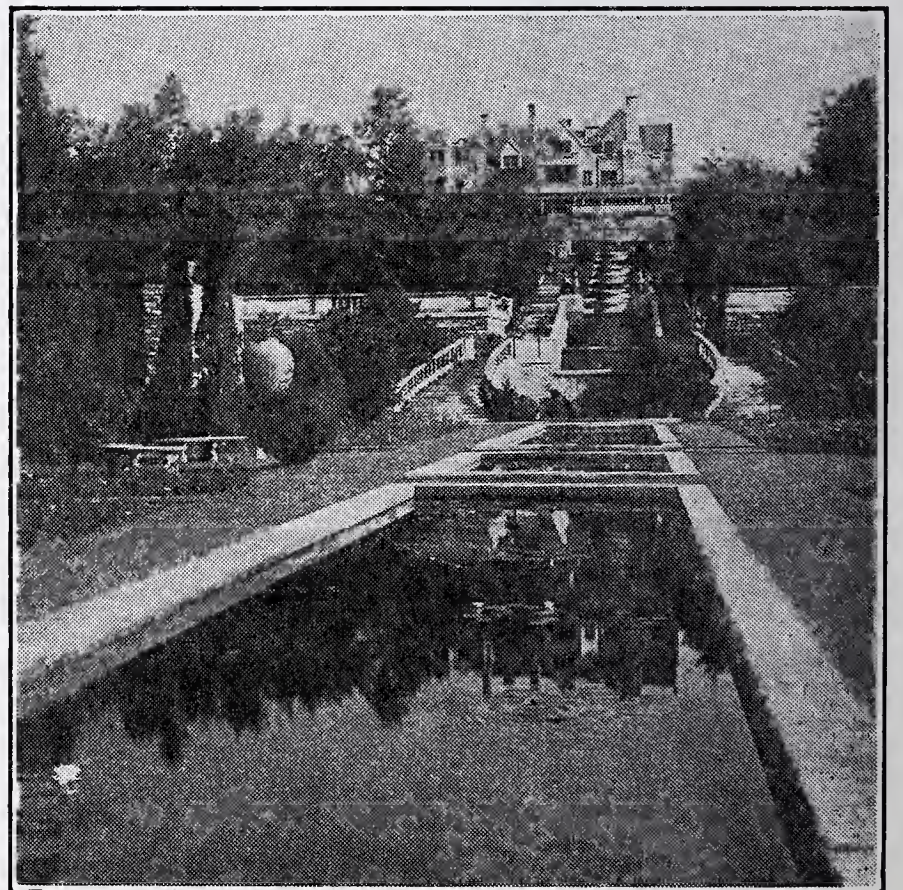
LORAIN—Incorporated from Stonycreek Township November 4, 1915. Population, 1,360.

LORETTO—Incorporated from Allegheny Township March 8, 1845, and named by the Catholic priest Gallitzin, for the Italian town on the Adriatic Sea, the seat of the famous shrine of "our Lady of Loretto." Second oldest settlement in the county. Captain Michael McGuire located here in 1788, and it was then known as "McGuire's settlement," until Father Gallitzin established his mission and named it Loretto in 1799. Seat of St. Francis College, and estate of Charles M. Schwab. The tomb and monument of Prince Gallitzin are in front of Loretto Church.

Population, 352.

NANT-Y-GLO—Incorporated from Blacklick and Jackson townships. Named by the Welsh from the word "Nant," river, "y," of, and "glo," coal, river or creek of coal. Coal mining. The "Journal," established 1921, is published Thursdays, H. O. Eldridge, editor. Population, 5,598.

GALLITZIN—Incorporated from Gallitzin Township December 3, 1873, and named for the devout priest, Prince Demetrius. Augustine Gallitzin, a pioneer of Cambria County, and parish priest at Loretto. The western end of the tunnel, nearly a mile in length, 2,160 feet above sea level. The industries are coal mines, coke ovens, shirt factory, and machine shops.



Charles M. Schwab Estate at Loretto

PATTON—Incorporated from Carroll, Chest, Clearfield, and Elder townships, September 4, 1893, and named for Colonel John Patton, of Curwensville. Refractory products, silk, timber, coal, fire clay pits. The "Courier," established 1893, is published Thursdays, Thomas A. Owens, editor.

Population, 2,988.

PORTAGE—Incorporated from Portage Township October 7, 1890. Both borough and township preserve the name of the old Portage Railroad. Coal, foundry products, cement blocks, silk and farm crops. The "Cambria Dispatch," established 1904, is published Fridays, Joseph C. Gaul, editor.

Population, 4,432.

SANKERTOWN—Incorporated from Cresson Township June 11, 1906, and named in honor of Joseph Sanker.

Population, 917.

SCALP LEVEL—Incorporated from Richland Township November 16, 1898.

Population, 1,875.

SOUTH FORK—Incorporated from Croyle Township August 3, 1887, and named for south branch of Little Conemaugh River. Coal and refractory products.

Population, 3,227.

SOUTHMONT—Incorporated from Upper Yoder Township June 2, 1919. Residential section for Johnstown.

Population, 1,925.

SPANGLER—Incorporated from Susquehanna Township November 13, 1893 and named for Colonel J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte. Coal mines. The "Times," established 1924, is published Fridays, H. E. Hipps, editor.

Population, 2,761.

SUMMERHILL—Incorporated from Croyle Township September 6, 1892, named for Joseph and David Somers, important land owners when township was organized, 1810.

Population, 785.

TUNNELHILL—Incorporated from Gallitzin Township December 5, 1876, and named for two railroad tunnels at the place, and at present there are three.

Population, 600.

VINTONDALE—Incorporated from Jackson Township September 4, 1907. Residential section for Johnstown.

Population, 1,658.

WESTMONT—Incorporated from Upper Yoder Township June 13, 1892.

Population, 3,388.

WILMORE—Incorporated from Summerhill Township February 10, 1859, and named for its founders, Vernon and John Wilmore. Laid out by William Hodson, June 4, 1831.

Population, 346.

TOWNSHIPS.

ADAMS—Erected from Richland Township January 5, 1870, and named for Solomon and Samuel Adams, pioneer settlers. Villages of Dunlo, Salix, Elton, Sautertown, Krayn, Llanfair, St. Michael, and Saukesburg.

Population, 5,667.

ALLEGHENY—One of the three original townships, named for mountains. It contained that part coming from Frankstown, Huntingdon County. Boroughs of Chest Springs and Loretto, and villages of Wildwood Springs, Bradley, Driscoll, and Loretto Road.

Population, 1,156.

BARR—Erected from Blacklick, Cambria and Susquehanna townships September 4, 1872, and named for family of early settlers. Villages of Nicktown, Moss Creek, Marsteller, and Priesser. There are several large dams and reservoirs in the township.

Population, 2,943.

BLACKLICK—Erected from Cambria, Carroll, and Jackson townships October 10, 1850, and named for creek. Borough of Nant-y-Glo, villages of Glen Glade, Belsano, Nipton, Ivison, Pindleton, Expedit, Twin Rocks, Edwards, Selldersville, Cardiff, Nettleton, and Adams.

Population, 2,528.

CAMBRIA—One of the three original townships. Named for Welsh settlement made prior to 1800. Borough of Ebensburg, county seat, and villages of Vetera, Colver Bakersville, Revloc, Winterset, and Beulah Road. County home and county home for children are in township.

Population, 5,497.

CHEST—Erected from White and Susquehanna townships December 10, 1853, and named for creek. Borough of Patton partly within its limits, and villages of St. Lawrence, Aldburn, Thomas Mills, and Garway.

Population, 379.

CLEARFIELD—Erected from Allegheny Township December 31, 1822, and named for the creek. Part of the borough of Patton, and village of St. Augustine.

Population, 1,012.

CONEMAUGH—One of the three original townships. Named for the river, an Indian word meaning "Otter Creek." There was an old Indian village of that name in the limits of the present city of Johnstown. Part of the city of Johnstown, boroughs of East Conemaugh, and Franklin, and villages of Newtown, Wissingertown, Parkstown, and Bohair.

Population, 1,530.

CRESSON—Erected from Washington Township December 4, 1893, and named for Elliott Cresson, the noted Philadelphia philanthropist. Boroughs of Cresson and Sankertown, and villages of Summit, Dysertown, Laurel Gap, Luckett Station, and State, seat of State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and Mt. Aloysius Seminary.

Population, 2,528.

CROYLE—Erected from Summerhill Township September 9, 1858, and named for Thomas Croyle. Boroughs of South Fork and Summerhill, and villages of Ehrenfeld, Lovett, Sidman, Rutherford, Allendale, Rockville, and New Germany.

Population, 3,321.

DEAN—Erected from Clearfield Township July 10, 1877, and named in honor of Judge John Dean. Villages of Dean, Dysart, Condrion, Daugherty, Highland Fling, and Richland.

Population, 778.

EAST CARROLL—Erected from Carroll Township, which had been organized from part of Susquehanna Township January 1, 1840. Named for Archbishop John Carroll, of Baltimore, cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. East and West Carroll divided the territory. Borough Carrollton and part of Patton, and villages Tunnel, Dishart, Eckenrod Mills, and Bradley Junction.

Population, 1,547.



Old Monument Trail North of Ebensburg

EAST TAYLOR—Erected June 2, 1884, out of Taylor, which had been erected July 7, 1857, and named for Judge George Taylor. Borough of East Conemaugh, and part of Franklin, and villages of Westley Chapel, West Point, Mineral Point, Echo, Good's Corner, and Park Hill. Salt Lick Reservoir is in the township.

Population, 2,391.

ELDER—Erected from Chest Township February 12, 1878, and named for John Elder. Borough of Hastings, and villages of St. Boniface, Swedestown, Sterling No. 10, and Mitchell Mines.

Population, 1,656.

GALLITZIN—Erected from Allegheny Township June 4, 1866; named for the devoted priest Prince Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin, a pioneer of Cambria County in 1800. Boroughs of Gallitzin, Ashville, and Tunnelhill, and villages of Buckhorn, Coupon, Amsbry, Spendley City, Elstie, Syberton, Delaney, and Dawson. The famous Gallitzin Tunnel is in the township.

Population, 1,342.

JACKSON—Erected from Cambria and Summerhill townships January 3, 1828, and named for General Andrew Jackson, elected president that year. Borough of Vintondale, and part of Nant-y-Glo, and villages of Vinco, Fairview, Dearmin, Bracken, Mundys Corner, and Chickeree.

Population, 1,577.

LOWER YODER—Erected September 1, 1879, by division of Yoder, which had been organized from Conemaugh July 17, 1858, and named for David Yoder. Lower and Upper Yoder divided the territory. Part of Lower Yoder annexed to city of Johnstown. Part

of city of Johnstown and borough of Brownstown and villages of Cambria, Morrellville, Sheridan, and Sang Hollow.

Population, 3,353.

MIDDLE TAYLOR—Erected from West Taylor Township.

Population, 686.

MUNSTER—Erected from Allegheny, Cambria, and Washington townships December 9, 1854. Named for the village of Munster, which was founded by Irish settlers in 1802. Other villages are Noel, Kaylor, Pine Grove, and Luckett.

Population, 410.

PORTAGE—Erected from Summerhill and Washington townships March 4, 1878. Name originated from the



William Penn Highway Near Gallitzin Spring

“portage” between the Conemaugh and Juniata rivers, in connection with the Allegheny Portage Railroad. Borough of Portage and villages of Jamestown, Puritan, Martindale, Germantown, Fiddlers, Spring Hill, Millers Shaft, Red Bird, Myra, Ben's Creek, and Sonman. Many dams and reservoirs in the township.

Population, 5,528.

READE—Erected out of White Township September 1, 1879, and named for George M. Reade, an Ebensburg attorney. Villages of Flinton, Glasgow, Mountindale, Blandburg,

Lloydville, Frugality, Van Ormer, Fallen Timber, Maplewood, Figart, Frick, Hammer, and Bear Loop.

Population, 2,728.

RICHLAND—Erected from Conemaugh Township April 2, 1833. Named for the quality of its land. Boroughs of Geistown and Scalp Level, and villages of Walsall, Ingleside, Kring, and Border Station.

Population, 2,490.

STONY CREEK—Erected out of Conemaugh Township January 4, 1876. Named for its creek with rocky bed and large boulders. City of Johnstown comprises part of its territory, borough of Lorain and Dale, and villages of Riverside and Walnut Grove.

Population, 1,860.

SUMMERHILL—Erected from Cambria Township February 7, 1810, originally called "Somerhill." Probably named for John Somers or David Somers, early land owners. First one erected after three original townships. Borough of Wilmore, and villages of Lloydell, Onnalinda, Beaverdale, and Grange Hall. High Point Mountain and Briar Hill are in township.

Population, 3,696.

SUSQUEHANNA—Erected from Allegheny and Cambria townships January 6, 1825. Named for river of that name. Boroughs of Barnesboro and Spangler, and villages of Shazen, Garmans Mills, Plattsville, Emeigh, Greenwich, Emmons, Grip, and North Barnesboro.

Population, 3,782.

UPPER YODER—Erected from Yoder, when Lower Yoder was also erected, September 1, 1879. Boroughs of Ferndale, Southmont, and Westmont.

Population, 1,821.

WASHINGTON—Erected out of Allegheny, Cambria, and Summerhill townships in 1834. Boroughs of Lilly and Cassandra, and villages of Dutchtown, Moshannon, Plane Bank, and Scarlon Hill.

Population, 1,561.

WEST CARROLL—Erected from Carroll when East Carroll was also erected January 1, 1840. Villages of St. Benedict, Elmora, Bakerton, Foxburg, and Carrollton Road.

Population, 3,319.

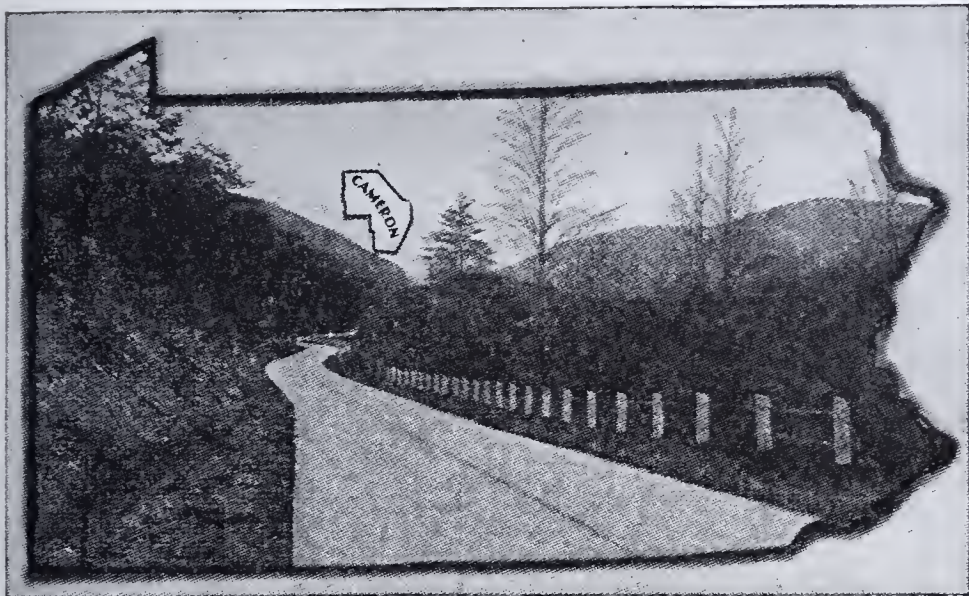
WEST TAYLOR—Erected from Taylor, when East Taylor was also erected June 2, 1884. Villages of Uhl and Millville. Dam and reservoir for Johnstown.

Population, 1,224.

WHITE—Erected from Clearfield Township July 6, 1838, and named in honor of Thomas White, president judge. Villages of Glendale, Fiske, and Beaver Valley.

Population, 567.

CAMERON COUNTY.



CAMERON COUNTY was erected by Act of March 29, 1860, the territory being taken from Clinton, Elk, McKean, and Potter counties. It was named in honor of Simeon Cameron, then United States Senator for Pennsylvania. The first settlements were made within the limits of the county in the years 1809 to 1815. It contains 392 square miles of rugged land under which the third bituminous coal basin passes, also a vein of iron ore. Its altitude varies from 794 feet to 2,100 feet above sea

level. The Sinnemahoning River and its branches and small creeks drain nearly all the area of the county, and empty into the West Branch of the Susquehanna. The river flats are alluvian and fertile. The county also was well timbered with white pine, oak and hemlock. Beds of fire clay and coal still await development. Salt was one of the earliest products of the county, but none is now produced there. The chief industries now are high explosives, nitro-gelatine, picric acid, etc. Sizerville State Forest Park is in Elk State Forest, one and a half miles east of Sizerville. The population is 5,307. 352 are foreign born whites, 21 Negroes, 93 per cent. therefore are native whites. 1,494 males and 380 females are engaged in industry, which consists of nine manufacturing plants, with 863 employees, who earned \$919,768 in wages, and produced products valued at \$6,555,333 in 1929. The field and orchard crops in 1929 amounted to \$85,956; live stock \$88,840; dairy products \$47,003; and chicken products \$31,128.

There are two boroughs and five townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

EMPORIUM—Was originally called Shippen, from Edward Shippen, who settled there in 1810. It was selected as the seat of justice in 1861. The name was changed and is the Latinized form of the Greek word for "market, or center of trade." The tradition is that, in 1785, an agent of the Holland Land Company removed the bark from a tree, where the town now stands, and carved the word "Emporium."

It was incorporated October 13, 1864. The first settler was John Earl, in 1810. The chief industries are the railroad shops and yards, blast furnaces, tannery, foundry, incandescent lamp factory, radio tubes, dynamite, and other explosives, cast iron pipe, fire clay products, lumber, and flour mills. The



Between Emporium and St. Marys

"Press-Independent," established in 1866, published Thursdays, Wallace E. Nelsen, editor.
Population, 2,929.

BOROUGH.

DRIFTWOOD—Is the oldest settlement in the county, dating from 1804. Named from Driftwood Creek, which here empties into the Sinnemahoning. From this town, on April 27, 1861, marched Colonel Thomas L. Kane, and his famous "Bucktail Regiment," which became part of Pennsylvania's Reserve Corps. Incorporated as a borough January 17, 1872. There are railroad shops and a large tannery.

Population, 282.

TOWNSHIPS.

GIBSON—Next to largest in area was organized while in Clearfield County, and named in honor of Colonel George Gibson. Driftwood borough and villages of Miller, Hicks Run, Huntley, and Mix Run, the birthplace of the celebrated movie star, Tom Mix. The highest elevation in the township is 2,252 feet above sea level.

Population, 374.

GROVE—Was established while a part of Lycoming, before Clinton County was organized. Named for Peter Grove, whose exploits with Indians were chiefly in this region. The village of Sinnemahoning, laid out in 1805, was the site of an old Indian village called "The Lodge," and a battle ground of Peter Grove, also where David Lewis, the robber, was caught; and the birthplace of the beautiful Clafflin sisters, Lady Cook (Tennessee Clafflin), and Mrs. Martin Woodhull (Victoria Clafflin), wealthy English philanthropist. Villages of Grove, Wyside, Island, Lushbaugh, and First Fork.

Population, 380.

LUMBER—Was organized while in Clinton County, and named from the products of the rich forest. The villages of Cameron, Sterling Run, and Canoe Run. In 1885 there were one hundred "bee hive" coke ovens in Cameron, the products being used in Emporium furnace.

Population, 255.

PORTAGE—Was detached from Potter County when Cameron was erected. Named for the portage branch of the Sinnemahoning. Villages of Sizerville and Prestonville. A salt spring and a mineral spring are near Sizerville, the latter being of rare medicinal value.

Population, 73.

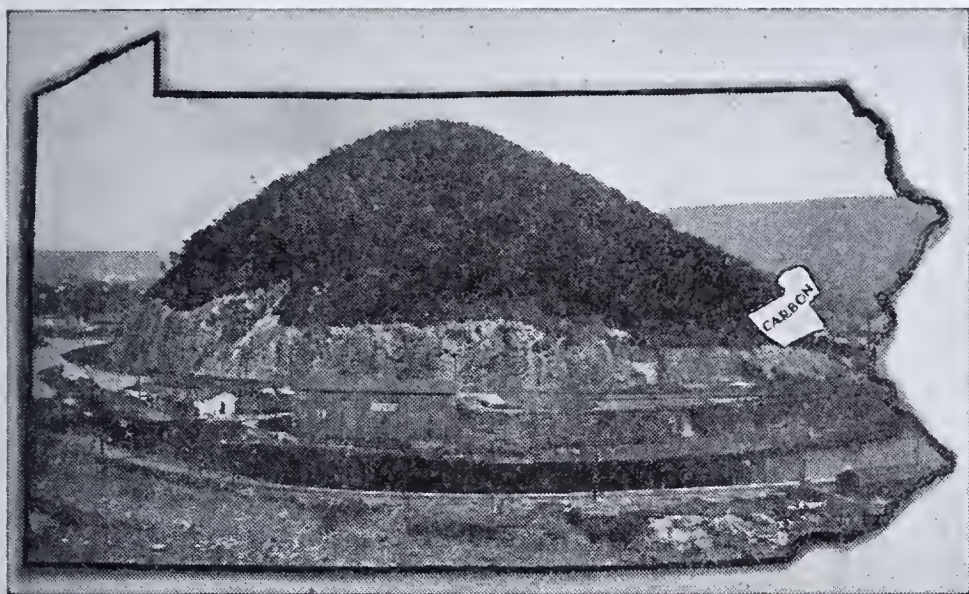
SHIPPEN—Is the largest in area, containing 200,000 acres of rich land. Emporium, the county seat, and villages of Emporium Junction, Lockwood, Lawn View, Rich Valley, Lewis Run, Big Run, Elk Forks, Howard, Truman, Beechwood, Buckwalter, West Creek, Goodyear, and Shippen Station. Coal and iron are mined.

Population, 1,014.



Between St. Marys and Emporium

CARBON COUNTY.



CARBON COUNTY was erected by Act of March 13, 1843, from Northampton and Monroe counties, after more than a quarter century of agitation. Named from the rich deposits of anthracite coal, and which formed its chief source of wealth. Philip Ginter discovered anthracite under the roots of a fallen tree nine miles west of Mauch Chunk, in 1791; the present site of Summit Hill. This was the beginning of the "Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company," which was organized in 1818 by Josiah White,

Erskin Hazard, and George F. A. Hauto.

The county contains 406 square miles, the area forming nearly a square, which is about equally divided by the Lehigh River, which cuts through the Blue Mountains, forming the Lehigh Water Gap, at the confluence of Aquashicola Creek with the Lehigh, a fine scenic resort. About one-third of the area is adapted to agriculture, while iron, slate, and mineral paint are found in quantity. The county is remarkable for the grandeur and magnificence of the scenery. There are also a number of beautiful cascades.

The population is 63,380, of which number 8,035 are foreign born white, and thirty-three Negroes, or 87.2 per cent. native whites. There are 17,967 males and 3,702 females engaged in industry. Seventy-three industrial plants, where 3,999 are employed, who earned \$3,961,192 in wages and produced products worth \$15,032,034 in 1929. The field and orchard crops amounted to \$1,041,541 in 1929, live stock \$496,515; dairy products \$232,814; and chicken products \$197,426 in 1929.

There are twelve boroughs and twelve townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

MAUCH CHUNK—Has been called the "Switzerland of America." It was first settled in 1815, and takes its name from "Machk Tschunk," the Indian name for Bear Mountain, which is a peculiarly shaped elevation immediately opposite the main town. One of the six county seats in Pennsylvania to have Indian names, and one of fifteen names of county seats not duplicated elsewhere in the United States. It was incorporated from Mauch Chunk Township, January 26, 1850. The picturesque scenery is a chief attraction, as is the Switchback Railroad, said to be the oldest railroad in America laid out with surveyor's instruments. The railroad was built to transport coal from Summit Hill to Mauch Chunk by gravity; the empty cars being returned to the mines by mules, who rode down grade with the coal on their own cars. Since 1870 the Switchback Railroad has been given over to pleasure purposes entirely. In the ride of eighteen miles the round trip, power is used only in traveling up Mt. Pisgah and Mt. Jefferson, all the rest of the ride is by force of gravity. This is a most unique problem of engineering, and conceived as it was more than a hundred years ago, still stands as a wonderful achievement. The chief industries of the county seat are the shipping of coal and its products, silk mills, children's and women's garments. The "Times-News," established 1882, published each evening, is edited by James J. Boyle.

Population, 3,206.



View of Borough of Mauch Chunk (Left) and Borough of East Mauch Chunk (Right) From Flagstaff Mountain

BOROUGHs.

BEAVER MEADOW—Incorporated from Banks Township in 1897, named from Beaver Creek, which flows by the borough, and on which many beaver dams were found by the early settlers of the region. Coal mining the chief industry.

Population, 1,890.

BOWMANSTOWN—Incorporated from Lower Towamensing Township, and named for its founder, John D. Bowman, in 1808. The chief products are silk, stone, and paint.

Population, 843.

EAST MAUCH CHUNK—Is on the opposite side of the river from Mauch Chunk. It was incorporated from Mauch Chunk Township, January 1, 1854, and has outgrown the county seat. Railroading and silk mills are the chief industries.

Population, 3,739.

EAST SIDE—Incorporated from Kidder Township January 22, 1892. Sanitarium and health resort.

Population, 197.

LANSFORD—Was incorporated from Mauch Chunk Township, in 1877, and named for Asa Lansford Foster, pioneer and influential citizen. Occupies the original site of two distinct settlements, Ashton and Storm Hill. The chief industries are coal mining, and the manufacturing of children's clothing, pajamas, and silk throwing mills. The "Record," established 1879, is published evenings, D. G. Watkins, owner and publisher.

Population, 9,632.

LEHIGHTON—Named for the Lehigh River, was laid out late in the eighteenth century. Incorporated from Mahoning Township, January 2, 1866. Moravians made first settlement in 1746. Jacob Weiss purchased site in 1794. Railroad shops, machine shops, meat packing, planing mills, lace, silk, and underwear mills, and some agriculture. The "Leader," established 1903, is published evenings, Guy V. Morthimer, editor; and the "Press," established 1892, published Fridays, David McCormick, editor.

Population, 6,490.

PALMERTON—Was laid out in 1898 by the New Jersey Zinc Company as an ideal industrial town, and named for Stephen Searles Palmer, of New York City, the first president of the company, and the moving spirit in this enterprise. The borough was incorporated from Lower Towamensing Township, in 1912. The town celebrated its silver anniversary in 1923 with appropriate exercises and civic display. The chief industry, of



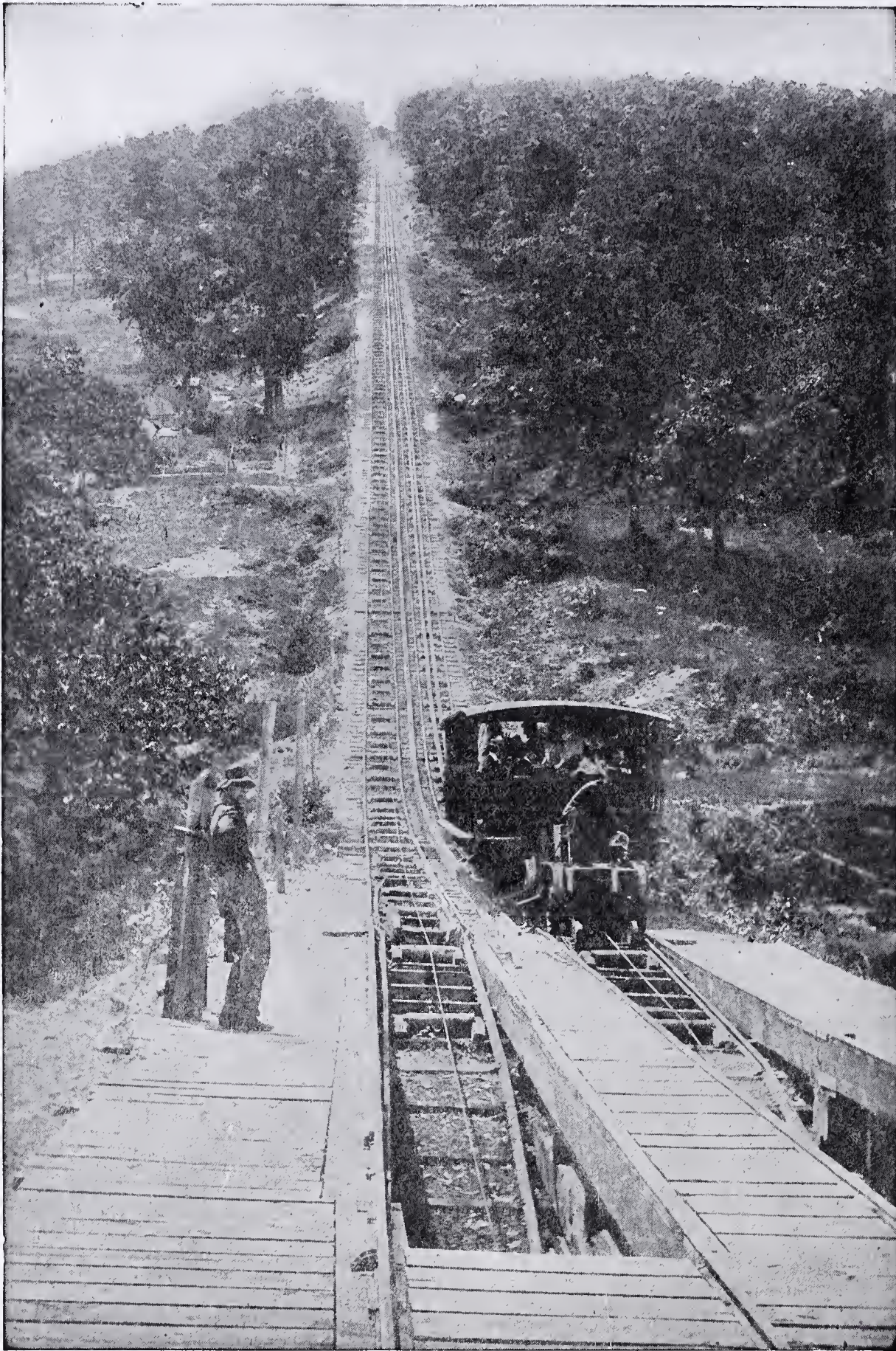
West Plant, New Jersey Zinc Co., Palmerton

course, is the immense zinc works, but there are also chemical and silk mills and other minor industrial enterprises. The "Press," established in 1912, is published Thursdays, George R. Elliston, editor.

Population, 7,678.

PARRYVILLE—Named from Daniel Parry, president of a large lumber company operating in the borough, was incorporated from Franklin Township in 1875.

Population, 553.



**The Mauch Chunk Switchback Railway
View of Mt. Pisgah Plane**

SUMMIT HILL—Named because of its situation at the summit of Sharp Mountain, at an elevation of 1,500 feet, commanding an excellent view of the surrounding country and the end of the celebrated "Switchback Railroad." Here Philip Ginter discovered anthracite coal in 1791, the beginning of the industry as a great commercial enterprise. Incorporated from Mauch Chunk Township January 14, 1880. The famous "Burning Mine" is here. The fire was discovered February 15, 1859, and in spite of all efforts to extinguish it the coal has continued to burn until the present time. The coal industry is the chief occupation. A residential center.

Population, 5,567.

WEATHERLY—Named for David Weatherly, an early resident and clock-maker by trade, was incorporated from Lehigh Township in 1863. Its chief industries are railroad frog shops, iron and steel mill, screen works, foundry, sand, ochre, candy, and silk. Some attention is given agriculture. The "Herald," established 1880, published Thursdays, Robert V. Faust, editor.

Population, 2,531.

WEISSPORT—Was settled by Colonel Jacob Weiss, quartermaster general in the Continental Army. Fort Allen was built here by Colonel Benjamin Franklin during the French and Indian War; near here was the ill-fated Moravian village of Gnadenhutten, destroyed by Indians November 24, 1755. Incorporated from Franklin Township June 3, 1867. Silk and lumber mills.

Population, 661.

TOWNSHIPS.

BANKS—An original township, erected from Lausanne Township, January, 1842, when in Luzerne County. Named for Judge Banks, of Northampton County, of which Carbon formed part of the judicial district. Nathan Beach, of Snyder County, discovered coal

here in 1812, and opened a mine in 1813. Coal mining has since then been the chief industry. Borough of Beaver Meadow, and villages of Audenried, Yorktown, Jeanesville, Treschow, Junedale, or Leviston, Coxeville, and Coolstown.

Population, 3,856.

EAST PENN—Erected from Towamensing Township in 1768, when part of Northampton County. Penn Township being the first division, which in 1808 was divided to form East Penn, West Penn, and Lausanne townships. First settlers were English, who came about 1750. Stephen Balliet started an iron forge in 1828. Villages of Bowmans, Ashfield, Fenstermakers, Germans, and East Penn.

Population, 1,037.

FRANKLIN—Erected from Towamensing Township January 2, 1851, and named for Colonel Benjamin Franklin, who commanded troops in this region during French and Indian War, and built Fort Allen at Weissport. Settled in 1750. Iron furnaces operated at an early period, and boat building was a chief industry. Boroughs of Weissport and Parryville, and villages of Beltzville, Harrity, East Weissport, Rickertsville, Phifer's Corners, and Walcksville.

Population, 2,257.

KIDDER—Erected from Penn Forest Township March 7, 1849, and named for Judge Luther Kidder. Lumber was original industry. Mud Pond, Round Pond, Grass Lake, and Lake Harmony. Borough of East Side, and villages of Saylorville, Leonardsville, Bridgeport, Albrightsville, Mud Run, Hickory Run, and Lehigh Tannery.

Population, 419.

LAUSANNE—An original township, erected from Penn Township in 1808, when part of Northampton County. First settled by coal operators in 1836. Village of Buck Mountain, a most celebrated mining center.

Population, 178.

LEHIGH—Erected from Lausanne Township in 1875, and named for the river which forms its eastern boundary. Agriculture chief industry. Borough of Weatherly, and villages of Rockport, Penn Haven, Leslie Run, and Glen Onoko, which continues to attract visitors by the wild beauty of its falls. Middle Coal Field Poor District farm is here.

Population, 515.

LOWER TOWAMENSING—Erected from Towamensing Township in 1841. First settler was Nicholas Opplinger in 1750. Road from Bethlehem to Gnadenhutten used by Moravians in 1747, led through this township. Fort Lehigh, commanding the approach to Lehigh Gap, was built here in 1755. The well known landmark called "The Devil's Pulpit" is on the mountainside. General Thomas Craig, hero of French and Indian War, settled here in 1814. Boroughs of Bowmanstown and Palmerton, and villages of Aquashicola, Lehigh Gap, Walkton, and Little Gap.

Population, 1,623.

MAHONING—Erected from East Penn Township in 1842, and named for its stream, an Indian word meaning "a stream flowing near a lick." Richard Peters sold land to Moravians in 1745, where they established the Gnadenhutten mission in 1746, the present site of Leighton. On April 25, 1780, Benjamin Gilbert and his family were carried away into Indian captivity from their home in Pleasant Corner in this township. Borough of Leighton, village of Packerton, named for Asa Packer, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which maintains repair shops there, and where the distinguished citizen had a fine residence. Other villages are Jamestown, Mahoning, Pleasant Corner, Normal, and New Mahoning.

Population, 2,464.

MAUCH CHUNK—Erected from East Penn and Lausanne townships August 23, 1827, and named for its chief town, later the county seat. Mining chief industry. Part of one of the richest deposits of anthracite coal known to exist. At Hauto are located two large

industrial reservoirs, and an immense hydroelectric power plant. Boroughs of Mauch Chunk, county seat, East Mauch Chunk, Summit Hill, and Lansford, and villages of Nesquehoning, Hauto, Coalport, Hacklebernie, New Columbus, and Bloomingdale.

Population, 6,362.

PACKER—Erected from Lausanne Township in 1847, and named for Asa Packer, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, who was then an associate judge of the county. Daniel Heil and George Glase the first settlers in 1790, built a sawmill in Quakake Valley. Powder manufacture was an early industry. Villages of Hudsondale, Gerhards, and Stewarts.

Population, 511.

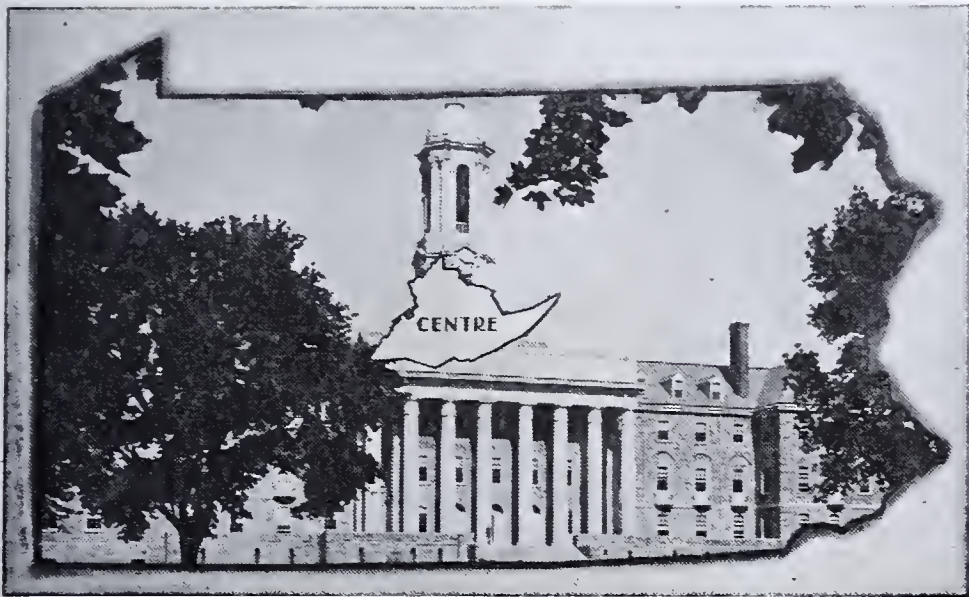
PENN FOREST—An original township, erected from Tobyhanna Township in 1842, when in Monroe County. Named for the founder, and the abundance of its dense forests of pine and hemlock. The region has been known as "Pine Swamp," "Great Swamp," and the "Shades of Death," receiving the latter appellation after the battle of Wyoming, when many of its survivors later perished within its gloomy shades. Here the insurgents of the "Fries Rebellion," of 1798, were captured by Federal troops. Villages of Stony Creek, Meekerville, Christmans, Penn Haven Junction, and Drake Creek Station.

Population, 302.

TOWAMENSING—An original township erected from Northampton Township in 1768, when in Northampton County, and known first as "Saint Anthony's Wilderness." The present name is an Indian word meaning "uninhabited country." Villages of Carbon, Hatchery, Forest Inn, Jonesville, Stemlersville, Trochsville, and Seiberling.

Population, 869.

CENTRE COUNTY.



CENTRE COUNTY was erected by Act of February 19, 1800, out of Northumberland, Lycoming, Mifflin, and Huntingdon counties. The name was suggested by the geographical position of the new county, being almost the exact centre of the Commonwealth. Bellefonte was named the county seat.

The first white man to actually investigate Centre County territory was Captain James Potter, of the Provincial army. His purpose in making the trip was to plan a system of defense through

the mountains south of the "Great Island" on the Susquehanna. He came up Bald Eagle Creek and Spring Creek to about where Bellefonte now stands in the summer of 1759, followed the well defined Indian trails through "McBride's Gap" in Nittany Mountain to its top, and was just as much impressed by the beauty of the view from that point as the modern traveller. He exclaimed to his attendants: "I have discovered an empire." Descending the mountain he camped for several days at a spring in Penns Valley, where a blockhouse was afterwards built, called "Potter's Fort." He then went eastward toward Fort Augusta, came upon a stream which he named "Penn's Creek," and followed it to its mouth. Shortly afterwards he went to Philadelphia, where he entered into an agreement with Reuben Haines to survey and divide this newly discovered valley between them.

The first official surveys in Centre were the Manor of Succoth, surveyed by William Maclay September 22, 1776, and the Manor of Nottingham on the next two days. These tracts contained nearly two thousand acres and were set aside for the Proprietors before the remainder of the valley was surveyed for Potter and Haines. The next step in the settlement of the county was what is known as the "officers surveys," beginning at the mouth of Beech Creek and extending up Bald Eagle to the "Nest." These were made in 1769. The surveys on which Bellefonte was laid out, including its famous spring, were dated in the same year.

Two prominent Indian chiefs have left their impress on this section; one, Bald Eagle, whose camp east of Milesburg at the base of the mountains gave his name to "Bald Eagle's Nest," "Bald Eagle" Creek, and "Bald Eagle" Valley, and another, Logan, who succeeded his father, Shikellamy, as chief of the district, is remembered by "Logan's Camp" at the well known "Blue" spring, where the State Fish Hatchery is now located, "Logan's Gap" at Hecla, and "Logan's branch of Spring Creek.

The Shawanese Indians were the earliest aboriginal settlers in what is now Centre County. Driven out of Florida by the Spaniards they found a home in the lands of the Six Nations under the direct control of the Iroquois.

The first record relating to any specific portion of this territory is in the conveyance of July 11, 1754, from the chiefs of the Six Nations to the Susquehanna Land Company, of a large tract of land in central Pennsylvania, whose northern boundary across Centre County practically follows the line of the aerial beacons that now dot the airmail route across the State. This was supposed to be the northern line of Penn's purchase. In the summer of 1758 C. Frederick Post was authorized to treat with the Delaware by the Proprietary Government, and reports crossing Bald Eagle and Beech creeks through the northern portion of Centre County in this attempt.

The erection of Cumberland County, January 27, 1750, included only that portion of Centre south of the "purchase" line defined in the treaty of four years later, namely most of Penns Valley and the western end of Nittany. In the erection of Bedford, March 9, 1771, all of Centre was included save Penns Valley east of Boalsburg; and when Northumberland was erected, March 21, 1772, it included all of Centre except the southern part of Harris township, which remained in Cumberland. In erecting Huntingdon, September 25, 1787, only parts of Ferguson and Halfmoon townships were included. The erection of Mifflin, September 19, 1789, took in the southern half of Penns Valley and the eastern end of Nittany; and when Lycoming was erected, April 13, 1795, it included the eastern portions of Marion and Walker townships. Hence, when Centre was erected into a county, February 19, 1800, it included parts of what was at that time Northumberland, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Lycoming. The name being suggested by the geographical position of the new county, as it contains the exact center of the Commonwealth.

The first real emigrant to this section was Andrew Boggs, who built a log house in 1769 east of the junction of Bald Eagle and Spring creeks, on the northern side of Bald Eagle opposite the old Indian "Nest." The records show a township organization in Bald Eagle in 1773, and thirty-four different owners of land in 1774. In the fall of 1775 two families in Bald Eagle Township were massacred in an Indian invasion. By 1776 fifty-eight adult inhabitants of Potter Township applied to the authorities for arms and ammunition. At a meeting of the Committee of Safety for Northumberland County, held February 8, 1776, three citizens appeared representing Potter Township. James Potter was one of the representatives from Northumberland at the Constitutional Convention of 1776, and was appointed by it as a justice of the courts of his neighborhood. A few months afterwards he was appointed a brigadier general of militia.

In 1790 iron ore was discovered just east of State College, and Col. John Patton in partnership with Col. Samuel Miles, the founder of Milesburg, started Centre Furnace in 1791. Two years later Gen. Philip Benner built an iron forge on upper Spring Creek. Shortly afterwards several other forges were built along the waters of Spring Creek, including Logan Furnace and the Bellefonte forges.

A few substantial houses had been built near the junction of Spring Creek and Logan's branch in the early 'nineties, and in 1798 a post office was established at Bellefonte, where a town plat had been laid out by Col. James Dunlop and James Harris in 1795. In the erection of Centre County in 1801 this town was made the county seat and was later incorporated into a borough on March 28, 1806.

By the end of the first twenty-five years of its existence as a county Centre contained 15,000 inhabitants, and was a center of the iron industry of this section, having nine furnaces in blast and ten forges or mills. It had produced many citizens of State-wide repute, and one at least, Andrew Gregg, who was a prominent member of the United States Senate. Bituminous coal was discovered at Snowshoe in 1819 but, although it was used locally, no attempt was made to market it until 1845.

During the next quarter of a century Centre's population reached nearly 25,000, and Gen. James Irvin was its unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Whig ticket. The Bald Eagle Canal was put in service during the late 'thirties, and, with its connections, became the principal trade avenue for heavy merchandise shipments to eastern ports.

In 1855 the Farmers High School was established, the foundation of what is now one of the county's most flourishing institutions, the Pennsylvania State College. In 1856 Humes, McAllister, Hale & Company established the first bank, which became the First National of Bellefonte in 1864. In 1857 work was begun on the Lock Haven & Tyrone Railroad, afterwards the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company. In 1860, Andrew G. Curtin, of Bellefonte, was elected Governor.

During the Civil War period Centre sent thousands of her citizens to the front, many of whom gained lasting honors. Generals James A. Beaver and John I. Curtin were among the most prominent. Activity in the lumber, coal and iron industries brought the population of the county to about 35,000 in 1880.

During the last half century Centre had had two more Governors from its inhabitants, James A. Beaver and Daniel H. Hastings. In the past hundred years ten natives of the county have represented its district in Congress, among whom the names of Gregg, Burn-

side and Blanchard are foremost. From the judges of its courts, Huston and Burnside were appointed to the Supreme Court of the State and the names of Hale, Linn, Orvis, Furst and Love are appended to court decisions which are famous in legal circles.

Centre's iron industry has disappeared in the competition with lake ores, a large portion of its timber sources has been taken over by the Commonwealth in its Forest Reserve, and the coal industry, while still doing a large business, is on the decline. On the other hand, its agricultural resources have been largely increased, owing chiefly to information disseminated by State College, and many small manufacturing plants have sprung into existence.

About 1863 it was found that the limestone veins in the immediate vicinity of Bellefonte produced lime of exceptionally high grade. By 1880 several quarries were in operation in a small way. During the last thirty years, A. G. Morris realized the possibilities of this business and began operating on a large scale. Quarries have also existed for many years along the southern side of Nittany Valley. The plants now operating have an inexhaustible supply of stone, and constitute one of the principal business interests of this section of the State.

A branch of the penitentiary system, called "Rockview" prison, is located in one of the richest agricultural sections of the county. The present population is 46,294, of which 1,766 are foreign born whites, and 420 are Negroes, leaving 95.3 per cent. as native whites. 13,770 males and 2,758 females are engaged in industry. Fifty-eight manufacturing plants with 2,195 employees earned \$2,319,034 in wages, and products valued at \$9,945,944 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$2,816,503, live stock \$2,787,051, dairy products \$1,716,527, chicken products \$428,773 in 1929.

There are eleven boroughs and twenty-five townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

BELLEFONTE—County seat, incorporated from Spring Township March 8, 1806. First surveyed in 1769 and laid out in 1795 by Colonel James Dunlop and his son-in-law, James Harris, and named for the beautiful spring within its limits. It has been related that this French name for the spring was suggested by Charles Maurice, Duke of Talleyrand-Perigord, who was then a political exile in the United States, and visited Colonel John Patton's country seat at Center Furnace. A post office was established in 1798, and a water works erected in 1808. Bellefonte has furnished the Commonwealth with three governors, Andrew Gregg Curtin, Civil War Governor; General James A. Beaver, and Daniel H. Hastings; and Governor William F. Packer, who preceded Governor Curtin, was also a native. The seat of Bellefonte Academy, founded January 8, 1805. The chief products are lime and stone products, iron works, refractory products, foundries, matches, metals, silk, flouring and planing mills, hydroelectric plant, and agriculture. The newspapers are the "Centre Democrat," established 1827, published Thursdays, Cecil A. Walker, editor; "Democratic Watchman," established 1855, published Fridays, Charles L. Gates, George R. and Mary Gray Meek, editors; and "Keystone Gazette," established 1885, Charles F., and Charles A. Mensch, editors.

Population, 4,804.



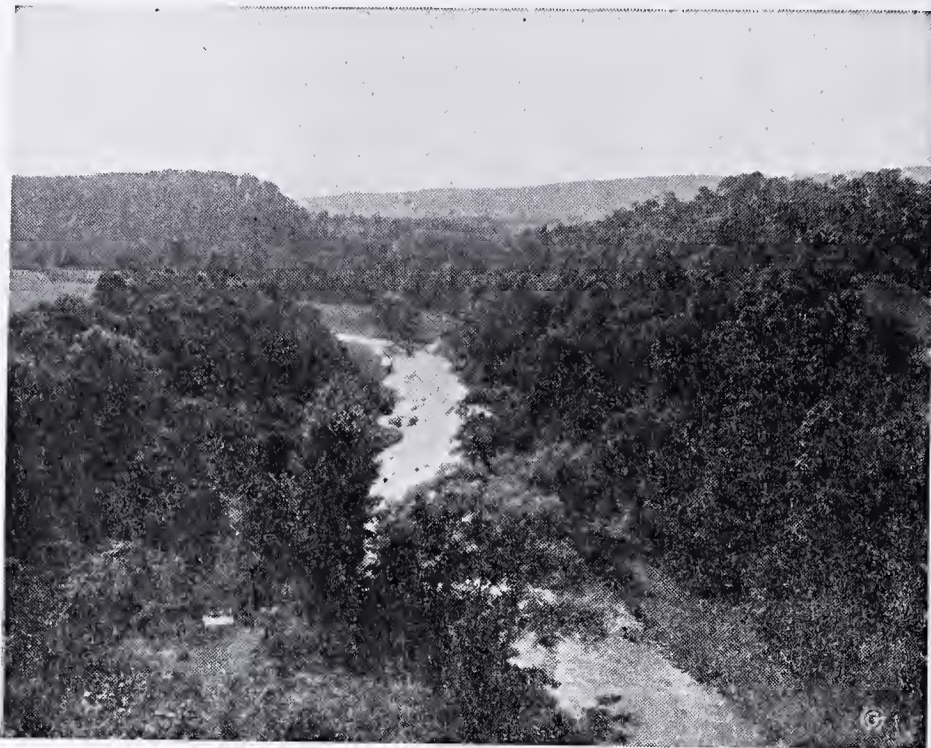
The Bellefonte Fountain

BOROUGHES.

CENTRE HALL—Incorporated from Potter Township in 1881. First settled by John Lyon, and in 1847 it was named by Henry Whitmer because of its central position between the ends of Penn's Valley. The chief industries are poultry packing, flour and planing

mills, and stone quarries. The "Centre Hall Register," established 1827, is published Thursdays, S. W. Smith and E. E. Baily, editors.

Population, 658.



View From Eagles Nest, Centre County

several mills located there. Chief industries silk and hosiery mills, flour and agricultural crops. The "Journal," established 1827, is published Thursdays, J. C. Hosterman, editor.
Population, 659.

PHILIPSBURG—Incorporated from Rush Township in 1864. Its founders were Henry and James Philips, two Englishmen, who laid it out in 1797, and gave it its name. Hardman Philips settled here in 1809, when he built a forge and established the first screw factory in the United States. He lived here until 1844. The principal products are shirts, overalls, silk, nickleware, heaters, coal and clay products. The "Journal," established 1888, is published daily, and on Friday, W. T. Bair, editor, and the "Ledger," established 1883, published Fridays, George E. Sheldon, editor.

Population, 3,600.

PORT MATILDA—Incorporated from Worth Township in 1926.
Population, 508.

SNOW SHOE—Incorporated from Snow Shoe Township August 16, 1907. Formerly called Snow Shoe Camp. Coal mines and lumber.
Population, 520.

SOUTH PHILIPSBURG—Incorporated from Rush Township November 23, 1891. A suburb of Philipsburg.
Population, 480.

STATE COLLEGE—Incorporated from College Township August 29, 1896, and named because it is the seat of Pennsylvania State College, which was formerly called the "Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," incorporated April 13, 1854. The borough owes its existence almost entirely to the college. The "Times," established 1898, is published Fridays, A. J. Zimmerman, editor; and "Summer Collegian," established 1916, published Thursdays, by the students. Radio station WPSC is operated by the college.
Population, 4,450.

UNIONVILLE—Incorporated from Union Township in 1859.
Population, 304.

HOWARD—Incorporated from Howard Township May 3, 1864, and named for the English philanthropist, John Howard. The seat of the Howard Iron Works.

Population, 664.

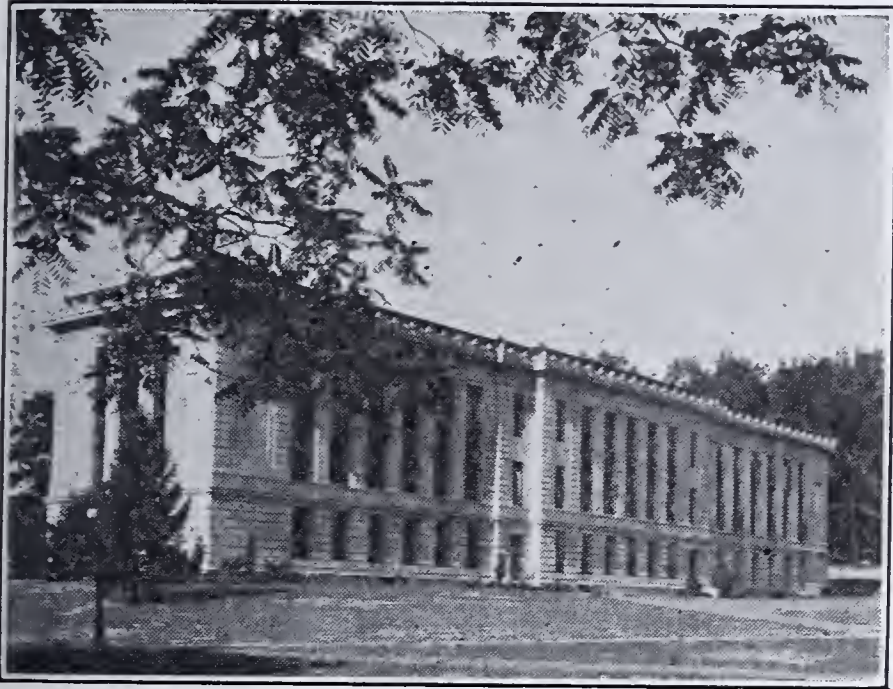
MILESBERG—Incorporated from Boggs Township March 3, 1843. It was reputed to be the home of the celebrated Delaware chieftain "Bald Eagle," when the place was known as "Bald Eagle's Nest." Settled in 1793 by General Samuel Miles, a hero of the Revolution, and from him both the settlement and township received their names. An axe factory and tanneries were early industries.

Population, 644.

MILLHEIM—Incorporated from Penn Township February 3, 1879. Laid out by Philip Gunkel in 1797, and named for

TOWNSHIPS.

BENNER—Erected from Spring, the original Upper Bald Eagle Township, in April, 1853, and named for General Philip Benner, a distinguished pioneer settler, in 1793. Sur-



Pennsylvania State College

veyed as early as April 3, 1769, for George Gabriel. Iron industry was early established. Fertile soil and much fine limestone. The Western State Penitentiary, and large State fish hatchery are in the township. Villages of Morris, Hunter's Park, Valley View, Rock, Roopsburg, and Fillmore.

Population, 1,794.

BOGGS—Erected from Spring Township August, 1814, and first called Allen, for Captain W. W. Allen, but in April, 1815, the name was changed to Boggs, for Judge Robert Boggs. Extensive iron furnaces were operated here for many years, Colonel Samuel Miles erecting his works in 1797; and the ancestors of Governor Curtin started the Eagle Iron Works in

1810, which were operated by several generations of his family. Borough of Milesburg, and villages of Curtin, Wallis Run, Yarnell, Runville, Wingate, Central City, Rhoads, Aqua Station, Gum Stump, and Clark.

Population, 1,327.

BURNSIDE—Erected from Spring and Howard townships in November, 1856. Named for Thomas Burnside, justice of the Supreme Court, and native of the county. Settled in 1792. Mountainous region and sparsely settled. Villages of Pine Glenn and Germania.

Population, 247.

COLLEGE—Erected from Benner and Harris townships November 22, 1875, and named for the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, present Pennsylvania State College. Settled as early as 1786 by Robert Moore. Borough of State College, villages of Lemont, Oak Hall, Houserville, Dale Summit, and Dale Mills.

Population, 1,610.

CURTIN—Erected from Howard Township November 25, 1857, and named for Andrew Gregg Curtin, then Secretary of the Commonwealth, and afterwards the distinguished "War Governor" of Pennsylvania. Mountainous and thinly settled area. The Lucas brothers settled here in 1800; the elder was known as "Mountain John," as he was a renowned hunter. Villages of Romola, and Orvison.

Population, 715.



South of Snow Shoe

FERGUSON—Erected from the original Patton Township in January, 1801, and named for Thomas Ferguson, pioneer settler and land owner in 1791. Villages of Pine Grove Mills, Rock Spring, Gatesburg, Fairbrook, Guyer, Musser, Krumrine, Strubles, Bloomsdorf, Pine Hall, Baileyville, and Marengo.

Population, 1,549.

GREGG—Erected from Potter, Miles, and Haines townships November 29, 1826, and named for Andrew Gregg, United States Senator and distinguished early resident of the county. The "Manor of Succoth" was a Proprietary reservation surveyed in 1766 and held by the Penns until January, 1791. The celebrated Penns Cave, formerly called Long's Cave, one of the most attractive natural wonders of the Commonwealth, is near Centre Hall. Villages of Spring Mills, Penn Hall, Farmer's Mills, and Locust Grove.

Population, 1,300.

HAINES—An original township, named for Reuben Haines, early landowner. Settled prior to 1775. The village of Aaronsburg, only town in State laid out by and named for a Jew, was owned and plotted by Aaron Levy, of Sunbury, and the lots disposed of by a public lottery in 1786. The State Forest park known as "Hairy John's," is in this township. Other villages are Woodward, near which is the celebrated Woodward Cave, said to be the largest dry cavern in Pennsylvania; Poe Mills, Fiedler, and Paddy Mountain.

Population, 1,048.

HALF MOON—Erected from Patton Township, formerly known as Warrior Mark, name being changed in January, 1802. Both names are from Indian marks shaped like half moons found cut upon trees here when the earliest settlers arrived. Abraham Elder was pioneer settler in 1784. A Quaker settlement was made in 1792, under leadership of George Wilson. Villages of Stormstown, Loveville, and Centennial.

Population, 399.

HARRIS—Erected from Potter, Ferguson, and Spring townships April 27, 1835, and named for James Harris, State Senator and one of the founders of Bellefonte. Reverend William Stuart was one of the earliest settlers in 1802. Villages of Boalsburg, seat of a fine officers reservation on the estate of Colonel Theodore Davis Boal, and Shingletown, and Linden Hall.

Population, 809.

HOWARD—Erected from the original Centre Township in January, 1810, and named for the philanthropist, John Howard. Settled in 1769. Iron ore, limestone, and fertile soil. Borough of Howard, and village of Mount Eagle.

Population, 606.

HUSTON—Erected from Patton Township in August, 1838, and named for Judge Charles Huston. Settled by David Kilgour in 1784. Famous Bald Eagle Valley region. Iron ore abounds and earliest industries were forges and furnaces. Villages of Julian, and Martha Furnace.

Population, 500.

LIBERTY—Erected from Howard Township August 28, 1845. Villages of Eagleville or Blanchard, Monument.

Population, 1,268.

MARION—Erected from Walker Township August 26, 1840, and named for General Francis Marion, a hero of the Revolution. Earliest settlements were made while Indians were yet in that region. Some iron ore was worked. Agriculture is leading industry. Villages of Jacksonville, and Lick Run.

Population, 419.



Entrance to Penn's Cave, Near Centre Hall

MILES—An original township, erected in 1797, when in Mifflin County, and named for General Samuel Miles, Revolutionary officer, who owned all the land of the Brush Valley Narrows; first settled by Pennsylvania Germans, who leased their land from him. Villages of Rebersburg, Livonia, Madisonburg, Wolf Store, Rockville, and Smullton.

Population, 996.

PATTON—An original township, erected when part of Mifflin County. Iron industry was established early, the Scotia Mines producing excellent ore. Villages of Buffalo Run, Fillmore, Briarly, Waddle, Altro, Scotia, Mattern, Paradise, and Lambournie.

Population, 442.

PENN—Erected from Gregg and Haines townships November 30, 1844, and named for William Penn, the Founder. Settled in 1773, many came before the Revolution. Borough of Millheim, villages of Coburn, Greenbriar, Sober, and Zerby Station.

Population, 775.

POTTER—An original township, erected in 1774, when part of Northumberland County, and named for Major General James Potter, its distinguished early settler, and officer in the Continental Army, who settled at site of "Old Fort Hotel" in 1777; he was vice-president of Pennsylvania, 1781-82. Fort Potter, or "Old Fort" was scene of Indian forays during the Revolution. Borough of Centre Hall, a summer resort, and villages of Centre Hill, Potter's Mills, Old Fort, Colyer, Gregg Station, Tusseyville, and Earleystown.

Population, 1,284.

RUSH—Erected from Half Moon Township in April, 1814, and named for Doctor Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who had died during the preceding year. Largest in area, but is chiefly mountainous. Iron and coal, and fertile farming region. Boroughs of Philipsburg and South Philipsburg, and villages of Antes, Osceola Station, Boynton, Edendale, Powelton, Retort, Sandy Ridge, Summit, Mount Pleasant, Coaldale, Casanova, and Beaver Mills.

Population, 3,969.

SNOW SHOE—Erected from Boggs and Howard townships January 31, 1840. Formerly called "Snow Shoe Camp," site of an old Indian village. Settled in 1818. Coal mining is chief industry. Borough of Snow Shoe, villages of Clarence, Moshannon, or Gillentown, Gorton, Butts, Fountain, Kato, Panther, Forks Station, Moshannon Mills, and Sugar Camp.

Population, 2,050.

SPRING—An original township, originally called Upper Bald Eagle, but name was changed to Spring in January, 1801. Named for the beautiful and copious spring that gave Bellefonte its name. Settled before Revolution, many enlisting from this region. Some of the most important iron furnaces were located here, and kept in blast until recent years. The Mann family established an axe factory in 1823. Borough of Bellefonte, county seat,

and villages of Pleasant Gap, Axemann or Boiling Spring, Taylor, Caleville, and Logan Gap.

Population, 3,583.

TAYLOR—Erected from Half Moon Township January 27, 1847, named for John Taylor, early settler and the first steam sawmill owner. Villages of Hannah Furnace and Fowler.

Population, 371.



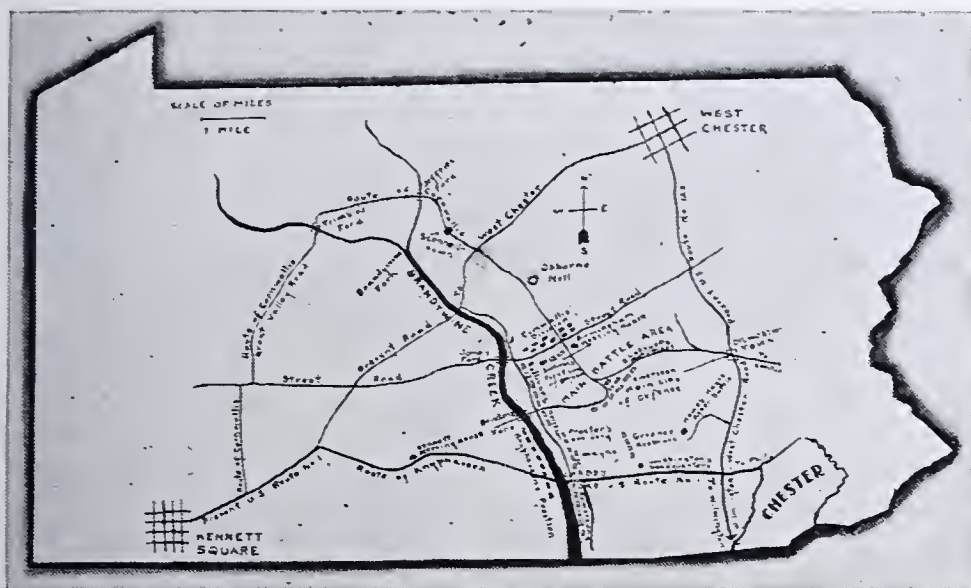
East of Bellefonte

UNION—Erected from Boggs Township November 25, 1850. Settled by Thomas Parsons in 1770. Borough of Unionville, and villages of Clarks Station and Plum Grove. Population, 577.

WALKER—Erected from the original Centre Township in January, 1810, and named for Judge Jonathan Hoge Walker. The McEwen family were pioneer settlers in 1792. Villages of Hublersburg, Snyderstown, Zion, Mingoville, Hecla Park Station, and Nittany. Population, 1,041.

WORTH—Erected from Taylor Township January 27, 1848, and named for General William J. Worth, a hero of the Mexican War. Settled in 1785. Borough of Port Matilda. Population, 324.

CHESTER COUNTY.



CHESTER COUNTY is one of the three original counties established by William Penn, the founder, in 1682. It is considered to be the first of the three counties organized. The landing place of the founder was Upland, present Chester, which town remained the county seat until 1788, when it was removed to West Chester, and on September 26, 1789, the county was divided, and a new one formed by the name of Delaware.

The territory now included in Chester County was honorably purchased

of the Indians by William Penn and conveyed in several distinct deeds; the first bearing date June 25, 1683, and signed by an Indian called Wingebone, conveyed to William Penn all his lands on the west side of the Schuylkill, beginning at the first falls and extending along and back from that river, in the language of the instrument, "so far as my right goeth." By another deed, July 14, 1683, two chiefs granted to the Proprietor the land lying between the Chester and Schuylkill rivers. From Kekelapappan and Malchaloa, the Conestoga chiefs, he purchased half the land between the Susquehanna and the Delaware in September, and from Malchaloa all the lands from the Delaware to Chesapeake Bay up to the falls of the Susquehanna in October, 1683. These were all the land transactions Penn had with the Indians in 1683, the conveyances of which have been recorded. By a deed of July 30, 1684, Shakhoppoh, Secane and Malibor conveyed the land between the Chester and Pennypack Creeks. Another conveyance was made on October 2, 1685, for the greater portion of the lands constituting the present county of Chester. This land instrument is a quaint piece of conveyancing and shows the value attached by the natives to their lands. "This indenture witnesseth that we, Packenah, Jackham, Sikals, Portquesott, Jervis, Essepenaick, Felktrug, Porvey, Indian kings, sachemmakers, right owners of all lands from Quing Quingus, called Duck cr., unto Upland, called Chester cr., all along said west side of Delaware River, and so between the said creeks backwards as far as man can ride in two days with a horse, for in consideration of these following goods to us in hand paid, and secured to be paid by William Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania and the territories thereof, viz.: 20 guns, 20 fathoms match coat, 20 fathoms stroud water, 20 blankets, 20 kettles, 20 pounds of powder, 100 bars of lead, 40 tomahawks, 100 knives, 40 pairs of stockings, 1 barrel of beer, 20 pounds of red lead, 100 fathoms of wampum, 30 glass bottles, 30 pewter spoons, 100 awl blades, 300 tobacco pipes, 100 hands tobacco, 20 tobacco tongs, 20 steels, 300 flints, 30 pair of scissors, 30 combs, 60 looking glasses, 200 needles, 1 skipple of salt, 30 pounds of sugar, 5 gallons of molasses, 20 tobacco boxes, 100 jews harps, 20 hoes, 30 gimlets, 30 wooden screw boxes, 103 strings of beads—do hereby acknowledge, &c., &c. Given under our hands and seals, at New Castle, 2d of the 8th month, 1685."

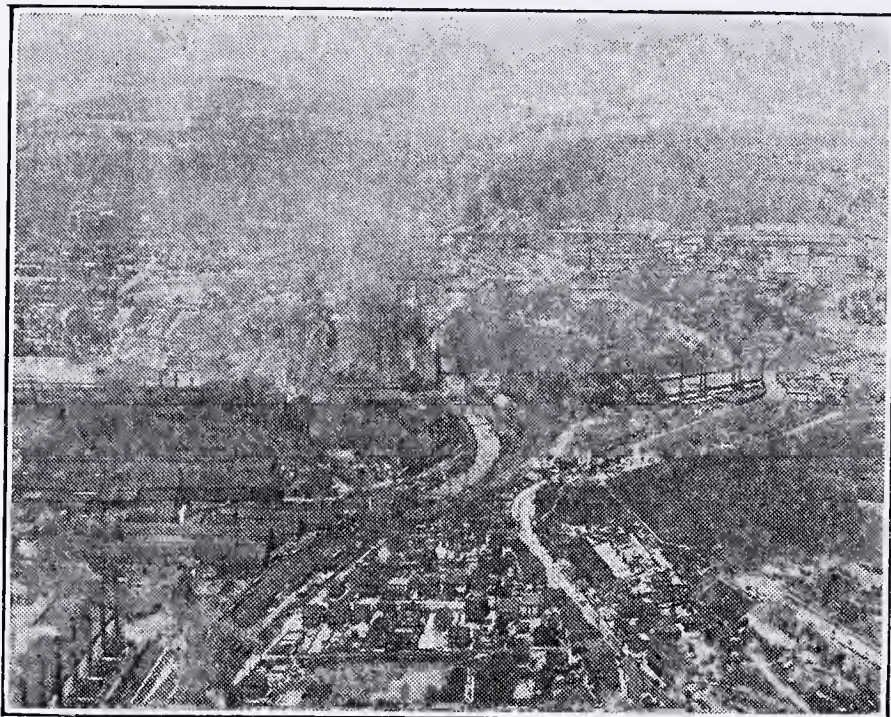
The Quing Quingus Creek referred to Duck Creek, in present Delaware County, or to Appoquinimink Creek, which runs some distance north of Duck Creek. In June, 1692, Kings Tamment, Hangorus, Swampes and Hickoqueon gave a confirmatory deed of their former conveyances of land lying between Neshaminy and Poquessing creeks, "upon the Delaware, and extending backwards to the utmost bounds of the Province." Taminy, his brother, and his three sons executed a second deed in confirmation of his former ones,

July 5, 1697, for lands between Neshaminy and Pennypack, extending backward from the Delaware "so far as a horse can travel in two summer days." In this deed the grantors are described as: "Taminy, sachem, and Weheelam, my brother, and Wehequekhon

(*alias* Andrew), who is to be king after my death; Yaqueekhon (*alias* Nicholas), and Quenameckquid (*alias* Charles), my sons." Wehequekhon was none other than the celebrated Sassoonan, or Allummapees, head chief of the Delaware from 1715 to 1747.

The title of the particular Indian chiefs to the lands claimed by them was not always very clear, but it was the policy of the Proprietary Government to quiet all claims which might be made by purchasing them. Accordingly, purchases were made from time to time of claims made by chiefs which they alleged had not been extinguished by purchase. The Indians, after the sale of their lands, continued to occupy them until needed by the settlers, and gradually abandoned them as the whites advanced and took possession.

They were an amiable race, and when they



Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville

left the burial place of their fathers, in search of new homes, it was without a stain on their honor. Considerable numbers, however, remained in Chester County, inhabiting the woods and unoccupied places, until the breaking out of the French and Indian War in 1755; about which time they generally removed beyond the limits of the county and took up their abode in the valley of Wyoming, at the Forks of the Susquehanna, and at Wyalusing in the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, the number of Indians resident in the county was reduced to four who dwelt in wigwams in Marlborough Township. After the death of three of them, the remaining one known as Indian Hannah, took up her abode in a wigwam near the Brandywine, or as she considered it, her own lands. During the summer she traveled through different parts of the county, selling willow baskets of her own production and visiting those who would receive her kindly. As she grew old she quitted her wigwam and dwelt in friendly families. Though a long time domesticated with the whites, she retained her Indian character to the last. She had a proud haughty spirit, hated the blacks and did not even deign to associate with the lower order of the whites. Without a companion of her race—without kindred—she felt her situation desolate, and often spoke of the wrongs and misfortunes of her people. She died in the year 1803, at the age of nearly one hundred years—the last of the Lenni Lenape resident in Chester County.

The county comprises 777 square miles and the soil is generally fertile, and the northern section hilly. Many minerals were found and utilized, but today limestone is the only one of great commercial value. A number of large creeks, tributary to the Schuylkill, water the region and about 85 per cent. of the soil is under cultivation; it is also one of the most active industrial counties of the State. The population is 126,629, of which number 8,909 are foreign born whites, and 13,153 Negroes, or only 82.5 per cent. are native whites. 38,992 males and 9,498 females are engaged in industry. 193 manufacturing plants with 10,529 employees earned \$15,242,846 in wages and produced products valued at \$79,601,298 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$6,713,496; live stock \$6,751,197; dairy products \$6,888,113; and chicken products \$1,115,033 in 1929.

There are the city of Coatesville, fifteen boroughs and fifty-seven townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

WEST CHESTER—County seat, was so chosen September 26, 1789, when the place was known as Turks Head. Incorporated as a borough March 28, 1799, and named West Chester because of its situation some sixteen miles northwest of old Chester. Center of

an historic region where many of the determining events in our history as a State and a Nation were enacted. An industrial community with machine shops, foundries, tag factory, wheels, specialties, air compressors, dairy products, nurseries, mushroom plants, and general agriculture. The seat of State Teachers College, and Darlington Seminary (girls). The "Local News," established 1872, is published daily, E. L. McKinstry, editor; and "Chester County Legal Intelligencer," established 1893, Thursdays, G. Glancy Wilson, editor.

Population, 12,325.

CITY.

COATESVILLE—City of the third class, incorporated from Valley Township in 1867; chartered as a city in 1914. Settled prior to 1717, the date when Moses Coates settled in Charlestown Township. A post office was established in 1812, when the name Coatesville was fixed. The first rolling mill in America was built here in 1793, and the largest steel plates are rolled there at this time. The chief products are plates, tubes, boilers, castings, elevators, hydraulic machinery, tanks, water wheels, silk, men's clothing, neckties, fertilizers, meat packing, cigars, drugs, milk products, and soft drinks. The "Record," established 1908, is published daily, C. H. Heintzelman, editor.

Population, 14,582.

BOROUGHES.

ATGLEN—Originally Penningtonville, incorporated from Sadsbury Township, December 20, 1875.

Population, 620.

AVONDALE—Incorporated from London Grove and New Garden townships in 1894. The chief products are from nurseries, mushrooms, flouring mills, and agriculture. The "Herald," established 1894, is published Thursdays, John W. Jones, editor.

Population, 763.

DOWNINGTOWN—Incorporated from East Caln Township May 12, 1859. Settled in 1702. Thomas Downing, in 1739, purchased a mill and farm, and the place was known as Milltown, and Downing resisted the establishment of the county seat there. Name changed in honor of its founder when incorporated. Birthplace of Jacob Eicholtz, artist. "The Ship Tavern," now a residence was riddled with shot during the Revolutionary War. Chief industries are paper and knitting mills, machine shops, brick plants. The "Archive," established 1873, is published Thursdays, Harry F. Van-Tassell, editor; the "News," published by E. J. Sargent, editor.

Population, 4,548.

ELVERSON—Incorporated from West Nantmeal Township, in June, 1911. One mile east are the Blue Rocks, known as "Ringing Rocks."

Population, 330.

HONEYBROOK—Incorporated from Nantmeal Township, May 1, 1891. The name is a translation of the Welsh Nantmeal, meaning "Sweet Water." Formerly called Waynesburg. Glass sand pits.

Population, 654.



"Hazel Dell," Bayard Taylor's Boyhood Home, Near Kennett Square

KENNETT SQUARE—Incorporated from Kennett Township in 1855. First settled by Gayen Miller. The name was suggested by Francis Smith, who emigrated from Kennett in Wiltshire, and settled here in 1686. Important station on "Underground Railway" in pre-Civil War days. Birthplace of Bayard Taylor. Scene of many of the exploits of notorious James Fitzpatrick during Revolutionary period, also scene of Bayard Taylor's "Story of Kennett." Near here is "Longwood" the magnificent estate of Pierre duPont, with its wonderful gardens, open to visitors. The chief products are road-making machinery, farm implements, fibre specialties, phenol products, auto ignition system, flour, paper, phosphate mills, mushrooms, nurseries, limestone and Feldspar quarries, etc. The "Kennett News and Advertiser," established 1876, is published Thursdays, Clyde J. Miles, editor.

Population, 3,091.

MALVERN—Incorporated from Willistown Township, formerly West Chester Intersection, until May 21, 1873. The Warren Inn was the stopping place of the British before the Paoli Massacre, it is still an active hostelry.

Population, 1,551.

MODENA—Incorporated from East Fallowfield Township in 1921. Settled by Alexander Mode in 1739 and named Modeville for him. A paper mill was started here in 1850, and the name changed in 1873 to Modena.

Population, 599.

OXFORD—Incorporated from Lower Oxford and East Nottingham townships, April 8, 1833. Named for the English university town. The chief products are hard wood flooring, mill work, confectionery, dairy implements, and agricultural crops. The "Press" established 1866, is published Thursdays, Douglas E. Brinton, editor, and "News" established 1906, published Wednesdays, Louis H. Hitchler, editor.

Population, 2,606.



Scene Near Parkesburg

PARKESBURG—Incorporated from Sadsbury Township March 1, 1872, and named for the Parkes family. Iron pipe, silverware, and ladies garments are the chief products.

Population, 2,288.

PHOENIXVILLE—Incorporated from Schuylkill Township March 6, 1849. Benjamin Longstreth began an iron business here in 1785, and Lewis Wernwag, a German bridge builder, established the Phoenix Iron Works in 1813, and the place was named for this successful enterprise. Other products are textiles, silk, cement, and shale products. The "Republican," established 1888 is published daily, E. J. Breece, editor.

Population, 12,029.

SOUTH COATESVILLE—Incorporated from East Fallowfield Township in 1921. Same general business as old Coatesville.

Population, 1,785.

SPRING CITY—Formerly Springville, incorporated from East Vincent Township in 1867. Name changed 1872. Chief products are textiles, drawn steel products, stoves, sand

stone and sand pits. The "Press" established 1870, is published Fridays, Lloyd Rogers, editor.

Population, 2,963.

WEST GROVE—Incorporated from London Grove Township, June 15, 1894. Chief products mill work, meat packing, nurseries. The "Independent" established 1884, is published Thursdays, Charles L. Webster, editor.

Population, 1,375.

TOWNSHIPS.

BIRMINGHAM—Organized in 1686 before erection of the county, formerly called Brummagen, the ancient name of Birmingham, England. Celebrated as the scene of the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. A public library was established here in 1795 and is still active. Villages of Dilworthtown, and Seal.

Population, 398.

CALN—An original township. Has been divided into five of the present townships. Named from Calne, England, whence many of the first settlers came. Settled in 1702. Parts of the boroughs of Coatesville and Downingtown, and villages of Caln, Thorndale, Galagherville, and Roberts.

Population, 1,676.

CHARLESTOWN—Named in honor of Charles Pickering. Settled by Welsh and Germans in 1715. The name Pickering was given to the Creek. It was this Pickering who was arrested and tried for counterfeiting in 1683, and fined £40. Manor of Bilton laid out for Penn's sister, Margaret Lowther, in 1681. Villages of Pickering, Charlestown, Oldham, Devault, Sidley.

Population, 720.

EAST BRADFORD—Erected by division of Bradford Township November 30, 1731, before organization of the county. Named for the town of Bradford in Yorkshire, England, when township was organized about 1705. The first settler was Richard Buffington in 1696. Seat of Darlington Seminary. Villages Copesville, Talcoose, Lenape, Bradford Hills, Harmony Hill.

Population, 906.

EAST BRANDYWINE—Erected when Brandywine Township was divided in 1844. First settled in 1714, and named for Creek which bounds it. Brandywine was erected from East Caln Township in 1790. Villages of Guthrieville, Bondsville, Fisherville, Corner Ketch, Hopewell, Lyndell. Two miles from Guthrieville, Thomas Buchanan Read, poet and artist, was born in 1822.

Population, 774.

EAST CALN—Erected when Caln Township was divided May 29, 1744. Settled in 1702. Borough of Downingtown, villages of Woodbine and Ackworth.

Population, 297.

EAST COVENTRY—Erected from North Coventry Township in 1844. Named for Coventry, England, by Samuel Nutt, an early settler, who established the first iron works in Chester County in 1717. Villages of East Coventry, Parker Ford, Frick's Lock, Lawrenceville, Snowdenville, Slonaker, Grubs Corner.

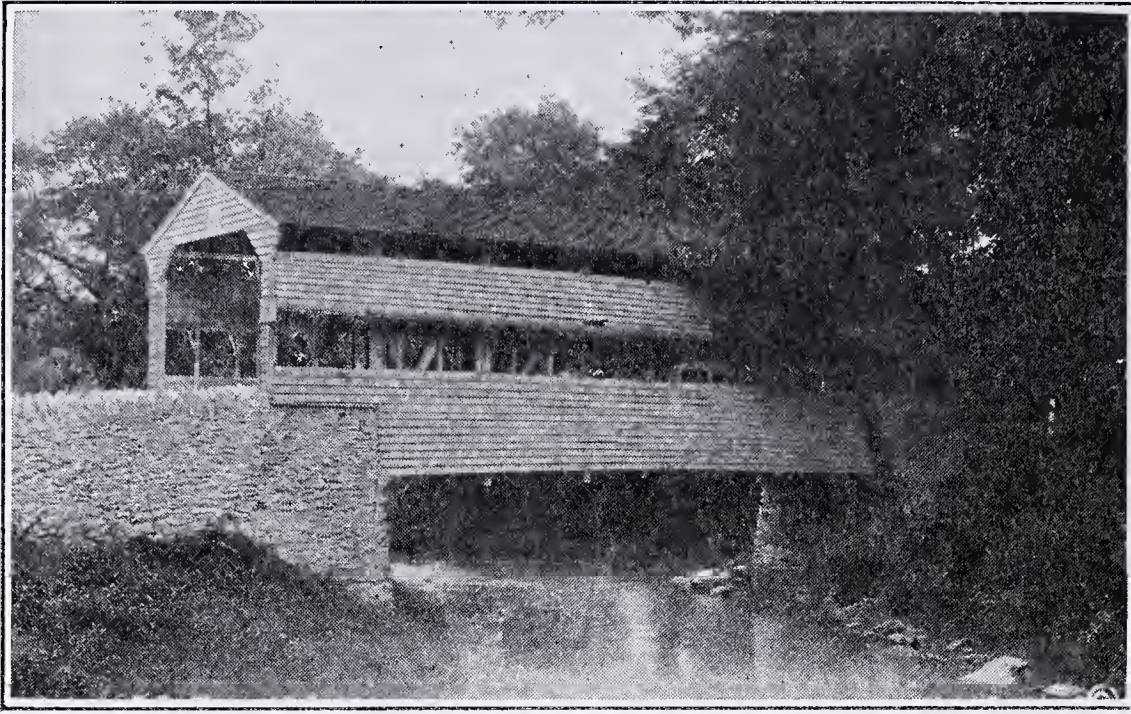
Population, 1,271.

EAST FALLOWFIELD—Erected when Fallowfield Township was divided, in 1743. Named for Lancelot Fallowfield, an Englishman who was one of the first purchasers of land from William Penn. Settled in 1714. Fallowfield Township erected in November, 1728. Paper mills operated early as 1742. Boroughs of South Coatesville and Modena, and villages of Mortonville, McWilliamstown, Boxtown, Youngsburg, Ercildoun, Glenrose, Stottsville, Briarton, Humphreyville, Buck Run, Goosetown, Timicula, and Newlin Station.

Population, 1,406.

EAST GOSHEN—Erected when Goshen Township was divided in 1817. Goshen Township was included in the original survey for the Welsh in 1704. Robert Williams was the pioneer settler. Borough of West Chester, county seat, was organized in Goshen Township in 1788. Villages of Goshenville, Cloud, Milltown, once a borough, and Rocky Hill.

Population, 739.



Old Covered Bridge Near Valley Forge

Population, 594.

EAST NOTTINGHAM—Erected when Nottingham Township was divided in 1718. The old Nottingham was settled in 1702. Borough of Oxford, and villages of Hopewell, Elkdale, Barnsley, Chrome.

Population, 1,339.

EAST PIKELAND—Erected when Pikeland Township was divided in 1838. Patented to Joseph Pike, December 3, 1705, and named for him. Villages of Kimberton, Merlin, Hallman Station, Cromby, and French Creek Junction.

Population, 928.

EASTTOWN—Erected in 1704 and so named on account of its position. Settled by the Welsh. Ancestors of General Anthony Wayne settled here in 1722. Villages of Berwyn, Devon, Leopard, Waterloo Mills.

Population, 2,570.

EAST VINCENT—Erected when Vincent Township was divided in 1832. Named for an original owner, Sir Matthias Vincent. Spring City Borough, and villages of Vincent, Sheeder, Seven Stars. Seat of Pennsylvania State School for Epileptics.

Population, 2,664.

EAST WHITELAND—Erected when Whiteland was divided February 26, 1765. Whiteland was organized in 1704, from part of the Welsh Tract. Seat of Immaculata College, and Villa Maria. Villages of Frazer, Planebrook, Bracton, Warren Tavern, White Horse Station, Lees Station, Mill Lane Station.

Population, 1,334.

ELK—Erected from East Nottingham in 1857, and named for a stream which flows through it. Seat of Fagg's Manor, surveyed in 1702. Villages Elk Mills, Hickoryville, Lewisville, Peachdale, and Spring Lawn.

Population, 404.

FRANKLIN—Erected from New London in 1852. Villages of Franklin, Kemblesville, and Chesterville.

Population, 620.

EAST MARLBORO—Erected when Marlboro Township was divided May 27, 1729. Named for Marlborough, England. Settled in 1700. Organized as township in 1704. Seat of "Cedarcroft," home of Bayard Taylor, poet and diplomat. Villages of Marlboro, Willowdale, Dugdale, Longwood, Unionville, and Red Lion.

Population, 1,579.

EAST NANTMEAL—Erected when Nantmeal was divided in 1740. Originally called Nantmeal, for that place in Wales. Erected about 1722. Nantmeal Village, and East Nantmeal, Marsh, and Bulltown.

HIGHLAND—Erected from West Fallowfield Township in 1853. Villages Rosenwick, Gum Tree.

Population, 792.

HONEYBROOK—Erected from West Nantmeal Township in 1789. Settled 1718. Borough of Honeybrook, villages of Suplee, Waynesburg Junction, Rocklyn, Birdell, Beaver Station, Dampman, Fontaine, Cupola, Church Hill, Cambridge and Buchanan.

Population, 1,140.

KENNETT—Erected as a township early as 1704. Settled in 1686 and named for Kennet, England. Borough of Kennett Square. Letitia's Manor was surveyed October 23, 1701, for the Founder's daughter. Villages of Norway, Hamorton, Mendenhall, Fairville, Rosedale.

Population, 1,343.

LONDON BRITAIN—An original township, settled by Welsh Baptists. Part of this township was surveyed for the London Company. Only village is Strickersville, but at the extreme tip of the long point which vanishes at the tangent to the New Castle circle is planted the Triangle Monument, marking the boundary of Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

Population, 455.

LONDON GROVE—Erected in 1723; settled by Friends in 1699. London Company owned nearly all the land in the township. Boroughs of Avondale and West Grove, villages of Chatham, Baker, London Grove, Wickerton, New Garden.

Population, 1,484.

LONDONDERRY—Erected from Nottingham Township in 1734. Settled by Scotch-Irish. Villages of Londonderry, Fagg Manor, Doe Run Station, Springdell and Daleville.

Population, 491.

LOWER OXFORD—Erected when Oxford Township was divided in 1797. Oxford was taken from Londonderry Township November 26, 1754. "William Penn's Manor" was in township. Borough of Oxford and villages of Lincoln University, Hayesville, Townsend, Cream, Mt. Vernon, Tweedale, and Hopewell.

Population, 1,127.

NEW GARDEN—Erected in 1700 from lands surveyed for William Penn, Jr., and named for the town in Carlow County, Ireland. Part of Letitia Manor, and Stenning Manor in the township. Settled in 1712 by Friends. Villages of Landenberg, New Garden, Kaolin, Toughkenamon, and Southwood Station.

Population, 2,391.

NEW LONDON—Erected from survey for the London Company in 1744. Settled by Scotch-Irish in 1704. Village of New London, where the old New London Academy, now used as a high school, was attended by three signers of the Declaration of Independence, James Smith, George Read, and Thomas McKean. Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, was also educated here.

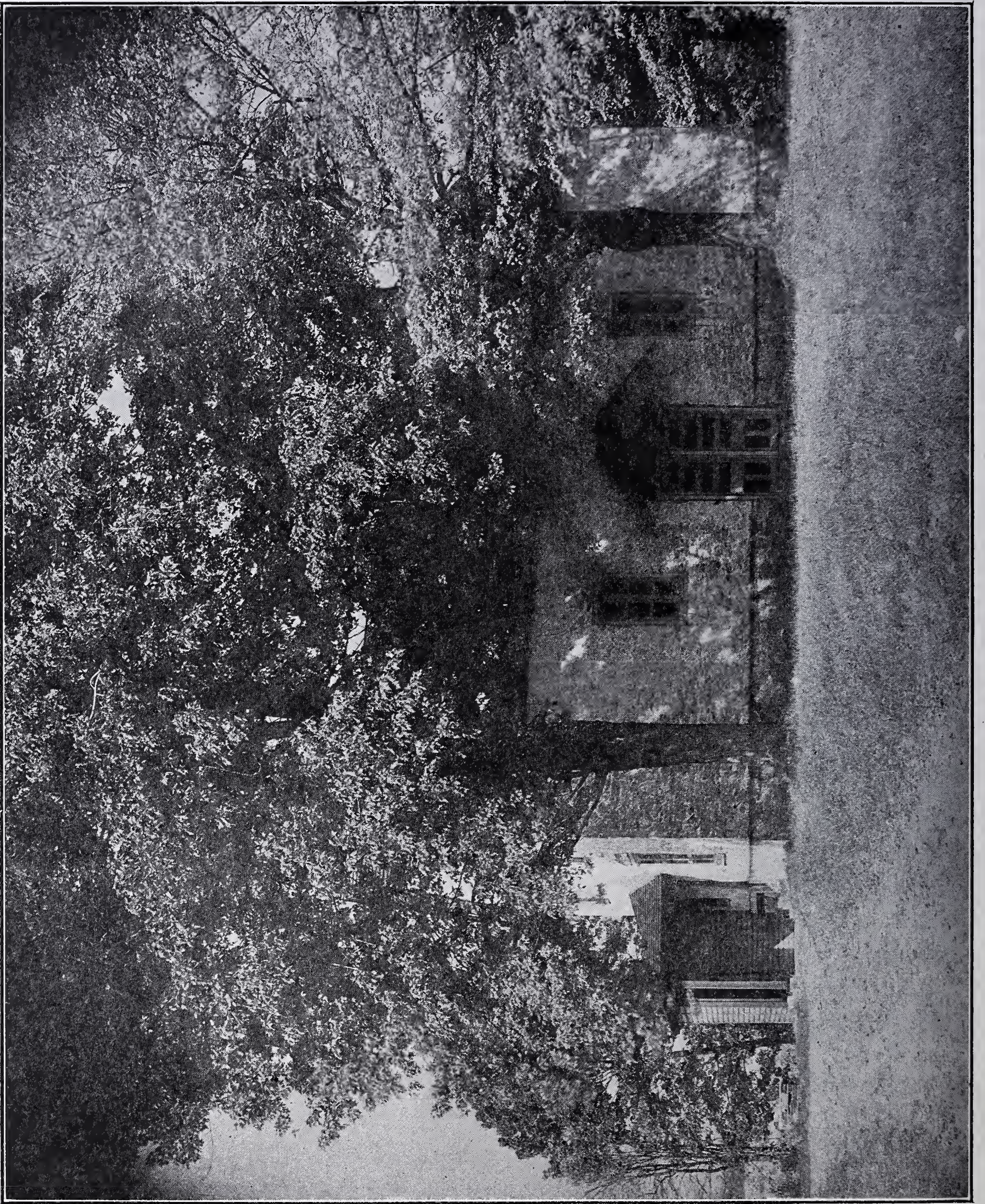
Population, 576.

NEWLIN—Formerly Newlinton, was erected in 1724, and named for Nathaniel Newlin, owner of the territory. Free Society of Traders owned 20,000 acres in township. A boulder and tablet marks the grave of Indian Hannah, last of her race in the county. Villages of Embreeville, Laurel, Glenhall, and Green Valley. Opposite Embreeville is "Star Gazer's Stone," set by Mason and Dixon, in 1764. Here they made various astronomical observations.

Population, 579.

NORTH COVENTRY—Erected when Coventry was divided in 1841. Villages of Kenilworth, Cedarville, Madison, Pottstown Landing, Shenkel, Smedley.

Population, 537.



Kenneth Meeting House, Baltimore Pike, Pennsbury Township

PENN—Erected from Londonderry in 1817. The greater part originally embraced in Fagg's Manor. Scotch-Irish were early settlers. Villages of Jennersville, Elk View, and Kelton.

Population, 537.

PENNSBURY—Erected from Kennett Township in 1770. Settled in 1700. Villages of Parkerville, Chadds Ford, site of battle of Brandywine, Brookfield, Cossart, Fairville, and Brinton's Bridge.

Population, 678.

POCOPSON—Erected from Pennsbury, East Marlboro, Newlin and West Bradford townships in 1849, and named for the stream which waters it. Joseph Taylor built a mill upon it in 1711. Villages of Pocopson, North Brook, Corinne, and Wawaset.

Population, 416.

SADSBURY—Erected in 1708, and first spelled Sudbury, for town in England. Borough of Parkesburg, and villages of Sadsburyville, Pomeroy, Stottsville Station.

Population, 1,071.

SCHUYLKILL—Erected from Charlestown Township in 1826. Borough of Phoenixville, villages of Valley Forge, Williams Corner, Harveysville, Perkiomen Junction, Schuylkill, and Pawling.

Population, 1,566.

SOUTH COVENTRY—Erected when Coventry was divided in 1841. Villages of Phipps, Coventryville, Pughtown, and Bucktown.

Population, 589.

THORNBURY—Erected prior to 1704, and named for Thornbury in England. Earliest settler George Pierce. Township divided when Delaware was erected in 1789. Village of Westtown.

Population, 244.

TREDYFFRIN—Sometimes called Valley-Town or Valleyton, which is an interpretation of the Welsh word given the township. Erected prior to 1707. Villages of Tredyffrin, Howellville, New Centerville, Strafford, Paoli, Chester Valley, Tablet, Daylesford, Rennyson, Cedar Hollow, Maple Station. Near Paoli is "Waynesborough," the colonial homestead built in 1724, the birthplace of General "Mad" Anthony Wayne, still standing.

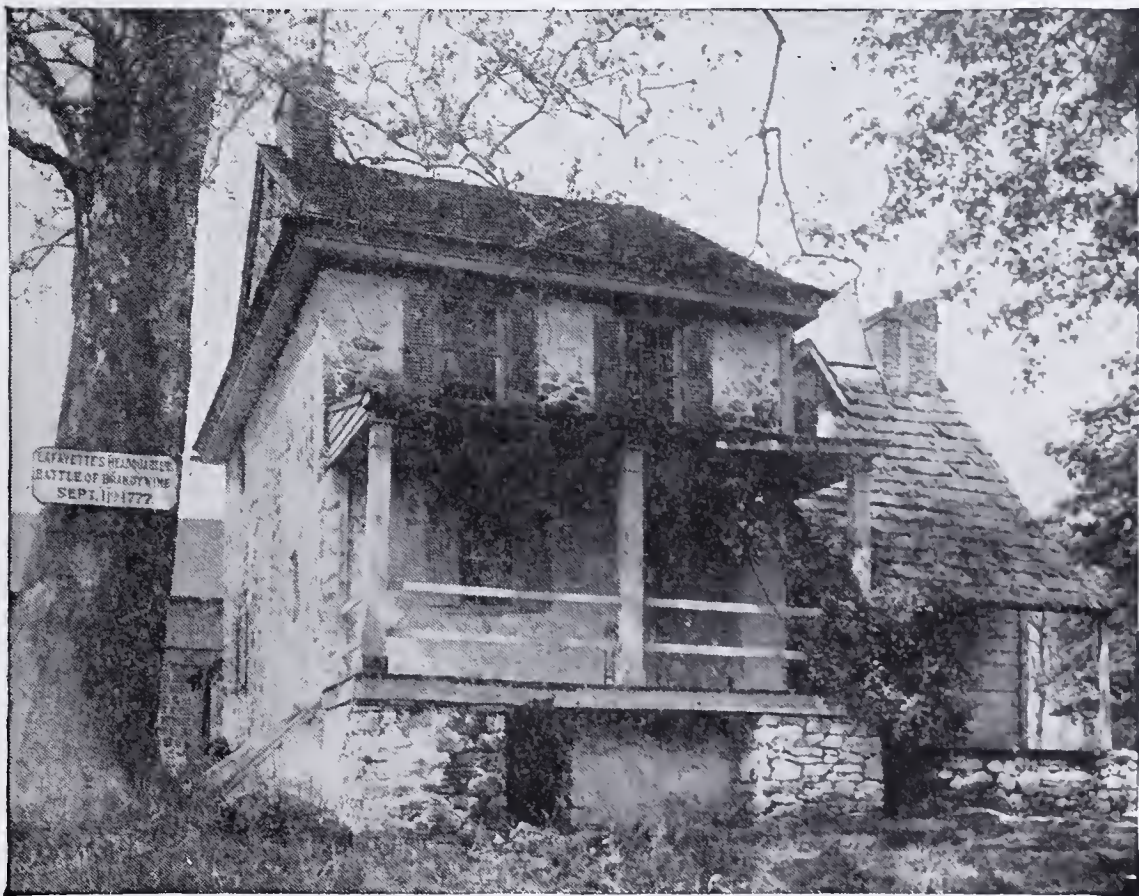
Population, 5,458.

UPPER OXFORD—Erected when Oxford was divided in 1797. Villages of Forestville, Edenton, Collamer, and Russellville.

Population, 780.

UPPER UWCHLAN—Erected when Uwchlan Township was divided in 1858. Settled by Welsh Friends in 1712. Cadwaladers were early settlers. Villages of Uwchlan, Eagles Font, Milford Mills, Lyndell, Windsor, Byers Station, Doran Station.

Population, 597.



Lafayette's Headquarters, Battle of Brandywine, Baltimore Pike

UWCHLAN—Settled by Welsh Friends in 1712. David Lloyd purchased 30,000 acres of land in township in 1717-18. Township divided in 1858. The word is Welsh and signifies "Upland." The principal village is Lionville, and the hamlet Dowlin Station.

Population, 507.

VALLEY—Erected from West Caln, West Brandywine, East Caln, and Sadsbury in 1852. South of Coatesville Rokeby Furnace was built in 1793, the first rolling mill in America. City of Coatesville, and villages of Westwood, Rock Run, and Valley Station.

Population, 2,735.

WALLACE—Erected from West Nantmeal Township in 1852. Originally called Springton, as the Manor of Springton, laid out in 1729, comprised quite all the territory of the township. Name changed in honor of Robert Wallace, owner of "Mormon Hollow." Villages of Wallace, Glen Moore, Fairview, and Cornag Station.

Population, 630.

WARWICK—Erected from East Nantmeal Township in 1842, and named for the Warwick Iron Works, erected there by Samuel Nutt, in 1736. The "Franklin Stoves," an invention of Benjamin Franklin, were cast here. Villages of Warwick, St. Peter, Knauertown, Smedley, Harmonyville, Trythall Station, and Fox Hill.

Population, 1,083.

WEST BRADFORD—Erected when Bradford Township was divided November 30, 1731. Villages of Romansville, Marshallton, Sugars Bridge. County Home is in the township. Near Marshallton is the home of Humphrey Marshall, the botanist, with its interesting arboretum.

Population, 1,558.

WEST BRANDYWINE—Erected when Brandywine was divided in 1844. Villages of Brandywine Manor, Brandamore, Cedar Knoll, Reeceville, Little Washington, and Slonsca.

Population, 738.

WEST CALN—Erected when Caln Township was divided May 29, 1744. Villages of Wagontown, Compass, and Martin Corner.

Population, 1,069.

WEST FALLOWFIELD—Erected when Fallowfield Township was divided in 1743. Villages of Cochranville, Glenville, and Steelville.

Population, 801

WEST GOSHEN—Erected when Goshen Township was divided in 1817. Borough of West Chester, county seat, and villages of Green Hill and Fern Hill.

Population, 1,958.

WEST MARLBORO—Erected when Marlboro Township was divided May 27, 1729. Villages of Woodville, Leonard, Doe Run, Springdell, Green Lawn Station, Derbytown, Clonmell.

Population, 988.

WEST NANTMEAL—Erected when Nantmeal was divided in 1740. Borough of Elverston, villages of Conestoga, Blue Rock, Isabella, Barneston, Little Jackson, Wyebrook, Loag, Lewis Mills.

Population, 624.

WEST NOTTINGHAM—Erected when Nottingham Township was divided in 1718. Villages of Nottingham, Fremont, Glen Roy, and Sylmar.

Population, 547.

WEST PIKELAND—Erected when Pikeland Township was divided in 1838. Villages of West Pikeland, Anselma, Chester Springs, Uppermans Corner, and Lionville Station.

Population, 592.

WEST SADBURY—Erected from Sadsbury Township in 1878. Settled by Friends and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Borough of Atglen, and villages of Black Horse and Lenover. Population, 690.

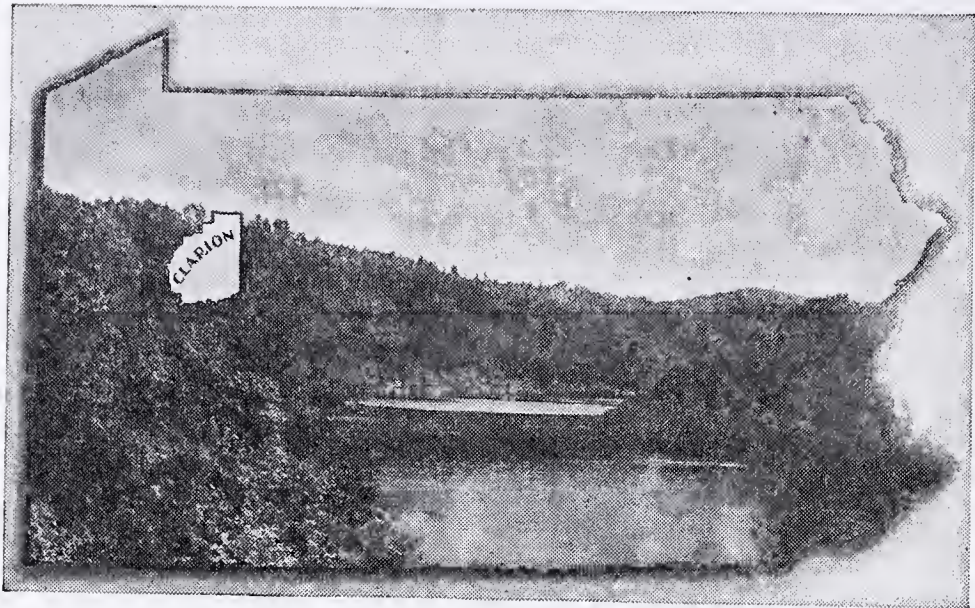
WEST VINCENT—Erected when Vincent Township was divided in 1832. Villages of Birchrunville, Matthews, West Vincent, Wilson's Corner, Ludwig's Corner, Ralston's Corner. Population, 831.

WEST WHITELAND—Erected when Whiteland Township was divided February 26, 1765. Villages of West Whiteland, Grove, Kirkland, Morstein, Glen Lock, Exton, Whitford, Ship Road Station, Zermatt, Sidley Station, and Everhart. Population, 928.

WESTTOWN—Erected prior to 1685, and named for its location. Villages of Westtown, Oakbourne, Tanguy, Darlington's Corner, and Pleasant Grove. Population, 785.

WILLISTOWN—Erected in 1704, largely from the Welsh Tract. Borough of Malvern, villages of Williston, Sugartown, White Horse, Duffryn Mawr, and Green Tree Station. Population, 2,066.

CLARION COUNTY.



CLARION COUNTY was erected by Act of March 11, 1839, from Armstrong and Venango counties, and named for the river which flows through the county. The Clarion River was originally called "River Au Fiel," meaning river of hate, later "Big Tobeco," the Indian word for alders, and from which it is probable the later popular name "Toby" was derived. It was also shown on some maps as Stump Creek. Since 1817 it is called Clarion River. At Brady's Bend a magnificent view is to be had of the great horseshoe

bend in the Allegheny River, with Sarah Furnace and Red Bank in the distance. The river, in its course of eight miles, doubles on itself, till less than a mile measures the

isthmus. The first white man to set foot within the limits of the county was Christian Frederick Post, the justly famous missionary of the Moravians, who undertook in 1758 to bear a message from the Proprietary Council to the Indians on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers and to endeavor to win them over to the English. On August 5, he crossed the river "Tobeco," which is the Clarion, at about the present Cooksburg, and traversed the northern part of the county towards present Franklin. Bishop David Zeisberger, another intrepid Moravian missionary came to this region in 1767. Colonel Daniel Brodhead's expedition against the Six Nations in August, 1779, led through Clarion County, along the old Venango Road. Many of the stirring events in the history of western Pennsylvania were enacted along the Allegheny River. Important stations along the "Underground Railroad" in pre-Civil War days were in the county. and many slaves were assisted

on their way to Canada. Individual property dates from the opening of the land office, May 1, 1785. Among the first to take out warrants were Timothy Pickering, Tench Coxe, General



Original Timber, Cook Forest

James Potter, Franklin College, present Franklin and Marshall, Colonel Daniel Brodhead, the Holland Company, the Bingham, and others. The pioneer settler was Absalom Travis, in 1792. The first party of permanent settlers came from Penn's Valley, Centre County, in



Court House

1801. They were William Young, Philip Clover, and son Philip, John Love, James Potter, John Roll, John C. Corbett, Samuel Wilson, and William Smith. The area of the county is 601 square miles of table land and rolling country well drained by streams tributary to the Clarion and Allegheny rivers. Part of Cook Forest, noted virgin timber forest, is in this county. The county is rich in mineral deposits. Oil, gas, coal, iron, clay, and limestone, glass sand provide employment and make the county important industrially. Nearly 5,000 oil wells have been drilled since 1870. Clarion is the county seat. Population is 34,531 of which number 708 are foreign-born whites and five Negroes, or 97.5 per cent. are native whites; 9,728 males and 1,308

females are engaged in industry. 52 manufacturing plants with 1,008 employees earned \$1,275,721 in wages and produced products valued at \$4,710,562 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$2,028,889; live stock \$2,076,492; dairy products \$706,414; and chicken products \$372,251 in 1929.

There are thirteen boroughs and twenty-two townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

CLARION—County seat, incorporated from Clarion Township, April 6, 1841, and named for the county. Laid out by John Sloan in 1839. Selected by the commissioners, who organized the county, for its location, who acted wisely. The chief products are glass, bricks, toilet preparations, cement products, oil, gas, coal and clay. Seat of State Teachers College, incorporated as Carrier Seminary and Normal School, March 18, 1867, and became State Normal School, February 15, 1887. The "Republican," established May, 1840, is published Thursdays, Mrs. C. L. Ball, editor, and "Democrat," established 1840, published Thursdays, William L. Samson, editor.

Population, 3,201.

BOROUGH.

CALLENSBURG—Incorporated from Licking Township, 1851, and named for Hugh Callen, Sr., who laid out the town in 1826. Carriage and wagon shops were early enterprises.

Population, 208.

CURLSVILLE—Incorporated from Monroe Township, and named for William Curll, an early settler. Pottery products were earliest enterprises.

Population, 137.

EAST BRADY—Incorporated from Brady Township, May 29, 1869. Situated just east of Brady's Bend, and named for Captain Samuel Brady, the noted Indian fighter and Revolutionary officer. Brady's Bend was the scene of one of his many famous exploits. Laid out in 1866. The chief products are rubber tire flaps, woolen



Teachers College, Clarion

blankets, brick, limestone products, coal, and clay. The "Review" established November 27, 1885, is published Fridays, Victor R. Aucker, editor.

Population, 1,563.

EDENBURG, (Knox P. O.)—Incorporated from Knox Township April 27, 1876. Settled in 1840. First named Eden, by J. G. Mendenhall, the founder. Oil wells were struck

here in 1873. Chief products, glass bottles, pipe, tools, oil, gas and coal. Seat of White Memorial School. The "Herald," established 1881, is published Thursdays, John P. Baker, editor.

Population, 1,037.

FOXBURG — Incorporated from Richland Township in 1930. Founded during the oil excitement in 1870. Named for the Fox heirs who owned the land. Center of oil development. Railroad shops. First golf course west of Allegheny Mountains was built here.

Population, 472.



Clarion River From Lakes-to-Sea Highway Near Clarion

HAWTHORN—Incorporated from Red Bank Township, May 10, 1916. Potteries. Population, 571.

NEW BETHLEHEM—formerly Guntown, later Bethlehem, but the prefix "New" was added to distinguish it from Bethlehem, Northampton County. Settled in 1785, and laid out in 1840. Incorporated from Porter Township in 1853. Chief products glass, tile, bricks, gloves, and saw, planing, and flour mills, coal, gas, and agriculture. The "Leader-Vindicator" established 1885, is published Thursdays, L. O. Hepler, editor.

Population, 1,590.

RIMERSBURG—Incorporated from Toby Township, in 1853. Settled by John Rimer in 1829 and named for him; laid out in 1829. Chief industry is coal mining, but agriculture and stock raising are important. The "Record" established 1924 is published Fridays, Ross B. Atchison, editor.

Population, 1,319.

ST. PETERSBURG—Incorporated from Richland Township, February 23, 1872. Daniel Snyder settled here in 1820. First named Petersburg in honor of Judge Peters, former owner of the site. Name changed when incorporated. Town several times visited by disastrous conflagrations.

Population, 487.

SHIPPENVILLE—Incorporated from Elk Township, December 23, 1889. Laid out in 1826 by Richard Shippen for whom it was named.

Population, 473.

SLIGO—Incorporated from Piney Township, September 20, 1878. Laid out in 1871, and named for the Sligo furnace located there in 1845. First settled by Craigs. Coal and brick works.

Population, 750.

STRATTANVILLE—Incorporated from Clarion Township in 1850. Laid out in 1828 by John Strattan who owned the site.

Population, 487.

TOWNSHIPS.

ASHLAND—Erected from Elk and Richland townships in 1856. Settled in 1804 by Thomas W. Mays. Underlaid with coal and oil. Villages Fern, Kossuth, Valley and Mong. Population, 725.

BEAVER—Erected from Richland Township when part of Venango County. First settled in 1801 by Henry and Harold Best. Iron furnaces were early enterprises. An agricultural region today. Borough Edenburg, and villages of Blairs Corners, Wentling's Corners, Church, Lutz, Monroe, Jefferson City, Canoe Ripple, and Ritts. Population, 1,273.

BRADY—Erected from Madison Township in 1866, and named for Captain Samuel Brady, soldier and Indian fighter, and pioneer settler. Borough of East Brady, and village of Phillipston. Population, 223.

CLARION — An original township, erected from Red Bank Township, when part of Armstrong County. Settled in 1801. Boroughs of Clarion, county seat, and Strattanville, and villages of Frampton, Day, Mechanicsville, Mill Creek, Waterson, Showers, Henderson, and Hampton.

Population, 1,302.



Clarion River, East of Clarion

ELK—An original township, erected when part of Venango County, March, 1806, and named for Elk Creek.

Settled in 1808 by Growe family. Oil and agriculture. Borough of Shippenville and villages of Elk City, Haynil, Millerstown, Cheerful, and Black Station.

Population, 939.

FARMINGTON—An original township, erected when part of Venango County in 1806, and first called Deer. Villages of Scotch Hill, Tylersburgh, Leeper, Wilderness, North Pine Grove, Vowinckel, Crown and Haskell.

Population, 1,442.

HIGHLAND—Erected from Paint and Farmington townships in 1848. The pioneer settler, named Purcell, was killed by a falling tree. Underlaid with iron ore. Villages of Helen Furnace and Miola.

Population, 356.

KNOX—Erected from Paint, Highland and Washington townships May 7, 1853, and named for Judge John C. Knox. Settled in 1820, by John B. Vogelbacher, a famous hunter. Villages are Lucinda, Vogelbacher, Snyderburg and Huefner.

Population, 941.

LICKING—Was settled in 1804 by Thomas Morgan. The township is divided by the Clarion River. Agricultural region. Woolen mills, iron furnaces and oil wells were early industries. Borough of Callensburg and villages of Turnip Hole and Easton Village.

Population, 587.

LIMESTONE—Erected from Red Bank Township, in 1842. Pioneer settler was Thomas Meredith, veteran of Revolution, prior to 1800. Rich deposits of iron ore, coal and limestone. Villages of Limestone, Kingsville, Crates, Frogtown, Holden, Rocler, Sloan Gap.

Population, 1,321.

MADISON—An original township, erected when part of Armstrong County out of Toby Township. Settled by Thomas Conner in 1800. Rich deposits of coal and limestone, oil and gas. Borough of Rimersburg and villages of Watterson's Ferry, Lawsonham, New Athens, Catfish, Sarah Furnace, Red Bank, Furnace, Mortimer, and Shannon.

Population, 2,149.

MILLCREEK—Erected from Red Bank Township. Lumber was first product. Villages of Fisher and Gravel Lick.

Population, 311.

MONROE—An original township erected when part of Armstrong County from Redbank Township in 1832. First settled by Lewis Doverspike in 1800. Oil and agriculture. Borough of Curllsburg and villages of Reidsburg, Churchville, Williamsburg, Keeversburg, and Burma Five Points.

Population, 919.

PAINT—An original township, erected when part of Venango County. Settled in 1820. Agricultural region. Village of Arthurs.

Population, 316.

PERRY—An original township, erected when part of Armstrong County. Coal and oil industries and agriculture. Villages of Perryville, Pollock, West Freedom, Dutch Hill, and West Monterey.

Population, 1,617.

PINEY—Was settled in 1798 by John McLaughlin. Deposits, iron ore, coal, fire clay, and limestone. Borough of Sligo and villages of Madison Furnace, Shamburg, Piney, Bellville, and Logtown. The county poor farm is in the township. Two large tunnels at Madison Furnace are said to be the third longest in the world.

Population, 597.

PORTER—Erected from Redbank Township in 1839, and named for Governor D. R. Porter. Settled in 1800 by veterans of the Revolution, or those to whom the soldiers sold their lands. Borough of New Bethlehem, and villages of Rockville, Leatherwood, Brinkerton, Piolett, Frostburg, Rock Run, St. Charles, Climax, Squirrel Hill, and Smithland.

Population, 1,394.

REDBANK—An original township, erected when part of Armstrong County, September 18, 1806. Named for its creek. Settled by Henry Nolf in 1800. Borough of Hawthorn and villages of Shannondale, Truittsburg, Mayport, Oak Ridge, Fairmont City.

Population, 1,563.

RICHLAND—An original township, erected when part of Venango County. Settled 1806 by David Ashbaugh. Boroughs of Foxburg and St. Petersburg, and villages of Alum Rock, Turkey City, and Richmond.

Population, 697.

SALEM—Erected from Beaver and Richmond townships in 1856. Coal and oil are present. Villages of Salem and Lamartine.

Population, 746.

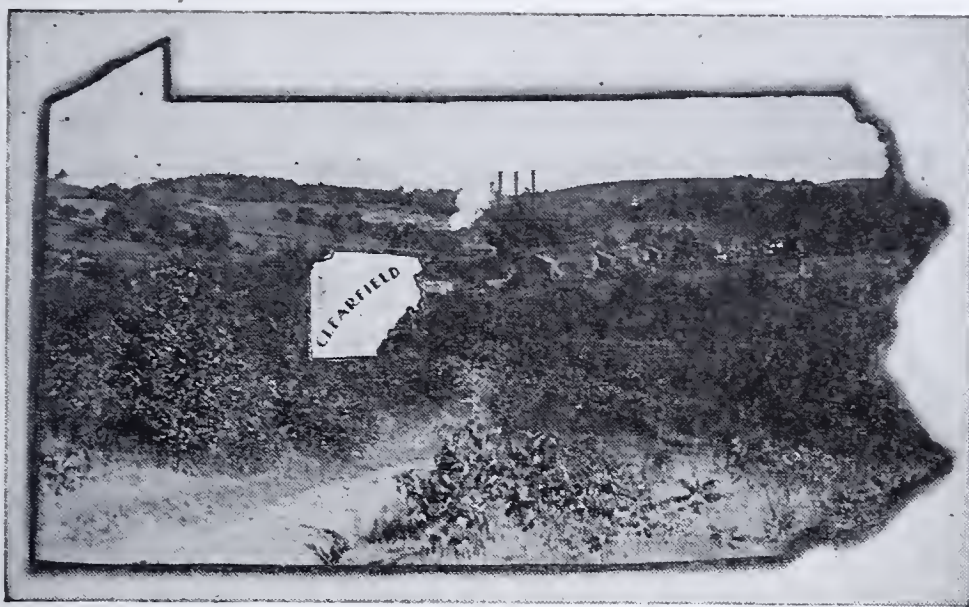
TOBY—An original township, erected when part of Armstrong County. Settled in 1797. Borough of Rimersburg, and villages of Huey, Toby, Fredell, Bela, Upper Hillville, and Cherry Run.

Population, 1,522.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Piney, Elk, and Farmington townships in 1843. Settled 1815. Villages of Fryburg, Lickingville, Lineville, Venus, Newmanville, Johnlowen, Strobleton, and Marble.

Population, 1,296.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.



CLEARFIELD COUNTY was erected by Act of March 26, 1804, out of Lycoming and Huntingdon counties. The same Act also created the counties of Cambria, Jefferson, McKean, Potter and Tioga. A portion of the original territory of Clearfield County was taken, in 1843, to form Elk County, and a small portion, in 1868, was annexed to Jefferson and Elk counties. The county was named for Clearfield Creek, which empties into the Susquehanna River east of Clearfield. The first mention of the name of

this stream is found in the journal of Rev. John Ettwein, the noted Moravian missionary among the Indians. During the migration of the Moravian Indian converts from Wyalusing to western Pennsylvania, Ettwein notes under date of July 14, 1772: "Reached Clearfield Creek, where the buffaloes formerly cleared large tracts of undergrowth, so as to give them the appearance of cleared fields. Hence the Indians called the place 'Clearfield.'" The commissioners appointed to locate the county seat, received several propositions, and in 1805, selected a tract of land belonging to Abraham Witmer on the site of Chingleclamouche's Old Town, sometimes spelled Chinklamoose, the name of a famous chief who dwelt there, a word signifying "at the quiet hill." The latter part of this name also survives in the name of Moose Creek. Chingleclamouche was the most important Indian village on the upper West Branch of the Susquehanna River, from 1700; it was destroyed by Provincial troops, marching from Fort Augusta in November, 1756. Important Indian trails traversed the county, crossing the head waters of Clearfield Creek, Chest Creek, near "Hart's Sleeping Place," and the West Branch at Canoe Place; another ran from Bald Eagle Creek west across the Moshannon and Clearfield creeks to Chingleclamouche; this was frequently called the "Trader's Path."

The earliest settlers came to this region before the Revolution and were German, Irish, Scotch-Irish, and French. James Woodside was the first permanent settler, in 1784. Territorially, Clearfield is one of the largest counties in the Commonwealth, containing 1,142 square miles. The west branch of the Susquehanna flows from the southwest corner through the county and leaves it in the northeast corner. Rich deposits of bituminous coal, fire clay, iron ore, limestone, and fertile soil provide the natural resources. In 1828 Peter Karthaus arrived in Harrisburg with six arks, laden with bituminous coal from his mines in this county, and it was exhibited in front of the Capitol, but the industry was not developed to any great magnitude until about 1870. Karthaus also started the iron industry, and it is stated that he was the first to smelt iron in Pennsylvania by means of bituminous coal. The other important industries are vitrified brick, drain tile, and tanning.

The population is 86,727 of which number 7,709 are foreign-born whites and 319 Negroes or 90.7 per cent. native whites; 23,202 males



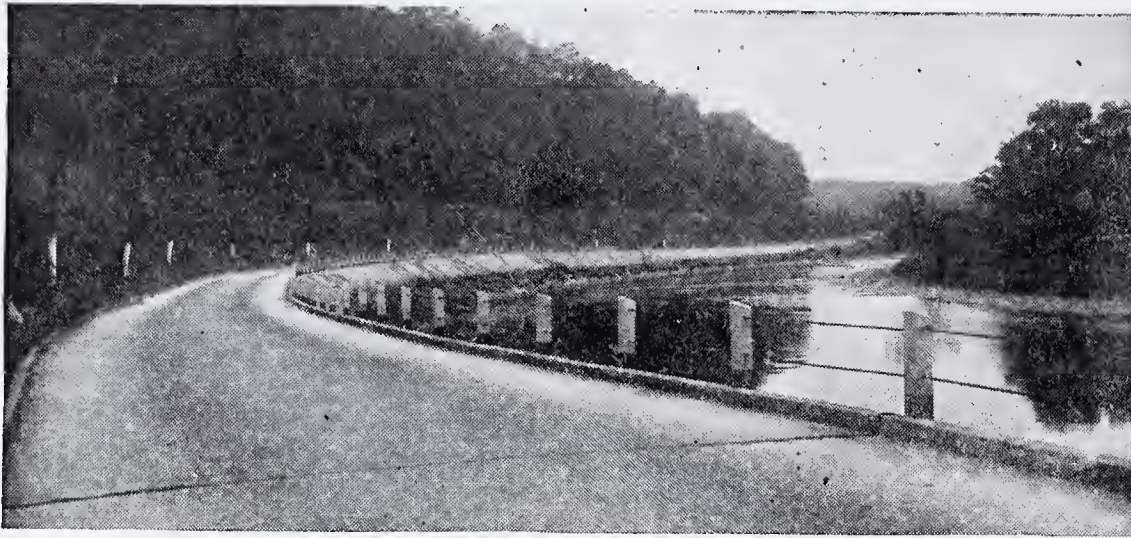
Along Lakes-to-Sea Highway

and 3,790 females are engaged in industry; 101 manufacturing plants with 4,478 employees earned \$5,136,277 in wages and produced products valued at \$17,686,456 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,965,668; live stock \$1,503,930; dairy products \$504,843; and chicken products \$321,305 in 1929.

There is the city of DuBois, nineteen boroughs and thirty townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

CLEARFIELD—County seat, incorporated from Lawrence Township, April 21, 1840, is on the site of the old Indian town, Chinklacamoose. Abraham Witmer laid out the town of Clearfield in 1805, and donated lots for the county buildings. Home of Governor William



Lakes-to-Sea Highway Near Clearfield

Bigler, and United States Senator William A. Wallace. The chief products are coal, refractory products, nickel and sewer pipes, refrigerators, knitting machines, railroad repair shops, tanneries, textiles, lumber, and fire clay. The seat of a State Hospital, Orphans Home, and a State Forest Nursery. The "Republican," established 1827, is published Fridays, John F. Short, editor; "Raftsmen's

Journal," established 1854, published Wednesdays, Thomas P. Junkin, editor; and "Progress," established 1912, is published daily, George A. Stewart, editor.

Population, 9,221.

CITY.

DUBOIS—Is the only city in the county. Settled in 1812 by John Casper Stoeber. First laid out as a village by John Rumberger in 1872, and called Rumberger; the following year John DuBois, celebrated lumberman, erected great lumber mills on his Sandy Creek tract, and built houses for his employees. The post office of DuBois was established, and it was incorporated as a borough in January, 1881, and chartered a city, December 23, 1914. The chief industries are brick, iron foundry products, machine shops, silk, overalls, flour mills, coal, fire clay, and farm crops. The "Courier," established 1879, is published mornings, W. B. Ross, editor; and "Express," established 1882, published evenings, J. S. Gray, editor.

Population, 11,595.

BOROUGHES.

BRISBIN—Incorporated from Woodward Township in 1883. Named for George M. Brisbin, pioneer settler, and owner of the site. Coal mines and fire clay products. Town destroyed by fire May 2, 1884.

Population, 436.

BURNSIDE—Incorporated from Burnside Township, in 1874. Coal.

Population, 350.

CHESTER HILL—Incorporated from Decatur Township in 1883. Residential suburb of Philipsburg, Center County.

Population, 786.

COALPORT—Incorporated from Beccaria Township, in 1883. Settled by Messrs. Haines and Spangle, and originally called Reilley. Coal and refractory products. The "Standard," established 1885, is published Fridays, J. W. Reed, editor.

Population, 1,222.

CURWENSVILLE—Incorporated from Pike Township, February 3, 1832. Named after John Curwen, of Montgomery County, who, in 1798, obtained title to the land on which the town was laid out in 1812. Chief products, fire brick, tannery products, milk products, blouses, clay, coal, stone and timber. The "Herald," established 1903, is published Thursdays, Roy E. Decker, editor.

Population, 3,140.

FALLS CREEK—Incorporated from Sandy Township, August 18, 1900.

Population, 1,231.

GLEN HOPE—Incorporated from Beccaria Township in 1878. Lumber was early industry.

Population, 187.

GRAMPIAN—Incorporated from Penn Township in 1885. Settled in 1805 by Quakers, who called the place Pennville, later named Grampian by Doctor Samuel Coleman, the pioneer physician in the county, because of its resemblance to Grampian Hills, Scotland, his native place.

Population, 533.

HOUTZDALE—Incorporated from Woodward Township, March 20, 1872, and named for Dr. Daniel Houtz who owned the land on which the town was laid out in 1870. The chief products are coal and shipping. The "Citizen," established 1879, is published Thursdays, J. W. Reed, editor.

Population, 1,351.

IRVONA—Incorporated from Beccaria Township in 1890, and named for Colonel E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, its founder. Refractory products are the chief industries.

Population, 1,213.

LUMBER CITY—Incorporated from Penn Township, in 1857. Settled by Henry Hile, in 1835; laid out in 1838, and owes its existence to the extensive lumber mills.

Population, 264.

MAHAFFEY—Incorporated from Bell Township, 1889. Settled in 1841 and named for its founder, James Mahaffey. Tannery and flour mill.

Population, 667.

NEWBURG—Formerly Hurd, incorporated from Chest Township, in 1885. Coal mines.

Population, 178.

NEW WASHINGTON—Incorporated from Burnside and Chest townships, April 13, 1859, when lumber was the chief product.

Population, 57.

OSCEOLA—Incorporated from Decatur Township in 1864. A mill was operated here by Daniel Hoffman in 1844. Laid out in 1857, and developed as a manufacturing center with coal and lumber products. Almost entirely destroyed by fire May 20, 1875. Chief industries, foundry, tannery, planing mill, coal, iron, and fire clay. The "Leader," established 1872, is published Thursdays, E. F. Whitmer, editor.

Population, 2,002.

RAMEY—Incorporated from Geulich Township, in 1878.

Population, 803.

TROUTVILLE—Incorporated from Brady Township in 1890; settled in 1854. Coal and agriculture.

Population, 215.

WALLACETON—Incorporated from Boggs Township, in March, 1873; laid out in 1868, and named for Robert Wallace.

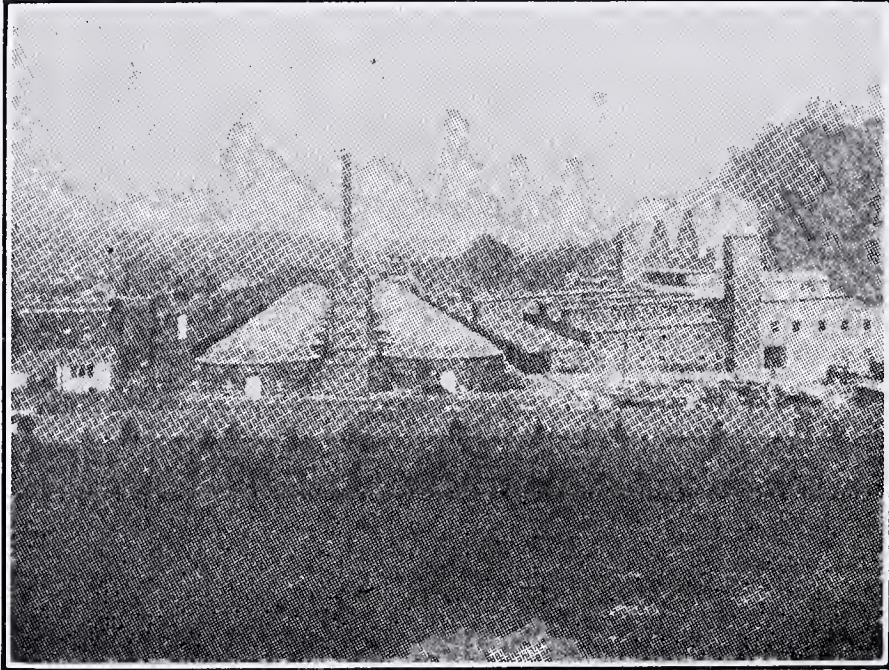
Population, 345.

WESTOVER—Incorporated from Chest Township in 1895. Tannery, sole leather chief product.

Population, 520.

TOWNSHIPS.

BECCARIA—An original township, erected from Chingleclamouche Township in 1807. Named for Marquis De Beccaria, distinguished philosopher. Borough of Glen Hope, and villages of Utahville, formerly Mount Pleasant, Ventland, Smoke Run, Beccaria, Rosebud, Frankhurst, Heverly, and Chesterfield. Population, 3,335.



Silica Brick Plant

BELL—Erected from Chest and Pike townships, February 4, 1835. Named for Arthur Bell, an early settler. Borough Mahaffey, and villages of McGee's Mills, Newtonburg, Rowles, Ostend, Troutdale, and Curry Run.

Population, 1,091.

BIGLER — Erected from Woodward, Knox, Geulich, and Beccaria townships, 1883, and named for Hon. William Bigler, late Governor of Pennsylvania. Villages of Madera, Belsena, Amesville.

Population, 2,941.

BLOOM—Erected from Penn, Pike, Brady and Union townships, January 14, 1860, and named for William Bloom, pioneer settler. Villages Packersville, Lawshe, and Bloom Run. Population, 497.

BOGGS—Erected from Bradford, Jordan and Decatur townships, in 1838. Borough of Wallacetown, and villages of Blue Balland, Stoneville, West Decatur, Faunce, and Blue Ball Station.

Population, 1,545.

BRADFORD—An original township, erected from Chingleclamouche Township in 1807, and named for William Bradford, Surveyor-General. Villages of Bigler, Woodland, Williams Grove, Shiloh, and Needful.

Population, 2,760.

BRADY—Erected from Chest Township in 1826. Named for Captain Samuel Brady. First settler was James Woodside, in 1785. Borough of Troutville and villages of Luthersburg, Helvetia, Jefferson, Redfern, and West Liberty. A station of the "Underground Railroad" was in the township.

Population, 1,933.

BURNSIDE—Erected from Chest Township, February 4, 1835. Named for Judge Thomas Burnside. First settler was James Gallaher, in 1816. Borough of Burnside and part of New Washington, and villages of Patchinville, Sylvis, Cherry Tree Station, and Burnside Station.

Population, 1,235.

CHEST—Erected from Beccaria and Pike townships, October 16, 1826. Named for its stream. Family of Daniel Snider were earliest settlers. Boroughs Newburg, Westover, and part of New Washington, and villages of Waukesha, McPherron, Welshdale, and La Jose.

Population, 674.

COOPER—Erected from Morris Township, January 18, 1884, and named for an early pioneer family of David Cooper. Villages of Kylertown, Peale, West Clymer, Winburne, Drifting, Lanse, Viaduct, and Grassflat.

Population, 3,509.

COVINGTON—Erected from Lawrence Township, in April, 1817. Germans were early settlers, in 1817, and there are many residents of Frenchville, also village of Keewaydin.
Population, 455.



Highway Bridge on Lakes-to-Sea Highway Over Clearfield Creek

early settler. Villages of Kerrmoor, Gazzam, and Marron.
Population, 508.

GIRARD—Erected from Covington Township, in 1832, and named for Stephen Girard. The original settlers were Peter and Mordecai Livergood, in 1818. Villages of Gillingham, Lecontes Mills, Odessa, Coudley, and Surveyor.
Population, 662.

GOSHEN—Erected from Lawrence and Girard townships, January 10, 1845. Called for settlement of that name. Bomgardner family first settlers. Villages Lick Run Mills, Shawville, Useful, and Beechville.
Population, 524.

GRAHAM—Erected from Bradford and Morris townships, August 22, 1856. Named for James B. Graham, who settled here in 1822. Villages Grahamton, Summit Hill, Sing-ton, Butment.
Population, 567.

GREENWOOD—Erected from Bell, Ferguson, and Penn townships, March 19, 1875. Named for Greenwood Bell, early settler. Villages of Bower, Bellville, and Lewisville.
Population, 524.

GEULICH—Erected from Beccaria Township in 1858, and named for Father Peter Geulich. This township is touched by Center, Blair, and Cambria counties. Borough of Ramey, and villages of Allemansville, Janesville, Ginter, and Smith Mill.
Population, 2,258.

HUSTON—Erected from Lawrence Township in 1839. Settled in 1812. Villages of Penfield, Winterbarn, and Tyler.
Population, 1,599.

JORDAN—Erected from Beccaria Township, February 5, 1835. Named for Hugh Jordan, associate judge of county, and veteran of Revolutionary War. Villages of Ansonville, Berwindale, and McCartney.
Population, 739.

KARTHAUS—Erected from Covington Township, February 3, 1841, and named in honor of Peter A. Karthaus, large landowner. Villages of Karthaus, Potterdale, Belford Station, Cateract, and Salt Lick.
Population, 847.

DECATUR—Erected from Bradford Township in 1828, and named for Commodore Stephen Decatur, hero of War of 1812. Boroughs of Osceola, Chester Hill, and villages of Victor, Gearhartville, Graham, Kephart, Drane, Decatur, Swindleville, Wigton, Donegal, and Beaverton.

Population, 3,121.

FERGUSON—Erected from Pike, Penn, and Jordan townships, February 1, 1839, and named for John Ferguson, an

KNOX—Erected from Jordan, Pike and Ferguson townships, May 19, 1854, and named for the late President Judge Knox. Settled by James Rea, in 1806. Villages of New Millport, and Erhard.

Population, 772.

LAWRENCE—Erected from Chingleclamouche Township, April 1813, and named for Commodore Perry's flagship in battle of Lake Erie. Borough of Clearfield, county seat, and villages of Porter, Glen Rickey, O'Shanter, Hyde, Wright, and Riverview.

Population, 5,557.

MORRIS—Erected from Bradford Township February 3, 1836. Named for Robert Morris, financier of the Revolutionary War. Villages of Allport, German Settlement, Munson, Morrisdale, and Hawk Run.

Population, 3,715.

PENN—Erected from Pike Township, February 4, 1835. Named in honor of the Founder. Borough of Lumber City, and villages of Grampian, and Hepburnia.

Population, 890.

PIKE—Erected from Chingleclamouche Township in November, 1813, and named after General Zebulon Pike. Paul Clover first settler in 1797. Borough of Curwensville, and villages of Bloomington, Bridgeport, and Olanta.

Population, 1,490.

PINE—Erected from Lawrence Township in 1873. Named for its pine forests. Smallest township.

Population, 33.

SANDY—Erected from Brady and Huston townships, October 28, 1878. Named for Sandy Lick Creek. Settled prior to 1812 by John Casper Stoeber. City of DuBois, borough of Falls Creek, and villages of Eriton, West Liberty, and Sabula.

Population, 4,936.

UNION—Erected from Brady and Pike townships, in December, 1848. First settler, Caleb Bailey, in 1797. Villages of Hubert, Rockton, Anderson, Spruce Hill, and Home Camp.

Population, 446.

WOODWARD—Erected from Decatur, February 3, 1848, and named for Judge Woodward. Settled by Henry Cross, in 1818. Boroughs of Houtzdale and Brisbin, and villages of Stirling, Jefferies, Morann, West Moshannon, McCaulley.

Population, 2,412.

CLINTON COUNTY.



CLINTON COUNTY was erected by Act of June 21, 1839, from Lycoming and Centre counties, and Lock Haven made the county seat. The county owes its existence to Jeremiah Church, who, in 1833, settled at what is now Lock Haven, laid out the town and put in operation a scheme of making it the county seat of a new county. After six years of persistent effort, in as many sessions of the General Assembly, the bill was finally passed. The name Clinton was suggested by Church, a native of New

York, in honor of DeWitt Clinton, Governor of the Empire State.

Three great State highways traverse the county, one of them is the rock-blasted roadway which connects Lock Haven and Renovo, twenty-five miles of picturesque mountain scenery. The area is 878 square miles, is in a mountainous region well watered by the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and several streams, the largest of which is the Bald Eagle Creek. There are coal, fire clay, and limestone, and much fertile land in cultivation. The population is 32,319, of which number 1,192 are foreign-born whites and 94 Negroes, or 96 per cent. are native whites; 8,956 males and 1,905 females are engaged in industry.; 66 manufacturing plants with 4,367 employees earned \$5,873,833 in wages, and produced products valued at \$30,812,921 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,062,605; live stock \$856,844; dairy products \$572,330; and chicken products \$156,792 in 1929.

There are the city of Lock Haven, seven boroughs, and twenty-one townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

LOCK HAVEN—County seat, is the only city in the county. Founded by Jeremiah Church in 1833, he named it Lock Haven because the West Branch Canal had a lock there, and the river furnished a harbor or "haven" for the timber rafts; it was noted as the terminus of the canal and an important shipping point. Incorporated as a borough April 25, 1840, chosen as the county seat in 1844, and chartered as a city March 28, 1870. Seat of State Teachers College. The chief products are paper, fire brick, chemicals, dyes, chairs, leather goods, woven wire, silk, fire clay products, and stone. The newspapers are the "Express," established 1839, published Wednesdays, and also the daily established 1882, both edited by Frank D. O'Reilly; and "Clinton County Times," established 1896, published Fridays, Lea R. Leshner, editor.

Population, 9,668.



State Teachers College, Lock Haven

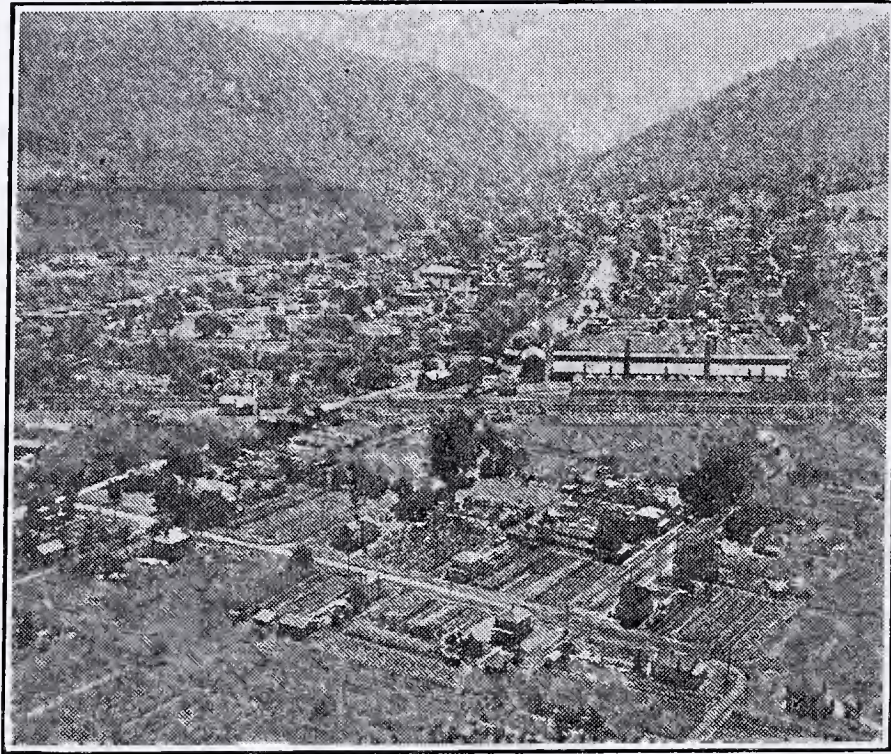
BOROUGHES.

AVIS—Incorporated from Pine Creek Township April 21, 1908, and named for Miss Avis Cochran, daughter of Henry J. Cochran, who was influential in founding the town. The New York Central Railroad repair shops furnished employment for many.

Population, 1,268.

BEECH CREEK—Incorporated from Beech Creek Township, in February, 1869; laid out in 1812 by Michael Quigley, and called Quiggletown, changed to Beech Creek, August, 1869. The first store was opened by "Buck" Claflin, father of Victoria Woodhull. Fire brick is the chief product.

Population, 590.



Mill Hall Panorama

FLEMINGTON—Incorporated from Allison Township, in 1864, and named for John Fleming, owner of the town site. Annexed to Lock Haven in 1866. Returned to Allison Township in 1878.

Population, 1,191.

LOGANTON—Incorporated from Greene Township in 1864; laid out in 1840 by Colonel Anthony Kleckner. Summer resort.

Population, 264.

MILL HALL—Incorporated from Bald Eagle Township, February 16, 1849; laid out in 1806 by Nathan Harvey. Chief products

are edged tools, brick, milk products, flour mills.

Population, 1,421.

RENOVO—Incorporated from Chapman Township in 1860; laid out in 1862, on tract purchased for car shops and yards for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The name is thus derived from the Latin Renovo, "I renew" the cars which require repairs. It remains an active railroad town, in addition to which industry the chief products are fire brick, leather, shirts, and timber. The "Record," established 1897, is published daily, John U. Shaffer, editor.

Population, 3,947.

SOUTH RENOVO—Incorporated from Chapman Township, January 31, 1888, is on the opposite side of the river from Renovo. Laid out in 1881.

Population, 1,054.

TOWNSHIPS.

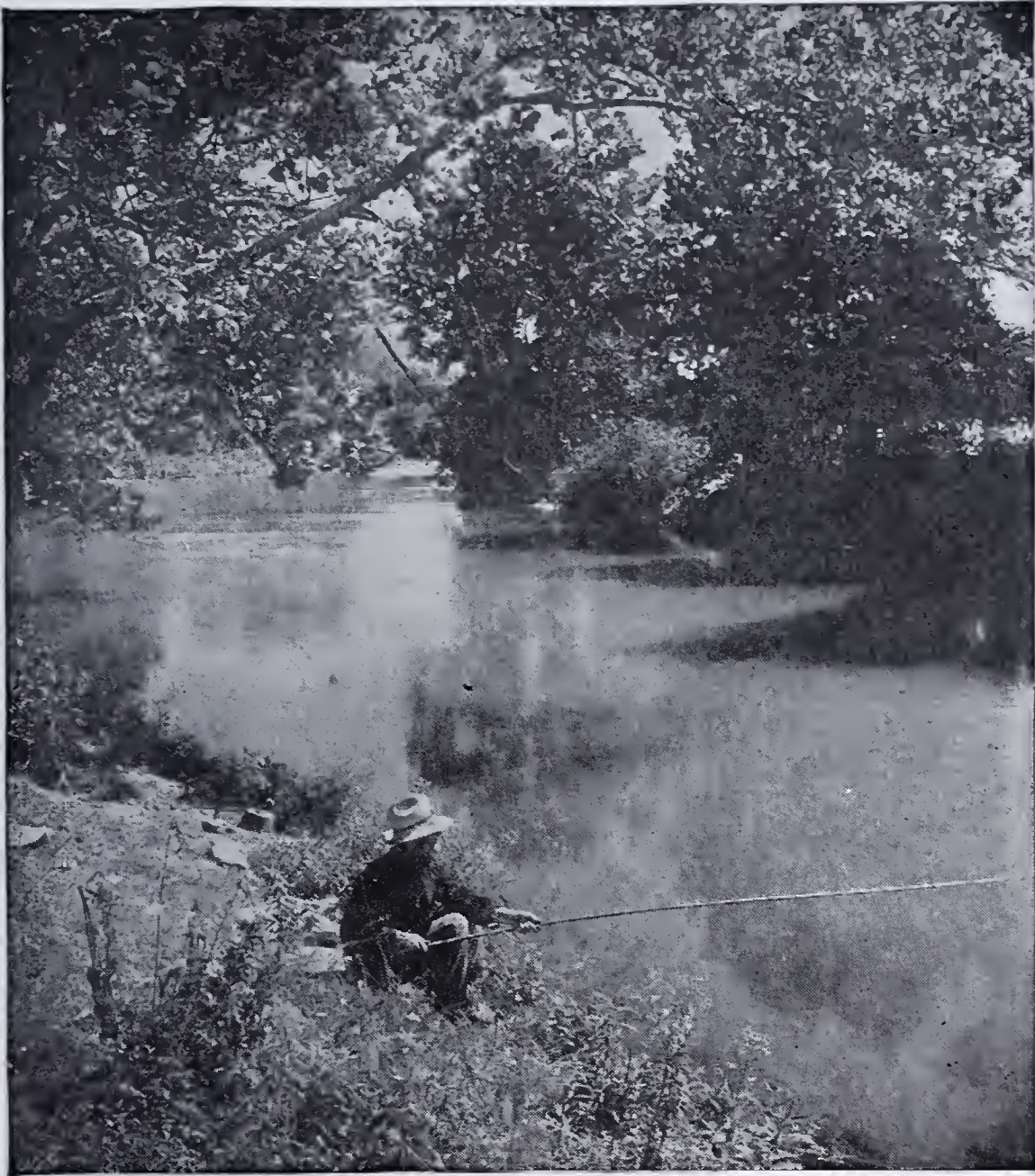
ALLISON—One of the twelve original townships, named for Rev. Francis Allison, D. D. Part of its territory was incorporated in the city of Lock Haven, March 28, 1870. Allison Township was reërected July 15, 1878, by adding the borough of Flemington and a ward of Lock Haven. Settled before 1800. Borough of Flemington and village of Queens Run.

Population, 661.

BALD EAGLE—An original township which retained its identity when the counties of Lycoming, Centre, and Clinton were formed from territory carved from old Northumberland. Named for Indian chief, Bald Eagle, who once ruled this region. The creek, mountains, and township are also named for him. Settled in 1769. Scene of many Indian depredations. Coal, clay, limestone, and fertile soil. Borough of Mill Hall, villages of Floral, Ashfield, and Rock Cabin.

Population, 728.

BEECH CREEK—Erected from Bald Eagle Township in May, 1850, and named for its stream. Borough of Beech Creek, and village of Mapes.
Population, 598.



Along Beech Creek

came interested in the town. It is now only a deserted hamlet.
Population, 111.

CRAWFORD—Erected from Wayne Township, January 14, 1841, named for Associate Judge George Crawford. John Clark was the first settler in 1776. Underlaid with limestone. Peter Pence, the noted Indian fighter, lived in the township. Only village is Rauchtown.

Population, 284.

DUNSTABLE—An original township, erected from Bald Eagle while in Lycoming County, and named for William Dunn, early settler. "Great Island," which has figured in the early Indian history of this part of Pennsylvania, is in this township. Villages of Liberty and Fergus Island.
Population, 310.

EAST KEATING—Was erected when Keating was divided in 1875 to form East and West Keating Township. The original Keating was erected December 21, 1844. It was an extensive area underlaid with vast deposits of coal, iron ore, and fire clay, and was heavily wooded. The Lusk family were pioneer settlers in 1819. The flood of March, 1865, carried away many timber rafts and did much damage. Villages of Keating, Wister, Nasby, Round Island Station, and Zanmore.

Population, 106.

GALLAGHER—Erected from Colebrook Township September 18, 1849, and named for

CASTANEA—Erected from Dunstable Township December 10, 1877. Named for the village within its limits, the Latin name for chestnut, the tree which grew there in great numbers.

Population, 860.

CHAPMAN—An original township, erected when part of Lycoming County. Boroughs of Renovo and South Renovo, and villages of Young Womanstown, Hyner, North Bend, Gleasonton, and Paddy Run.

Population, 1,196.

COLEBROOK—An original township. Originally spelled Coalbrook, because of the discovery of coal on one of its streams. Bituminous coal and fire clay are chief mineral resources. George Saltzman was the pioneer settler. Chief village is Farrandsville, founded in 1831, by P. W. Farrand, as an iron manufacturing center, later Christopher Fallon, agent for the Queen of Spain, be-

Judge Gallagher. Settled in 1835. Agricultural region. Villages of Caldwell and Haneyville.

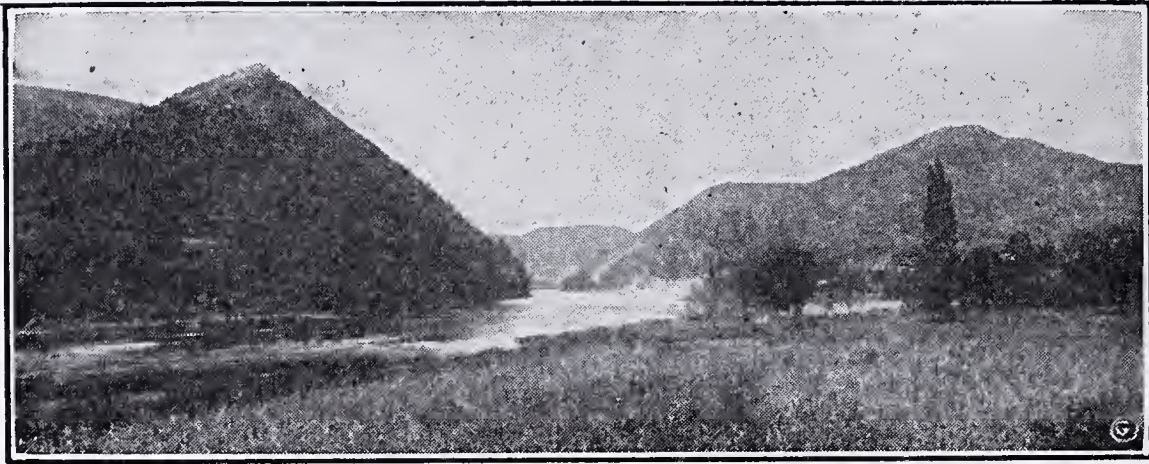
Population, 136.

GREENE—Erected from Colebrook Township in February, 1840. Noted for its fine streams, the delight of trout fishermen. Considerable mineral wealth. Borough of Loganton, villages of Carrol, Rosecrans, and Centreville.

Population, 835.

GRUGAN—Erected from Chapman and Colebrook townships in 1851, and named for one of its prominent pioneer families. The Claflin family, consisting of Buckman, commonly called "Buck" Claflin, his wife and children, his father and mother, and several brothers and sisters, also lived in this township. One of his daughters was the celebrated Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, who, in 1870, aspired to be President of the United States, lived in the wilds of Grugan Township, as a young woman. Villages of Glen Union, Whitham, Ritchie, and Ferney.

Population, 115.



Scene Near Hyner

LAMAR—An original township, erected while part of Centre County, and named for Major Marion Lamar, gallant officer of the Revolution, killed at the battle of Paoli, September, 1777. First called Belle Springs, and afterwards Yankee Town. In the fertile Nittany Valley there are valuable mineral deposits and excellent soil for agriculture. Villages of Salona, Hamburg, Flat Rock, Rote, Mackeyville, and Cedar Springs.

Population, 1,315.

LEIDY—Erected from Chapman Township in 1847, and named for Associate Judge George Leidy, of Salona. Villages are Leidy, Hammersleys Fork, Cross Fork, Thompson's Mills, and Tamarack.

Population, 260.

LOGAN—An original township, erected from Miles Township while in Centre County. Named for the Indian chief, Logan, son of the celebrated Cayuga Chief Shikellamy. The earliest settler was John Christopher Culby, a deserter from the Hessian hirelings during the Revolution, who joined the Continental Army. This region is known as Sugar Valley. Villages of Tylerville, Logan Mills, Greenburr, and Booneville.

Population, 621.

NOYES—Erected from Chapman Township in 1875, and named for A. C. Noyes, prominent citizen. Underlaid with coal. Villages of Shintown, Westport, Bitumen, and Coal Run Station.

Population, 884.

PINE CREEK—An original township, and named for the stream which forms its eastern boundary. The Indian name for the creek was "Tidaghton," it is the largest tributary to the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Here is where the "Fair Play" system was in vogue, and it was one of rigid natural justice, though the settlers who enforced it were in a sense outlaws. This was the scene of the Declaration of Pine Creek Independence, on July 4, 1776. This historic elm tree still stands and has been suitably marked with boulder and bronze tablet. Borough of Avis, and village of Woolrich, formerly called Factoryville, then Richville, where the woolen mills were established in 1830 by John Rich, and are among the most noted in America today; also villages of Chathams Run, Oak Grove, and Carlton.

Population, 1,356.

PORTER—Erected from Lamar Township in May, 1840, and named for Governor David R. Porter. Settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Underlaid with iron ore. Villages of Clintondale, Lamar, formerly called Yankeetown, Washington Furnace, Parvin, Krider Station, and Abdera.

Population, 756.

WAYNE—An original township, erected from Nippenose while in Northumberland County. Named for General Anthony Wayne, the Revolutionary general "who never slept." The pioneer settler was William McElhattan, in 1760. Horn's Fort was built here during the Revolution. Seat of the estate of Hon. Henry W. Shoemaker, United States Minister to Bulgaria, and a noted Pennsylvania historian, editor, and scholar. Villages of Youngdale and Pine Station.

Population, 491.

WEST KEATING—Erected when Keating was divided in 1875 to form East and West Keating townships. Villages of Birch Island, Loup Run, and Three Runs.

Population, 209.

WOODWARD—Erected from Colebrook Township in 1841, and named for Judge George W. Woodward. William Dunn was the pioneer settler. Many Indian relics have been recovered from the old village sites in this region. Iron ore, coal, fire clay, potter's clay, and richest of agricultural soil. Excellent quality of tobacco is raised in the township. Villages of Dunnsburg, Lockport, Queen Run, and Fargus.

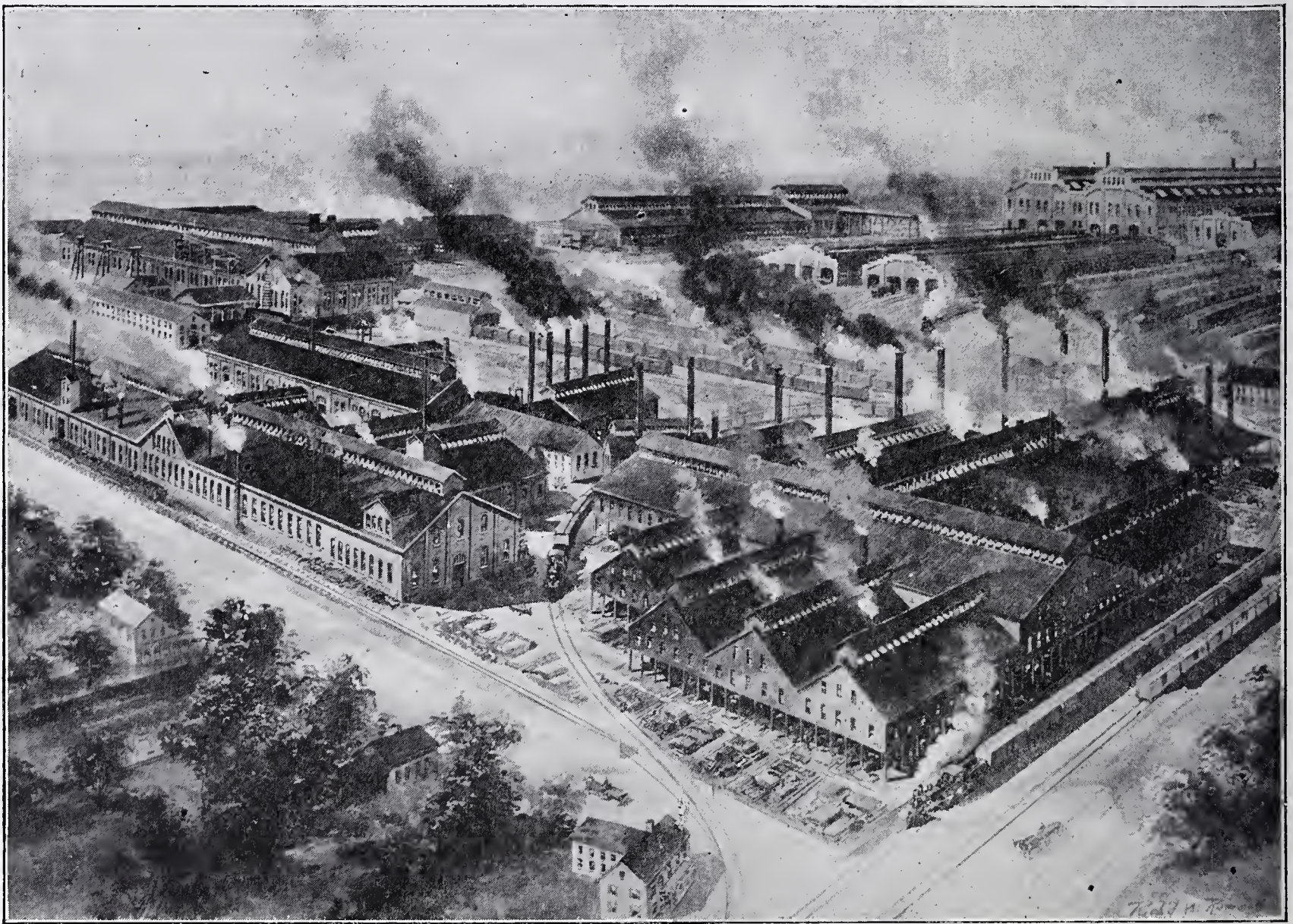
Population, 1,084.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.



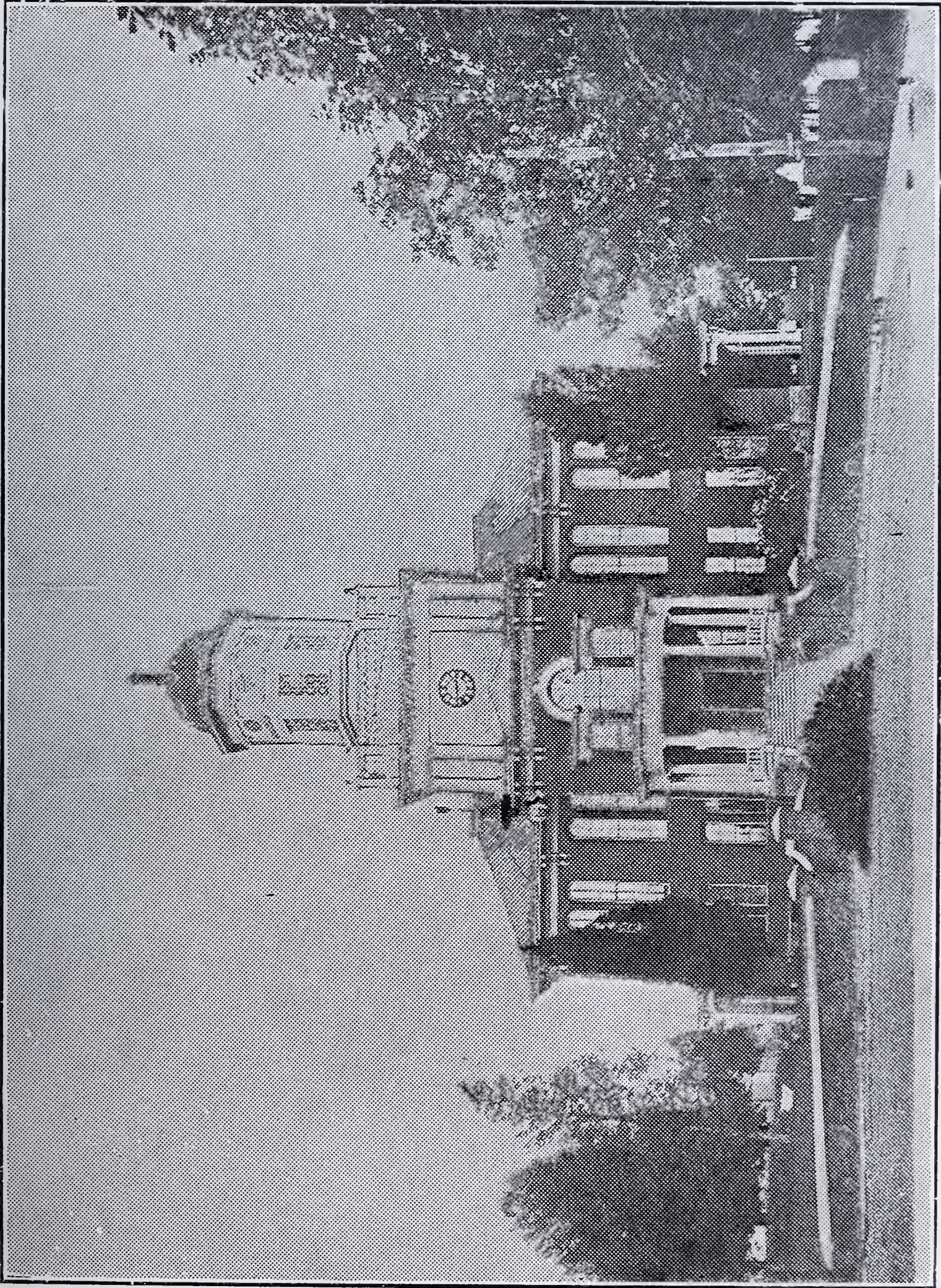
COLUMBIA COUNTY was erected by Act of March 22, 1813, from Northumberland County. Given the popular name first made public in Joseph Hopkinson's patriotic song "Hail Columbia," April 25, 1798. This name came into general use during the second war with Great Britain, the time during which Columbia County was organized. The Wyoming Path leads through the county. It was used by the Shawnee, and Delaware Indians. Danville was selected as the county seat, and on February 21, 1815, Turbot and

Chillisquaque townships were cut off, and reannexed to old Northumberland County, by which act Danville, the county seat was on one side of the county, when a movement to establish a seat of justice at Bloomsburg, nearer the center, was inaugurated. On January 22, 1816, the two townships were again annexed to Columbia County, and a part of



American Car & Foundry Co., Berwick

the new county was annexed to Schuylkill County, but the agitation continued, and the General Assembly passed an Act February 24, 1845, submitting the question to a popular vote, when Bloomsburg gained the victory. But soon the new county of Montour was



State Teachers' College, Bloomsburg

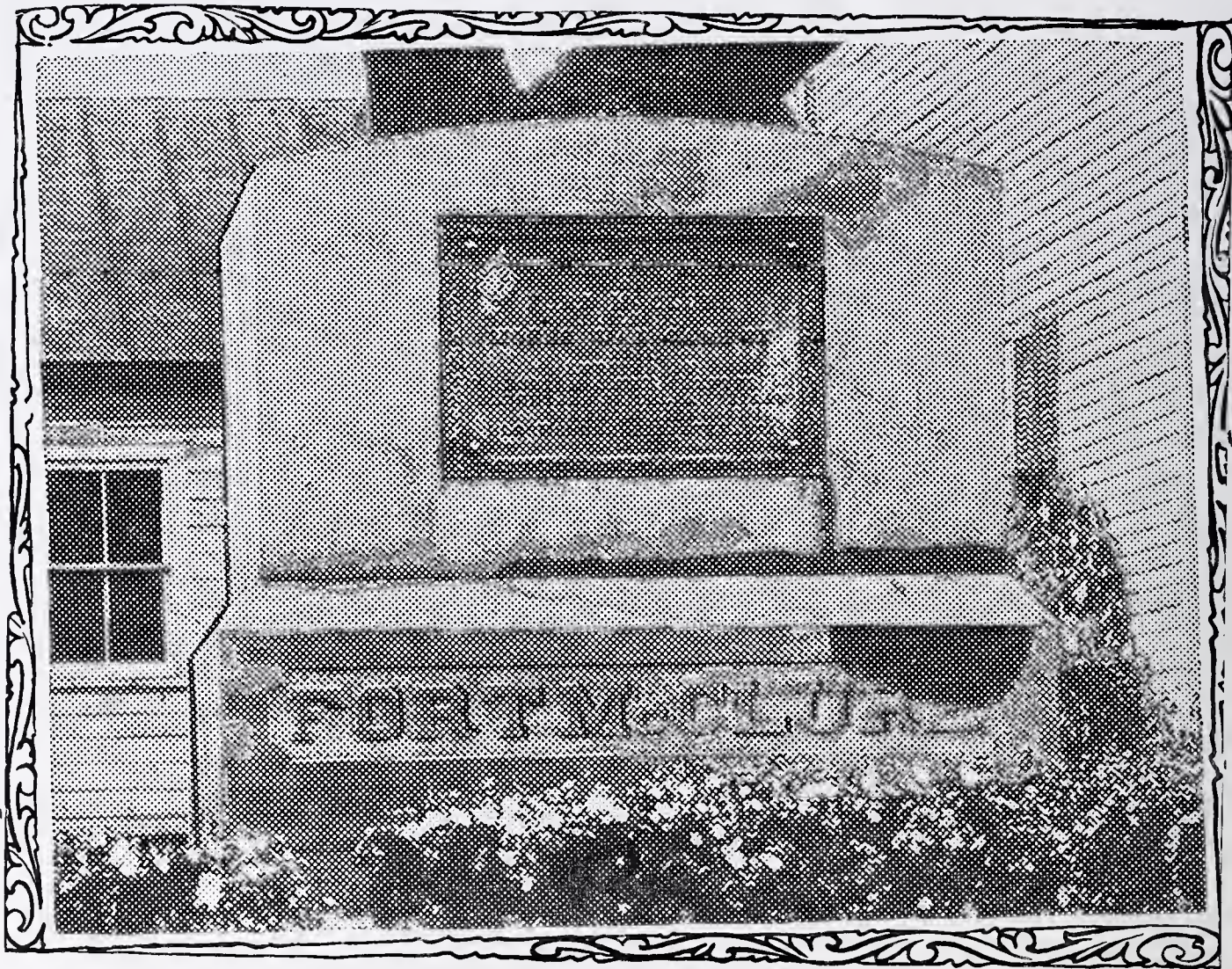
erected and Danville again became a county seat. The Columbia Guards, Captain John S. Wilson, served in the Mexican War.

The area of the county is 479 square miles, with the North Branch of the Susquehanna flowing through the entire length and several streams tributary to it provide a fine water shed. Rich deposits of coal, iron ore, and limestone. The soil is well suited to agriculture, about three-fourths of the area being under cultivation. The population is 48,803 of which number 2,581 are foreign-born whites and 85 Negroes or 94.5 per cent. are native whites; 14,357 males and 2,857 females are engaged in industry, 82 manufacturing plants with 4,845 employees earned \$5,692,774 in wages and produced products valued at \$30,024,600 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,314,531; live stock, \$1,890,069; dairy products, \$777,995; and chicken products \$503,279 in 1929.

There are the town of Bloomsburg, eight boroughs and twenty-four townships.

TOWN AND COUNTY SEAT.

BLOOMSBURG—County seat, is the only incorporated town in Pennsylvania. Site of a Shawnee Indian village. Founded in 1772, by James McClure. Moses Van Campen built a fort in 1778 on Fishing Creek, about three miles above its mouth, and, in 1781, he built another defensive work on widow McClure's plantation, about half a mile east of the mouth of Fishing Creek, on the bank of the Susquehanna River, which was called Fort McClure.



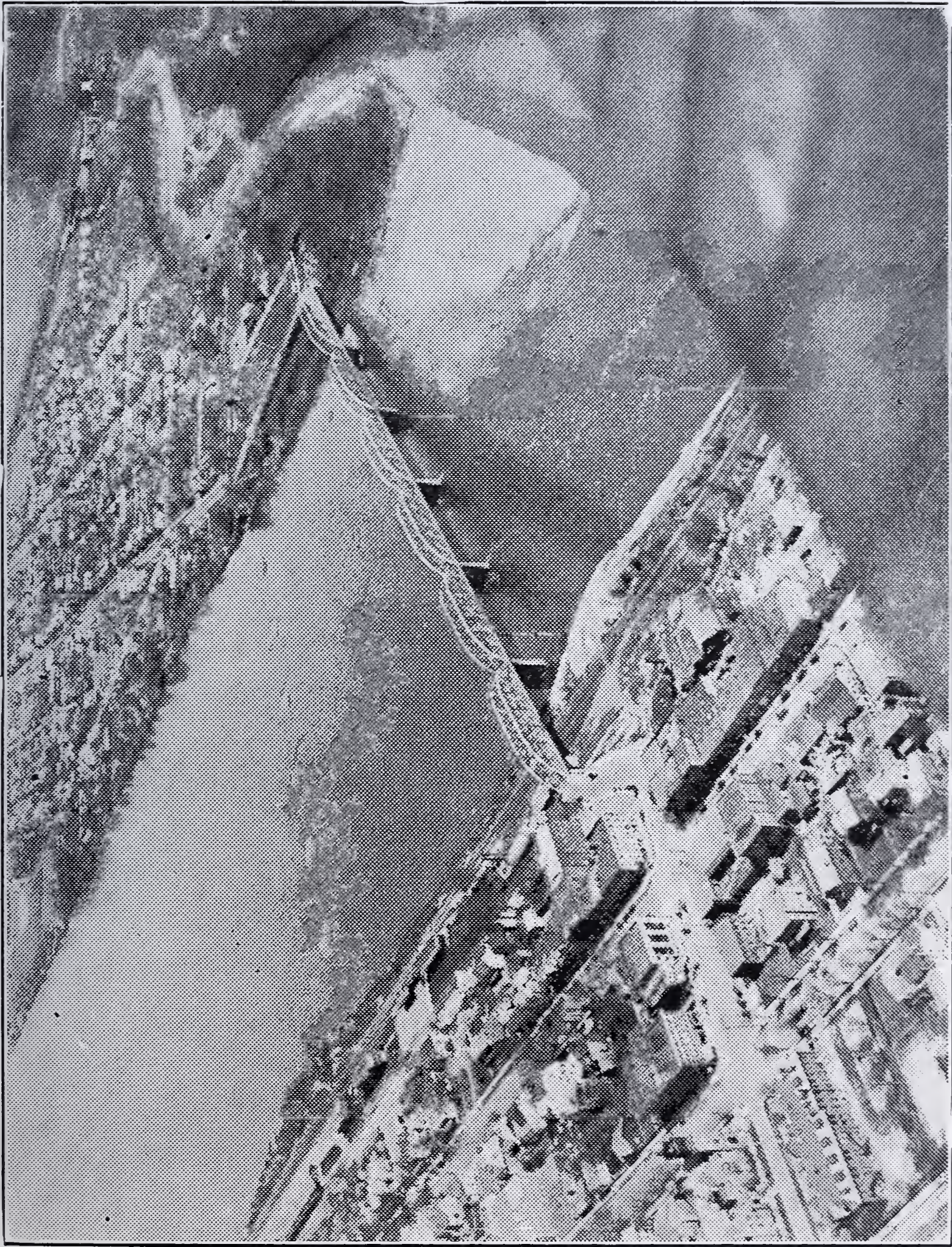
Marker, Fort McClure, Columbia County

Several Indian incursions were made in this region. Laid out as a town in 1802 by Ludwig Eyer and called Oyersburg. Selected as the county seat in 1846, and renamed for Bloom Township from which it was organized. Incorporated in 1870. Chief products are fountain pens, carpets, woolen, silk and textile mills, greenhouse products, etc. Seat of State Teachers College, chartered May 2, 1866. The "Morning Press" established 1902, is published mornings, C. T. Vanderslice and Paul R. Eyerly, editors and publishers.

Population, 9,093.

BOROUGHES.

BENTON—Incorporated from Benton Township in 1894, and named for United States Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. Chief products, silk, milk, lumber and agricul-



Air View of Bridge and River at Berwick

tural crops, chiefly buckwheat. The "Argus" established 1892, is published Thursdays, Percy and Robert K. Brewington, editors.

Population, 733.

BERWICK—Incorporated when Briar Creek Township was part of Northumberland County, January 29, 1818. Settled in 1769, and laid out by Evan Owen in 1780, and named by him for his native Berwick-on-Tweed, in the county of Northumberland, England. One of the principal plants of the American Car and Foundry Company is located here and is

the chief industry, others being textiles, and general business. The "Enterprise" established 1903, is published daily, Robert L. Harder, editor.

Population, 12,660.

BRIAR CREEK — Incorporated from Briar Creek Township, March 19, 1917.

Population, 249.

CATAWISSA — Incorporated from Catawissa Township December, 1892. Site of an Indian village of importance. The old Catawissa Railroad, built in 1852, gave the town much prestige. Chief products are forged steel pipe unions, shoes, flour mills. Set-



Fishing Creek Near Bloomsburg

tled by Quakers, laid out as a town by William Hughes in 1787. The old Quaker Meetinghouse, built in 1787, still stands. The "News Item" established 1872, is published Thursdays.

Population, 2,023.

CENTRALIA—Incorporated from Conyngham Township in 1866. Coal mines.

Population, 2,446.

MILLVILLE—Incorporated from Greenwood Township April 14, 1892. Chief products, wagons, tannery, planing and flour mills, buckwheat center.

Population, 666.

ORANGEVILLE—Incorporated from Orange Township, February, 1900; settled 1795; laid out as a town 1822. Chief products, automobile bodies, hand trucks, mill work, agricultural implement works, and farm crops.

Population, 415.

STILLWATER—Incorporated from Fishing Creek Township, September 25, 1899.

Population, 171.

TOWNSHIPS.

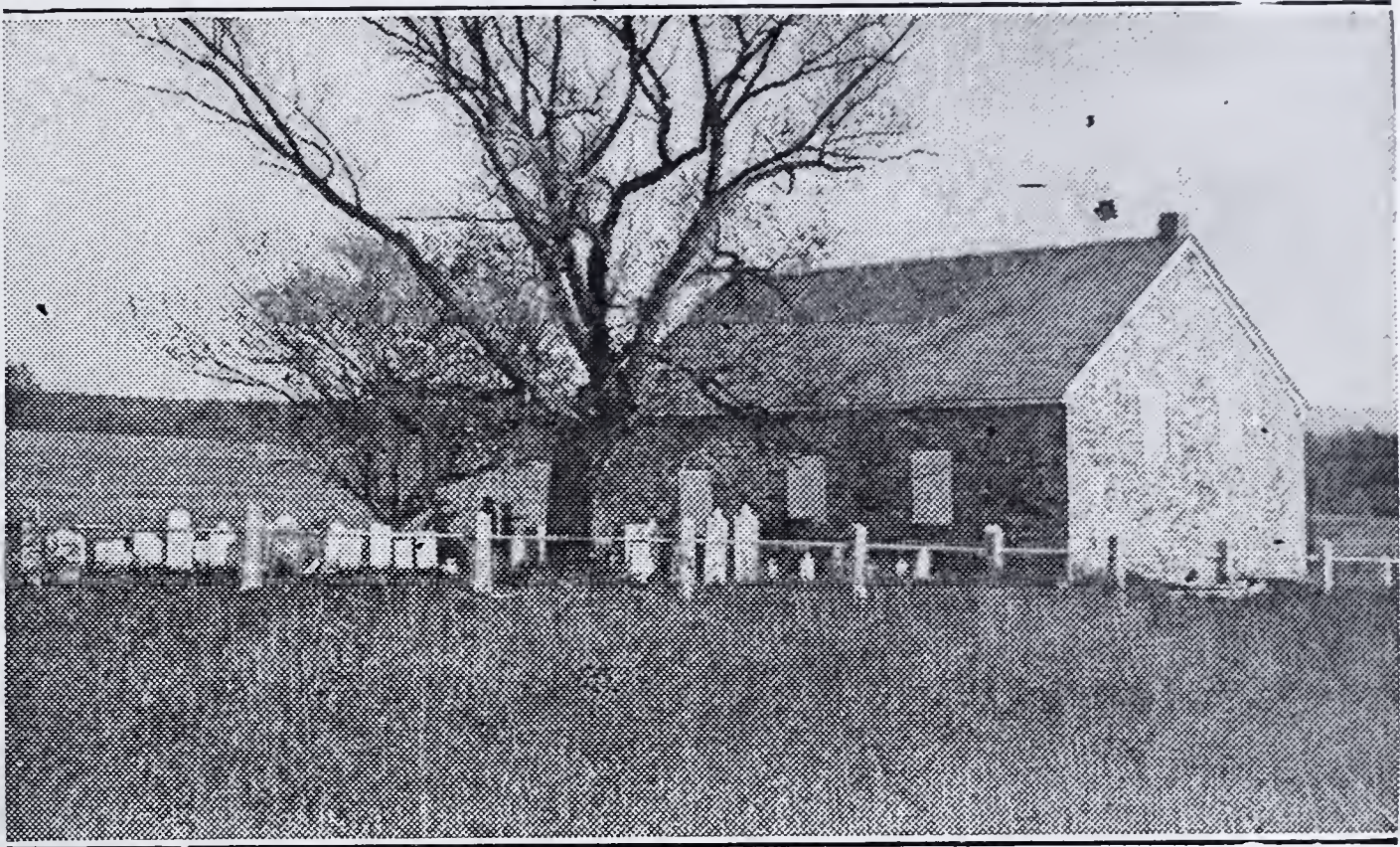
BEAVER—Erected from Mifflin Township in 1845, and named for its small stream. The pioneer settler was Alexander McCauley in 1774, in the "Beaver Swamps." Coal and limestone are present. Villages of Beaver Valley, Beaver Valley Station, Scotch Valley, Shumans, Mifflin Cross Roads, and McCauley.

Population, 895.

BENTON—Erected from Fishingcreek Township in April, 1850, and named for Hon. Thomas H. Benton, then in the zenith of his power. Benjamin Coleman was pioneer settler in 1791. Borough of Benton, and hamlet of Edson.

Population, 711.

BRIAR CREEK—An original township, erected in 1797 from Fishing Creek, while in Northumberland County. Named for its stream. Settled by a number of families from Northampton County in 1793. May 3, 1826, at the Falls of Nescopeck, occurred the explo-



Briar Creek Stone Church

sion of the steamboat "Susquehanna," Captain Collins; with frightful casualties. Boroughs of Berwick and Briar Creek, and village of Evansville.

Population, 1,381.

✓ **CATAWISSA**—An original township, erected from Augusta Township in 1785, while in Northumberland County. Originally embraced seven townships in Montour and one in Schuylkill County. Named for its creek, which is an Indian word meaning "growing fat." A noted Conoy Indian settlement at very early date. James LeTort, the celebrated Indian trader, was the first white man in the township, prior to 1728. The region subsequently suffered by Indian incursions. Quakers came here soon after the Revolutionary War, led by William Hughes. Borough of Catawissa, village of East Bloomsburg.

Population, 475.

CLEVELAND—Erected from Locust Township in 1893 and named for President Grover Cleveland. The South Branch of Roaring Creek forms its eastern and southern boundary and thus separates it from Northumberland County.

Population, 923.

CONYNGHAM—Erected from Locust Township in 1856 and named for Judge John Nesbitt Conyngham. Soon after the discovery of coal Stephen Girard, on April 30, 1830, purchased land in this township and immediately pushed the construction of roads and bridges, and by 1840 coal mining was conducted on a large scale. Many mines are located here which produce great tonnage of excellent coal. The murder of Alexander Rae, by Mollie Maguires, October 17, 1868, was the leading crime by that nefarious organization. The murderers were not apprehended and hanged until 1877. The borough of Centralia, and villages of Locustdale, Montana, Aristes, Wilburton, and Germantown.

Population, 2,732.

FISHING CREEK—An original township, erected when part of Northumberland County in 1789, and named for its historic stream. Settled by members of the Susquehanna Company, the original Pennamite settler was Daniel McHenry, who went from present Milton to the vicinity of Stillwater in 1783. His son John was born here September 13, 1785, the first child born in the county north of Knob Mountain. Borough of Stillwater, and villages of Jonestown, Asbury, Van Camp, Bendertown, and Forks, formerly called Pealertown.

Population, 935.

FRANKLIN—Erected from Catawissa Township in 1843, and named for the great philosopher and statesman. Lost part of its territory in 1853 when the boundary line with Montour County was readjusted, and it became Mayberry Township in the new county. The first settler was John Cleaver, a Chester County Quaker, in 1783. Villages of Bluff, Pensyl, Parr's Mill, and Willowvale.

Population, 493.

GREENWOOD—An original township, erected from Fishing Creek Township, in 1799, when part of Northumberland County. Named for the valley between Green and Little Fishing creeks. Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia was an early landowner. William McKean owned the site of Millville in 1769. First permanent settler was John Eves in 1770. Center of buckwheat growing area. Borough of Millville, villages of Greenwood, Evers Grove, Rohrsburg, and Iola.

Population, 1,011.

HEMLOCK—An original township, erected from Mahoning Township in 1801, and named for its creek, and the abundant stand of hemlock forests. Original settler was Peter Brugler in 1788. Underlaid with iron ore, which was mined for many years. Limestone, and roofing slate, are found. Village of Buckhorn.

Population, 908.

JACKSON—Erected from Greenwood and Sugarloaf townships in 1838, and named for President Andrew Jackson. Jacob Lunger was the pioneer settler in 1805. Villages of Waller, Divide, and Derrs.

Population, 334.

LOCUST—Erected from Catawissa Township April 18, 1853. It was first known by name of Scott. Settled by Mears family in 1794. Villages of Numidia, Newlin, Slabtown, and Esther Furnace.

Population, 1,134.

MADISON—Erected from Greenwood Township in 1817, and named for President James Madison. Settled by the Whitmoyer family before outbreak of the Revolutionary War; they were murdered by Indians in March, 1780. Village of Jerseytown.

Population, 751.

MAIN—Erected from Mifflin and Catawissa townships January, 1844. Settled by Samuel John and family in 1772. Village of Mainville.

Population, 531.

MIFFLIN—An original township, erected in 1799, when part of Northumberland County, and named for Governor Thomas Mifflin. Settled prior to 1779. Bridge spans the Susquehanna River at Mifflinville, its principal village, which was laid out for the county seat, and the hamlet of Hetlerville, the railroad station being called Creasy.

Population, 1,218.

MONTOUR—Erected from Hemlock Township in 1837. Adjoins the county of that name on its western side. Settled by Germans, named Ruperts, in 1788. A bridge spans the river into the borough of Catawissa, and another at Rupert, the principal village of the township.

Population, 638.

MOUNT PLEASANT—Erected from Bloom, Greenwood, and Fishing Creek townships in January, 1818. Settled by Germans and English. Peter Eveland was first permanent settler near Welliversville; other villages Mordansville, Evers Grove Junction, Canby, and Buckhorn Station. The Bloom Poor District Home is in this township.

Population, 574.

NORTH CENTER—Erected when Center Township was divided, May 7, 1923, to form North and South Center townships. The old Center was erected from parts of Briar Creek and old Bloom townships in January, 1844, and named for its geographical situation. Villages of Lime Ridge, Willow Grove, Fowlerville, and Cabin Run.

Population, about 498.

ORANGE—Erected from Bloom, Fishing Creek, and Mount Pleasant townships, in 1839. An early settler, named Salmon, was captured by Indians in 1780. Abram Kline was first permanent settler in 1785. Borough of Orangeville, village of Rickettsville.
Population, 338.

PINE—Erected from Derry and Madison townships, January 15, 1853. John Lyon was first settler in 1802. Villages of Pine Summit, Sereno, Talmar, Warnersville.
Population, 526.

ROARING CREEK—Erected from Catawissa Township in 1832, and named for its stream, called by the Indians Popemetunk. First settlers were Samuel Hunter and Bezaliel Hayhurst, in 1774. Villages of Roaring Creek, Kulp, and Mill Grove.
Population, 523.

SCOTT—Erected from Bloom Township in 1853, and named for Hon. George Scott, member of the General Assembly. Smallest township in the county. Settled by English in 1774. Fort Wheeler, sometimes called "Mud Fort," was at present Paper Mill, on Fishing Creek, and was garrisoned by twenty men under Lieutenant Moses Van Campen. The Indians attacked the fort September 17, 1778. The celebrated Moses Van Campen came there before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. His house was burned by the Indians in the spring of 1778, and his family took refuge in Fort Wheeler.

On March 22, 1780, the Indians made another attack on some settlers in the vicinity of Fort Wheeler, killed and scalped Cornelius Van Campen and his brother, and a son was tomahawked, scalped and thrown into the fire. Lieutenant Moses Van Campen was taken captive, as was his cousin, a young lad, and Peter Pence. Soon after this, at another place, the Indians took a lad named Jonah Rogers and a man named Abram Pike. With their captives the Indians made their way over the mountains, into what is now Bradford County. The savage warriors were ten in number. One evening, while the prisoners were being bound for the night, an Indian accidentally dropped his knife close to Van Campen's feet, and he covered the knife unobserved. About midnight, when the warriors were all asleep, Van Campen got the knife and released Peter Pence, who in turn released the others. Cautiously and quickly the weapons were obtained and a plan of action determined. The prisoners had been placed in the midst of the warriors. Van Campen and Pike were to use the tomahawk on one group, while Peter Pence opened fire on the other with the rifles. The work was well done, Van Campen and Pike dispatched four while Pence, with unerring aim speedily killed his group. A hand to hand fight between the remaining Indian, John, a Mohawk sachem, and Van Campen, resulted in the Indian making his escape. The liberated captives scalped the Indians, picked up their plunder, hastily constructed a raft, and, after a series of adventures, reached Wyoming, April 4, 1780, where Pike and young Rogers left the party. Peter Pence and Van Campen reached Fort Jenkins, between present Bloomsburg and Berwick, on the morning of April 6, where they found Colonel John Kelly, with 100 frontiersmen who had hurried here from the West Branch. The following day Pence and Van Campen reached Fort Augusta, where they were received in a regular frontier triumph. Fort Jenkins was erected in 1778 and became an important place of retreat along the river; attacked by Indians in September, 1780, and burned to the ground. The site is marked by boulder and tablet and flagstaff. Underlaid with iron ore, limestone, and nearly every acre is under cultivation. Villages of Espy, Light Street, Paper Mill and Almedia.

Population, 1,579.

SOUTH CENTER—Erected when old Center Township was divided, May 7, 1923, to form North and South Center townships. Villages of Lime Ridge and Willow Grove.
Population, about 697.

SUGAR LOAF—An original township, erected from Fishing Creek Township in 1812, and first called Harrison, for General William Henry Harrison, hero of war of 1812, but name changed because of importance of maple sugar industry. First settler was John Godhard in 1792, who came with his son-in-law, William Hess and his wife, and four granddaughters. Villages of Jamison City, Laubach, Elk Grove, Central, Grassmere, and Cole's Creek.

Population, 542.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.



CRAWFORD COUNTY was erected by Act of March 12, 1800, from territory taken from Allegheny County, and named for Colonel William Crawford, a hero of the western frontier of Pennsylvania, who was brutally murdered by Indians, June 11, 1782. Meadville was designated as the seat of justice. When the county was erected it embraced the northwestern portion of the Commonwealth, including present Erie, Warren, Venango, and Mercer counties. It was the scene of many stirring events during the campaign of General An-

thony Wayne against the Indians in 1793 and '94, and during the War of 1812.

Its area of 1,038 square miles is watered by several large streams, but no river flows through its territory. There are deposits of iron, coal, limestone, oil, and gas. A considerable portion is under cultivation, with stock raising and dairy products the chief interest. The population is 62,980, of which number 3,738 are foreign-born whites and 801 are Negroes, or 92.8 per cent. are native whites; 19,422 males and 3,941 females are engaged in industry, where 121 manufacturing plants with 4,187 workers earned \$5,875,471 in wages, and produced products valued at \$27,432,230 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,869,384; live stock at \$5,627,847; dairy products, \$3,971,064; and chicken products \$884,495 in 1929.

There are two cities, fifteen boroughs, and thirty-five townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

MEADVILLE — County seat, was chartered as a city February 15, 1866. The first settlers at the site were David Mead and his brothers, Darius, John, and Joseph; John Watson, Thomas Martin, James F. Randolph, and Thomas Grant, of Sunbury, and Cornelius Van-Horn, and Christopher Snyder, of New Jersey. They built their camp fire on the bank of French Creek, May 12, 1788. Grant selected the site of Meadville, but soon abandoned the settlement, when David Mead took possession and built a double log house, which was surrounded with a stockade and protected by a small square log block house. This settlement was known as "Mead's Settlement." The village took his name, and when incorporated as a borough, March 29, 1823, it was called Meadville. Iron and steel works, railroad repair shops, foundries, hookless fasteners, small tools, engines, boilers, rayon,



Bentley Hall, Allegheny College

and lantern slides. Seat of Allegheny College, incorporated March 17, 1817; Meadville Business College, and Pennsylvania College of Music. The newspapers are "Tribune-Republican," established 1884, is published mornings, and "Republican," established 1850, is the evening paper, both edited by Walter Irving Bates; "Campus," established 1876, the "Allegheny Literary Magazine," established 1815, and the "Allegheny Alligator," established 1924, are all published by the students; and the "Messenger," established 1913, is a monthly publication of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy, editor. Population, 16,698.

CITY.

TITUSVILLE—Was chartered as a city, February 28, 1866. The site was first settled in 1796, by Jonathan Titus, who was a pioneer surveyor for whom the town was subsequently named. The growth was very rapid after the success of Colonel Drake's oil well. It has long retained its importance in the oil industry. Incorporated as a borough, March 6, 1849. Chief products are from the oil refineries, also radiators, forge products, oil well supplies, iron and steel, machine shops, fine steel tools, cutlery, dairy products, etc. The "Herald," established 1865, is published daily, Edgar T. Stevenson, editor.

Population, 8,055.

BOROUGHES.

BLOOMING VALLEY—Incorporated from Woodcock Township, May 17, 1867, and named for its fertile soil.

Population, 195.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS—Incorporated from Cambridge Township, April 3, 1866. Popular resort. Its industries produce evaporated milk, cheese, dairy supplies, and concrete machinery. Seat Polish National Alliance College. The "Enterprise-News," established 1877, is published Mondays and Thursdays, William B. Rose, editor.

Population, 1665.

CENTERVILLE—Incorporated from Rome Township, April 14, 1865. A shipping point for dairy products.

Population, 229.

COCHRANTON—Incorporated from East Fairfield Township, April 5, 1855. The "Times," established 1878, is published Thursdays, Robinson brothers, editors.

Population, 727.

CONNEAUT LAKE—Incorporated from Sadsbury Township, as the borough of Evansburg, August 9, 1858. Name changed November 28, 1892. Popular summer resort. The "Breeze," established 1922, is published Fridays, M. E. Barton, editor.

Population, 496.

CONNEAUTVILLE—Incorporated from Spring Township in 1843. Founded by Alexander Power in 1815. For many years a town of importance. Chief products are dining room furniture, folding chairs, electrical goods, auto truck bodies, and dairy products. Seat of Conneautville Vocational School. The "Courier," established 1847, is published Wednesdays, Stephen Allen and C. B. Robinson, editors.

Population, 927.

GENEVA—Incorporated from Greenwood Township, January 23, 1872.

Population, 246.

HYDETOWN—Incorporated from Oil Creek Township, April 23, 1868. Founded by Jonathan Titus, and named by him for family of pioneer settlers and merchants.

Population, 420.

LINESVILLE—Incorporated from Pine Township, March 22, 1862. Founded by Amos Lines, and named for him. Laid out as a Quaker community settlement in 1825. Railroad

shops, silo factory, lumber and flour mills produce the employment. The "Herald," established 1880, is published Wednesdays, S. W. Lowing, editor.

Population, 963.

SAGERTOWN—Incorporated from Woodcock Township in 1838, and named for its founder, Daniel Saeger. Milk products.

Population, 645.

SPARTANSBURG—Incorporated from Sparta Township, January, 1882. Originally called Akinsville.

Population, 374.

SPRINGBORO—Incorporated from Spring Township in 1866. First called Spring Corners, then Spring Borough.

Population, 487.

TOWNVILLE—Incorporated from Steuben Township in 1867.

Population, 269.

VENANGO—Incorporated from Venango Township in 1852, both named for the river. Originally called Klecknerville by its founder, John Kleckner.

Population, 235.

WOODCOCK—Incorporated from Woodcock Township in 1844. First called Rockville.

Population, 104.

TOWNSHIPS.

ATHENS—Erected from Steuben Township in 1829. Villages of Little Cooley, McGinnett, and Rootville.

Population, 670.

BEAVER—An original township, organized July, 9, 1800. Villages of Beaver Center, Wing, and Palmer.

Population, 620.

BLOOMFIELD—Erected from Oil Creek Township in 1811. Canandohta Lake is within its limits. Villages of Bloomfield, Riceville (formerly a borough), Lincolnville, Tillotson, Sturgis, formerly Chapinville.

Population, 946.

CAMBRIDGE—Erected from Venango Township in 1852. Borough of Cambridge Springs, and village of Drakes Mills.

Population, 702.

CONNEAUT—An original township, organized July 9, 1800, and named for Lake Conneaut. Villages of Conneaut Center, Center Road, Steamburg, Penn Line, and Waring.

Population, 1,109.

CUSSEWAGO—An original township, organized July 9, 1800, and named for its creek. Villages of Crossingville, Mosiertown, Blystone, and Potters Corners.

Population, 965.

EAST FAIRFIELD—Erected from Fairfield Township September 10, 1867. Borough of Cochranon, and villages of Pettis and Shaw.

Population, 433.

EAST FALLOWFIELD—Erected from Fallowfield Township, an original township, when it was divided to form East and West Fallowfield, in 1841. Mud Lake is within its limits. Villages of Atlantic and Stony Point.

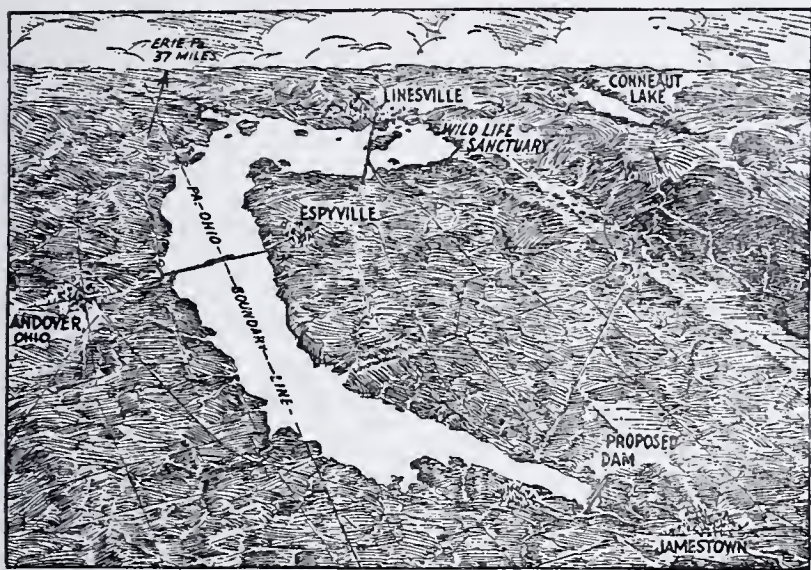
Population, 842.

EAST MEAD—Erected when Mead, an original township, was divided, February 14, 1898, to form East and West Mead. Villages of Wayland, Frenchtown, and Bousson.

Population, 644.

FAIRFIELD—An original township, organized July 9, 1800. Village of Calvin Corners. Population, 490.

GREENWOOD—Erected from Fallowfield and Fairfield townships, in 1829. Borough of Geneva, and villages Custards, Colton, and West Greenwood. Population, 841.



Pymatuning Dam

HAYFIELD—Erected from Mead, Venango, Cussewago, and Sadsbury townships in 1829. Villages of Hayfield, Norrisville, Littles Corners, and Coon Corners. Population, 1,170.

NORTH SHENANGO—Erected from a division of Shenango Township in 1830. Villages of Espyville Station, Espyville, and Stewartville. Pymatuning Dam, now nearing completion (1933) is in this township. Population, 521.

OIL CREEK—An original township, organized, October 8, 1800, and named for its creek. City of Titusville, borough of Hydetown, and villages of East Titusville, Gres-

ham, Shelmadine Springs, and Thompson's Mills. Population, 1,298.

PINE—Erected from North Shenango Township in 1845. Borough of Linesville. Population, 353.

RANDOLPH—Erected from Mead, Rockdale, and Oil Creek townships in 1824. Named for James F. Randolph, one of the original settlers. Villages of Randolph, Guy's Mills, Guichard, Black Ash, Sugar Lake, and Basil. Population, 1,239.

RICHMOND—Erected from Rockdale and Randolph townships in 1829. Site of the home and tannery of John Brown, of abolitionist fame, 1826 to 1835; the tannery has been restored and is in the keeping of the John Brown Memorial Association. Villages of New Richmond, Lyona, Teepleville, Jewel, and Pinney Corners.

Population, 878.

ROCKDALE — An original township, organized October 8, 1800; reformed in 1829. Villages of Millers Station, Brown Hill, and Mackey Hill. Population, 744.

ROME — Erected from Bloomfield and Oil Creek townships, in 1829. Borough of Centerville, and villages of Buell, Vrooman, Fink, Sturtevant, and Mayestown. Population, 762.



The William Flinn Highway Near Titusville

SADSBURY—An original township, organized July 9, 1800. Larger part of Conneaut Lake is within its limits. Borough of Conneaut Lake, and villages of Evansburg, formerly a borough, Shermansville, Gehrton, and Tamarac. Population, 827.

SOUTH SHENANGO—Erected by a division of Shenango Township in 1830; part of Jamestown Borough, and villages of Westford, Marshall Corners, and Lewis Corners. Population, 714.

SPARTA—Erected from Bloomfield Township in 1829. Clear Lake is within its limits. Borough of Spartansburg, and villages of Britton Run and Glyndon.
Population, 770.

SPRING—Erected from Beaver and Cussewago townships, in 1829. First called Snow-hill Township. Boroughs of Springboro and Conneautville, and villages of Rundell, Hicker-nell, and Shadeland.
Population, 1,101.

STEUBEN—Erected from Troy and Athens townships in 1850. Borough of Townville, and villages of Tryonville, Grays Mills, and Clappsville.
Population, 563.

SUMMERHILL—Erected from New Township, in 1829. Part of Conneaut Lake and village of Dicksonburg.
Population, 685.

SUMMIT—Erected from Sadsbury and Summerhill townships, March 17, 1843. Part of Conneaut Lake and villages of Harmonsburg and Exposition Park are within its limits.
Population, 993.



South of Meadville

TROY—Erected from Oil Creek, Randolph, and Wayne townships in 1829. Villages of Troy Center, Fauncetown, Lucas Corners, and Armstrong Corners.

Population, 832.

UNION—Erected from Vernon, Greenwood, and Fairfield townships in 1867. No villages.
Population, 359.

VENANGO—An original township, organized July 9, 1800. Borough of Venango.
Population, 435.

VERNON—Erected from Mead and Sadsbury townships, in 1829. Part of city of Meadville, and villages of Kerrtown, Watson Run, and Fredericksburg.
Population, 2,224.

WAYNE—Erected from Mead, Randolph, and Troy townships, in 1809. Sugar Lake is within its limits. Villages of Deckard and Wilson Mills.
Population, 763.

WEST FALLOWFIELD—Erected by a division of Fallowfield in 1841. Part of Mud Lake, borough of Hartstown, and village of Adamsville are within its limits.
Population, 472.

WEST MEAD—Erected from Mead, when divided February 14, 1898, to form East and West Mead townships. Ponce de Leon Springs, and city of Meadville are within its limits.
Population, 2,827.

WEST SHENANGO—Erected by a division of Shenango Township in 1863. Villages of Turnersville, Rayalton, and Simons.
Population, 192.

WOODCOCK—Erected from Mead and Rockdale townships in 1829. Boroughs of Blooming Valley, Saegerstown, and Woodcock, and villages of Longs Stand and Patrons.
Population, 1,261.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.



CUMBERLAND COUNTY was erected by Act of January 27, 1750, from Lancaster County, and named from the county in England. Shippensburg was the temporary seat of justice, but LeTort's Spring, where Carlisle now stands, was selected as the permanent county seat, and after Carlisle was laid out the courts were removed from Shippensburg. The county is rich in stirring history and many of the most illustrious citizens of Pennsylvania claim Cumberland County as their native place. It was

first settled by Scotch-Irish, and some English. The site of old Carlisle Indian School was originally a frontier outpost. The Hessian prisoners captured during battle of Trenton, 1776, were brought here and employed in building a guard house which is still standing on reservation now used by the United States Medical Field Service School, near Carlisle. Seat of Dickinson College, chartered by the General Assembly in 1783. The area is 528 square miles, with the Conodogwinet Creek as the largest stream in its area, making about eighty per cent. fertile soil. The population is 68,236 of which number 577 are foreign-born whites and 1,296 Negroes or 97.2 per cent. are native whites; 20,689 males and 5,084 females are engaged in industry; 131 manufacturing plants with 6,469 employees earned \$7,475,049 in wages and produced products valued at \$32,279,118 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$4,211,139; live stock \$3,698,464; dairy products \$2,172,036; and chicken products \$702,651 in 1929. There are twelve boroughs and twenty-two townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

CARLISLE—County seat, incorporated from Middleton Township, in 1782, and named for Carlisle in Cumberland County, England. First called LeTort's Spring, when settled by James LeTort, French Protestant Indian Trader, in 1720. It was selected over the protests of the residents in the western part of the new county, over Shippensburg as the seat of justice. Laid out as a town in 1751, by Nicholas Scull and resurveyed, in 1763, by Colonel John Armstrong. A fire in the home of Colonel Armstrong destroyed his records, and the town was again resurveyed by John Creigh, in 1764. Seat of Dickinson College, founded 1783, Dickinson Law School, and United States Army Medical Field Service School. The chief products are railroad frogs, switches, and foundry products, post office equipment, shoes, school furniture, carpets, rugs, ribbon, paper boxes, manganese steel, automobile inner tubes, dresses, flour, and lumber. The "Sentinel," established 1881, is published daily, Allan D. Thompson, editor; "Dickin-



Court House, Carlisle

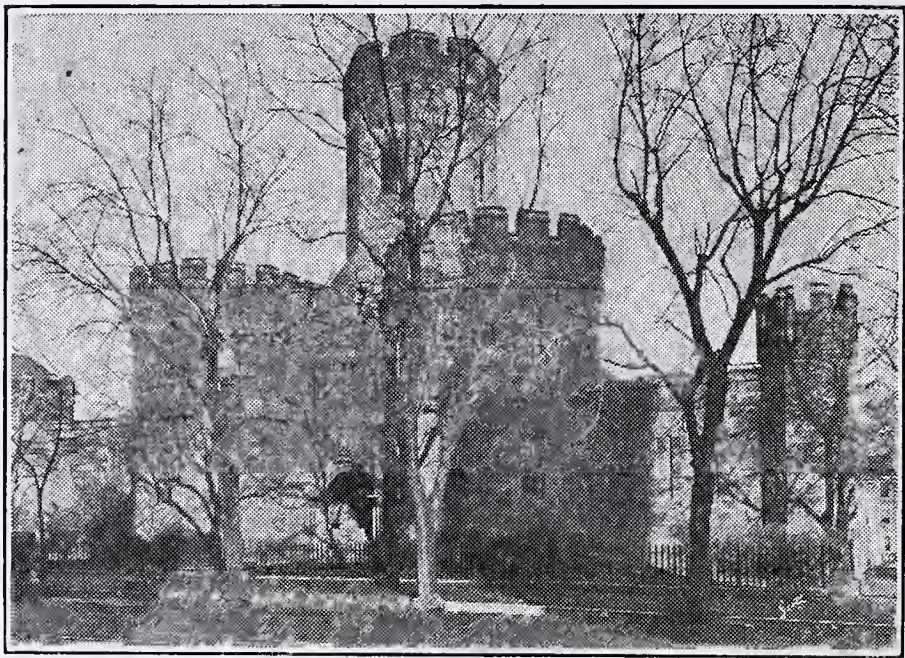
sonian," established 1872, "Dickinson Alumnus," established 1923, and "Dickinson Law Review," established 1895, are published by students.

Population, 12,596.

BOROUGHES.

CAMP HILL—Incorporated from East Pennsboro Township in 1885. The town had been noted as the station of Tobias Hendricks, Indian agent, as early as 1750, afterwards the settlement was known as White Hall until the name was changed, in 1867, because of its location as a camp site for Federal troops during the invasion of General Lee in 1863.

Population, 3,111.



Old Jail, Carlisle

LEMOYNE—Incorporated from Lower Allen Township, May 23, 1905. It is more than a residential center for Harrisburg. The chief products are from its hosiery and textile mills and stone quarries. The "West Shore Weekly," established 1925, is edited by J. A. Bushman.

Population, 4,171.

MECHANICSBURG — Incorporated from Upper Allen Township, April 12, 1828, and named for the many mechanics who resided there when the town was laid out. The seat of Irving College. An industrial town in which the chief products are hubs, spokes, forgings, iron fence, silks, shirts, blouses, and shipping of agricultural products. The "Local News,"

established 1923, is published daily, J. A. Bushman, editor.

Population, 5,647.

MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS—Incorporated from South Middleton Township in 1873. Formerly known as Kidderminster, Papertown, and South Middletown. It is situated in a gorge called Holly Gap and is a popular resort center. A paper mill was established here by Barber and Mullen before 1835, and was the chief industry of the town for three quarters of a century.

Population, 1,140.

NEW CUMBERLAND—Incorporated from Lower Allen Township in 1831. Formerly known as Haldemanstown, having been laid out by Jacob M. Haldeman in 1814. Important Shawnee Indian village, where Peter Chartier, half breed Indian, had his Indian agency until about 1728 when he settled at Chartier's Old Town, near Pittsburgh. The chief products, hosiery, underwear, woolen products, paper boxes, cards, cigars. The Federal Government maintains an enormous storage depot here and the Harrisburg Airport is also located here. The "Call," established 1904, is published Thursdays, Dwight W. Ludington, editor.

Population, 4,283.

NEWVILLE—Incorporated from North Newton Township February 26, 1817. Laid out in 1794, and first incorporated in 1817, then reverted back to the township in 1828, and again incorporated as a borough in 1874, when the village of Newton was annexed to it. The chief products are shirts, textiles, bottling works, milk products and shipping of agricultural products. Seat of the Home for Aged and Orphans. The "Valley Times-Star," established 1881, is published Thursdays, E. E. Bowman, editor.

Population, 1,482.

SHIPPENSBURG—Incorporated from Shippensburg Township in 1817. When county was organized Shippensburg, next to York, the oldest town in Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna, was designated as the temporary seat of justice. It had been settled as early

as June, 1730, and named for its distinguished founder, Edward Shippen, who acquired title to much land here in 1737. It was the scene of stirring events during the French and Indian War, two forts being erected there to protect the inhabitants. Fort Franklin was built about 1740, and Fort Morris in 1755. A bronze tablet marks the site of the latter. The building, erected in 1735, in which the first county courts were held, and known as Indian Queen Tavern, is still standing. Seat of State Teachers College. Chief products, engines, pumps, leather goods, novelties, barrels, carriages, cedar chests, furniture, clothing and textiles. The "News-Chronicle," established 1852, is published Tuesdays and Fridays, Ralph T. Walfrom, editor; "Campus Reflector," established 1922; and "State Teachers College Herald," established 1896, are published by students.

Population, 4,345.

SHIREMANSTOWN—Incorporated from Lower Allen and Hampden townships in 1874 and named after Daniel Shireman, an early resident. Settled in 1813.

Population, 731.



State Teachers' College, Shippensburg

WEST FAIRVIEW—Incorporated from East Pennsboro Township, November 19, 1910. Laid out in 1815 by Abraham Neidig, and first called Fairview. Seat of extensive iron works for many years.

Population, 1,794.

WORMLEYSBURG—Incorporated from East Pennsboro Township, May 15, 1916. Laid out in 1815 by John Wormley, and named for him. Residential center.

Population, 1,404.

TOWNSHIPS.

COOKE—Erected from Penn Township June 18, 1872. Mountain land underlaid with iron ore. Pine Grove Iron Works were started by George Stevenson, on land purchased by him from the Proprietaries in July, 1762. He was a former partner of General William Thompson, of Carlisle and of George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The only village is Pine Grove Furnace.

Population, 33.

DICKINSON—Erected from West Pennsboro Township April 17, 1785, and named for John Dickinson, founder of Dickinson College and distinguished statesman and patriot.

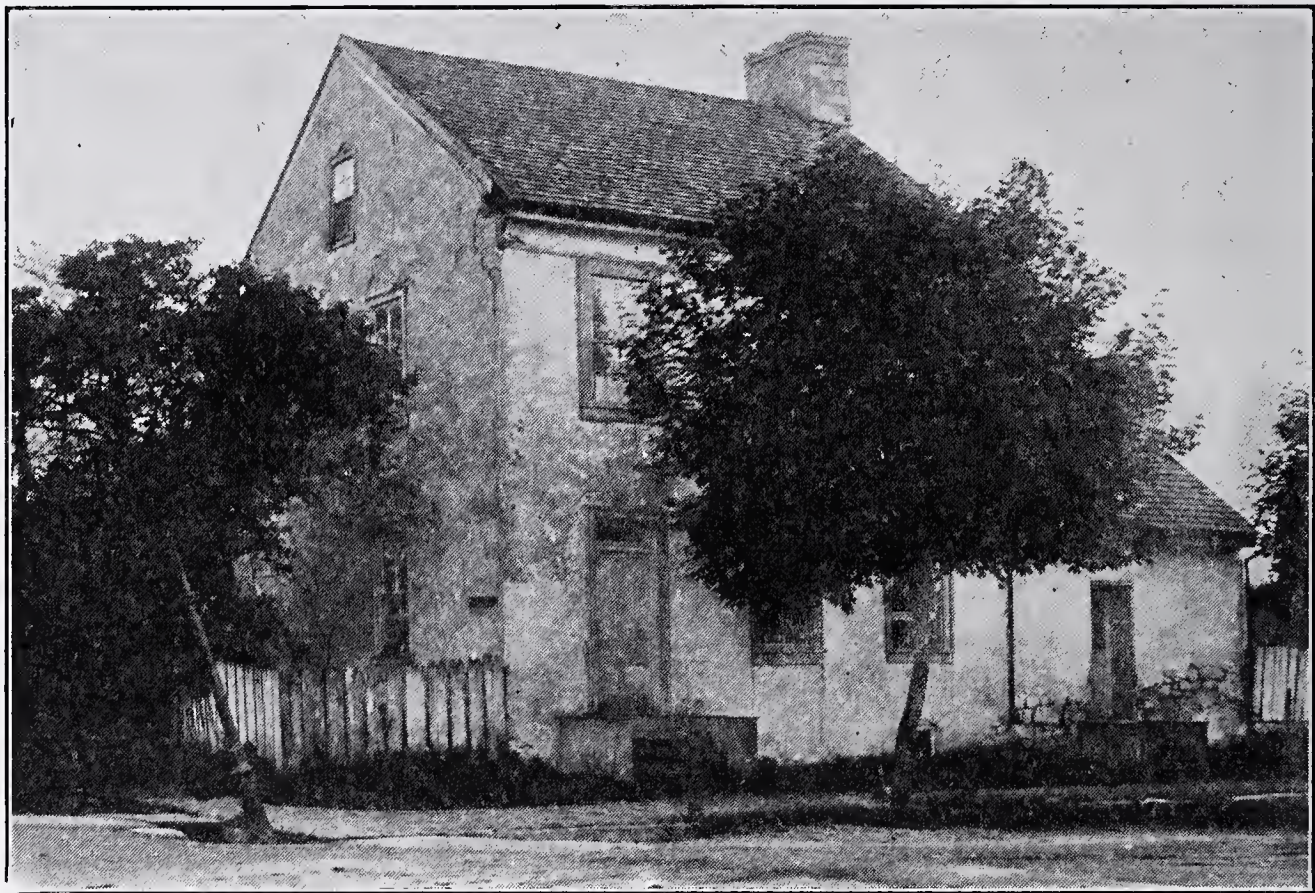
Original settlers were Scotch-Irish. Agricultural region of limestone land. Villages of Goodyear, Myerstown, Starners, Toland, Barnitz, Montsera, Moores Mill, Mooredale, Mountrock, White House, Jordan, Uriah, Olga, Henry Clay Station, and Zion Church Station.

Population, 1,667.

EAST PENNSBORO—An original township, erected in 1745 when Pennsboro was divided into East and West Pennsboro, originally spelled Pennsborough, named for the founder. The Shawnee Indians lived here until 1728 when they removed to the Ohio River, and the whites promptly moved in by 1730. Part of Paxton Manor lay within the township. Louthier Manor was also in the township. Captain William Hendricks, of Thompson's Rifle Battalion, who fell before Quebec, was born and reared here. John and William Bigler, brothers, and Governors of California and Pennsylvania at the same time, spent their boyhood in East Pennsboro. Boroughs of Camp Hill, Lemoyne, Wormleysburg, and West Fairview, and villages of Enola, South Enola, Summerdale, and Overview.

Population, 4,424.

HAMPDEN—Erected from East Pennsboro Township January 23, 1845. One of the earliest settled portions of the county, Scotch-Irish pushing their way in prior to 1731. Small part of Manor of Paxton was in township. Soil fertile and agriculture chief pursuit.



**First Courts of Cumberland County Were Held In This Building
July 24, 1750 (Still Standing)**

Part of the borough of Shiremanstown, and villages of Hampden, Mount Zion, Good Hope, Brenneman's Dam, and Silver Springs.

Population, 1,149.

HOPEWELL—An original township, one of the two into which the Cumberland Valley was divided in 1735, while a part of Lancaster County. Hopewell then included a large part of present Cumberland, and nearly the entire area of Franklin County. Scotch-Irish settled along the Conodoguinet Creek as early as 1731. Colonel George Croghan, the celebrated Indian agent and interpreter, owned a large tract north of Shippensburg. Many officers and soldiers of the Continental Army resided in this township. It was also the home of the Brady family, all renowned for their heroic valor. Villages of Newburg, laid out in 1819, by Thomas Trimble, Mount Tabor, McKinney, and part of Tuscarora State Forest Reservation are in the township.

Population, 679.

LOWER ALLEN—Erected when Allen was divided in 1850 to form Lower and Upper Allen townships. The original Allen was erected in 1766. Indian villages were located in the township, and white squatters came in as early as 1736. Peter Chartier, the half breed Shawnee lived near the confluence of the Yellow Breeches and the Susquehanna. Fertile limestone soil. Borough of New Cumberland and part of the borough of Shiremanstown, and villages of White Hill Station, Eberly's Mills, Rossmoyne, and Lisburn.

Population, 1,209.



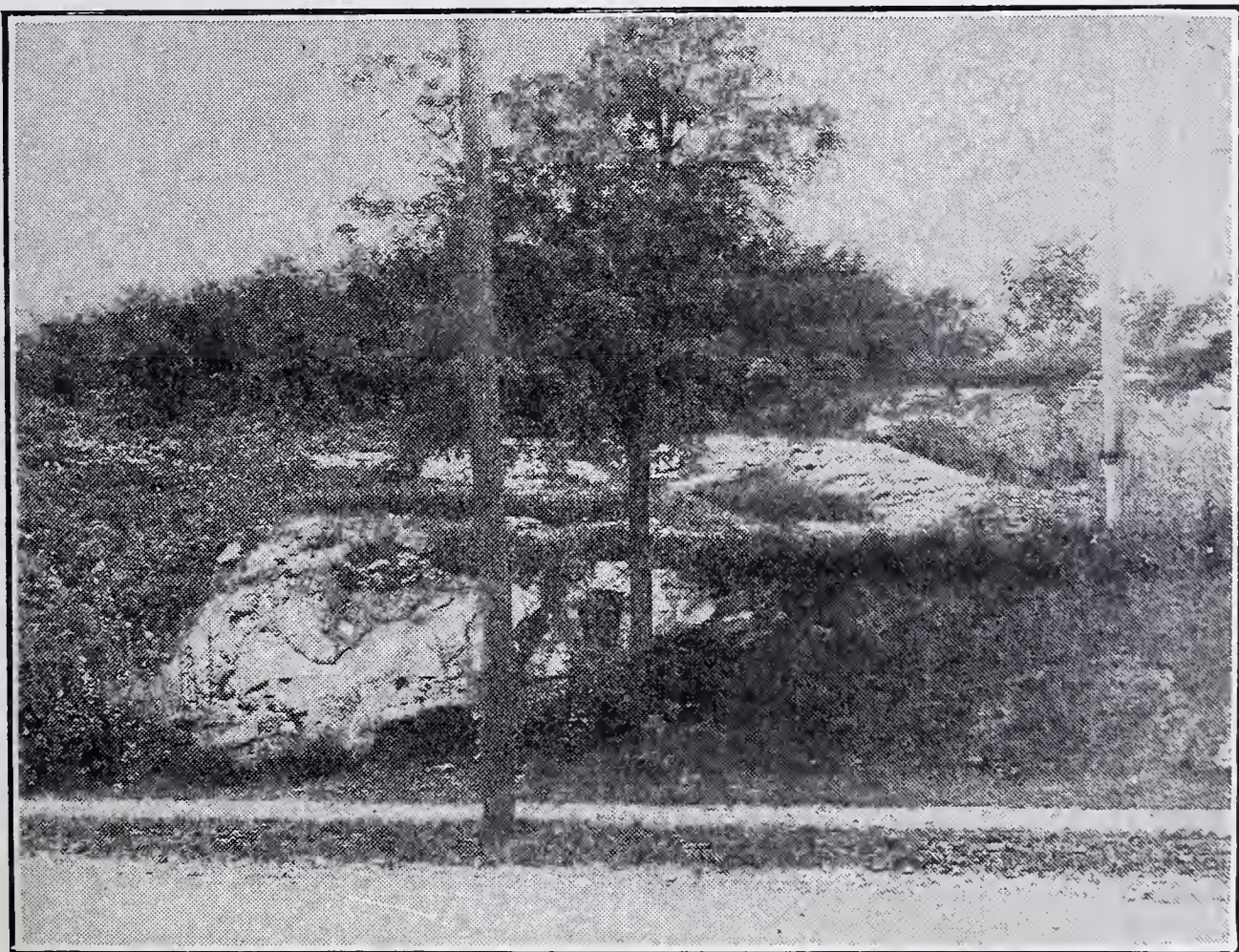
Harrisburg Airport, Near New Cumberland

were generally called "the fighting Butlers." No village in the township.

Population, 424.

LOWER MIFFLIN—Erected when Mifflin was divided in 1920 to form Lower and Upper Mifflin townships. The old Mifflin was erected from a part of Hopewell in 1797, and named for General, and then Governor, Thomas Mifflin. The picturesque Doubling Gap, is

LOWER FRANKFORD—Erected when Frankford was divided in 1920 to form Lower and Upper Frankford townships. The old Frankford was erected from West Pennsboro Township in 1795. This township is renowned as the home of the Butler family, than which none is more famous in our national history. General Washington recognized them as "The Five Butlers, a gallant band of patriot brothers." They



**Site of Old Fort Morris, Built For Protection Of The Settlers
From The Indians In 1755**

along an old Indian trail. A number of block houses and smaller forts were built here during French and Indian War. Sulphur springs are numerous, the most celebrated is in the grove at Doubling Gap. David Lewis, the robber, used a cave, since known as Lewis' Cave, to hide from justice. He was one of the notorious characters of Pennsylvania. Part

of the Tuscarora State Forest Reservation is in the township. Villages of Doubling Gap and McCrea.

Population, 505.

MIDDLESEX—Erected from North Middleton Township in November, 1859. Scotch-Irish settlers located here prior to 1737, among them were Rowland Chambers, Joseph Clark, Robert Elliott, and Abraham Lamberton. Sterretts Gap, originally called Croghan's Gap is in the upper end of the township. The villages of Middlesex, Carlisle Springs, once a popular watering place, Donnellytown, Hickorytown, and Balfour.

Population, 1,207.



South of Mt. Holly Springs

MONROE—Erected from Allen Township in 1825, and named for President James Monroe. Area is underlaid with iron ore, and much is rich limestone soil. Settled prior to 1775. Villages of Brandtsville, Churchtown, Lutztown, Leidigh's Station, Williams Grove, Allen, Locust Point, Salem Church, and Trindle Spring.

Population, 1,498.

NORTH MIDDLETON—Erected when Middleton was divided in November, 1810, to form North and South Middleton townships. The original Middleton was erected from Pennsborough when in Lancaster County. The Parker family settled near Carlisle in 1725. Colonel Ephriam Blaine, Revolutionary officer, and grandfather of James G. Blaine, lived in the township. Many distinguished families are descended from early settlers in Middleton Township. A cave along the Conodoguinet Creek is a natural curiosity. Part of the borough of Carlisle, county seat, and village of Caprivi.

Population, 1,698.

NORTH NEWTON—Erected when Newton was divided in 1920 to form North and South Newton townships. The original Newton was erected from Hopewell Township in 1767. Fort Carnaham, sometimes called Fort Jack, was erected along the old Indian trail. The borough of Newville, and villages of Jacksonville, Walnut Bottom, Stoughstown, Oakville, and Green Spring.

Population, 785.

PENN—Erected from Dickinson Township October 23, 1860, and named for William Penn, the Founder. The Yellow Breeches Creek rises in the mountains of this township, the Indian original name being "Callipascink," meaning "rapid, or horseshoe bends." It has been called Yellow Breeches since 1740. Some iron ore, and a furnace was operated by Michael Ege at an early day. Villages are Cummingstown, Centerville, Hackersville, Huntsdale, formerly Spring Mills, Brushtown, Milltown, Dickinson, Hays Grove, Longsdorf Station, South Fairview, and Coblesville, and part of the Michaux State Forest Reserve are in the township.

Population, 1,124.

SHIPPENSBURG—Erected in 1784, embraces the borough of Shippensburg and its history is that of the town. Outside of the corporate limits there are 796 inhabitants.

SILVER SPRING—Erected from East Pennsboro Township in 1757, and named after Silvers' Spring, which was called for its owner, James Silvers, who, with his wife, Hannah, settled there in 1730. Many Indian depredations were committed in this region. Borough of Mechanicsburg, and villages of Hogestown, New Kingston, where Rev. George Junkin, first president of Lafayette College, and father-in-law of General Thomas "Stonewall"

Jackson, of the Confederacy, was born, and villages of Wertzville, Mill Dam, Roxbury, and Dillsburg Junction.

Population, 1,849.

SOUTHAMPTON—Erected from Hopewell and Lurgan townships in October, 1783. The organization of Franklin County the following year disturbed this township and in January, 1791, new lines were drawn. Iron ore was worked for some time. Two mills near Shippensburg made powder for the Continental Army. Villages of Leesburg, Cleversburg, Middle Spring, Lee's Cross Roads, and Coffey Ore Bank.

Population, 1,442.

SOUTH MIDDLETON—Erected when Middleton was divided in November, 1810, to form North and South Middleton townships. James LeTort, a French-Swiss, an Indian interpreter and trader, lived at the head of the spring which bears his name in 1720. The Craigheads, Pattersons, Stuarts, Dennys, McClures, Goodyears, and other early Scotch-Irish settlers were on the Yellow Breeches. Borough of Mount Holly Springs, and villages of Boiling Springs, fronting on a beautiful sheet of crystal water, with the ruins of an old iron furnace near by, Craighead, Springville, LeTort Spring, Bonny Brook, Mount Zion, Whiskey Spring, Uriah, Carlisle Junction, Hatton, Salem Church, Hunters Run, and Upper Mill Station.

Population, 2,813.

SOUTH NEWTON—Erected when Newton was divided, since 1920, to form North and South Newton. Villages of Stoughstown, Walnut Bottom, Greythorne Station, and Big Pond.

Population, 512.

UPPER ALLEN—Erected when Allen was divided in 1850 to form Lower and Upper Allen townships. Villages of Shepherdstown, Grantham, Kohlersville, Bowmansdale, Rose Garden, and Nantillie Station.

Population, 1,142.

UPPER FRANKFORD—Erected when Frankford was divided in 1920 to form Lower and Upper Frankford townships. Villages of Entlerville and Blosserville.

Population, 635.

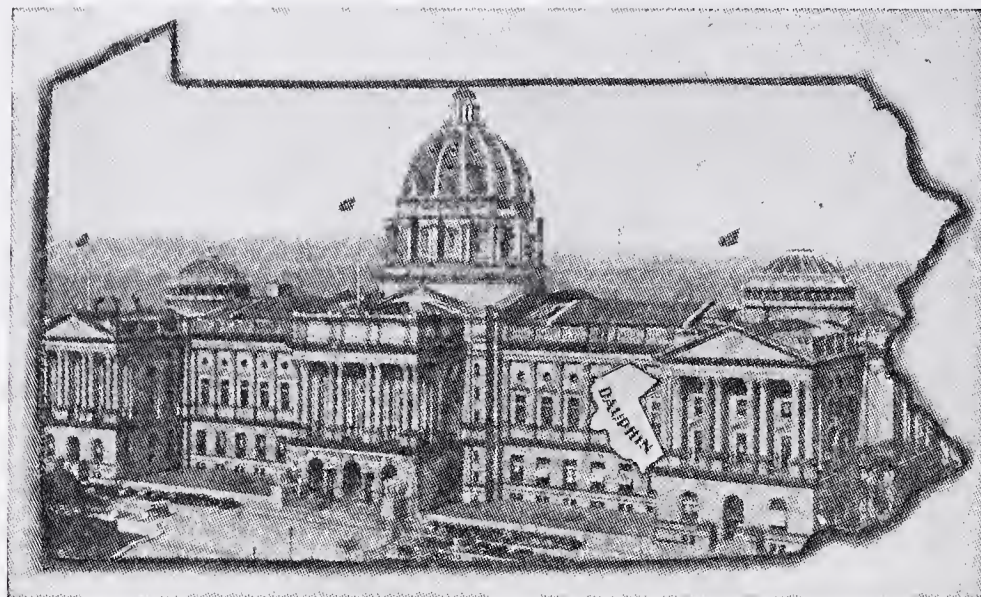
UPPER MIFFLIN—Erected when Mifflin was divided in 1920 to form Lower and Upper Mifflin townships. Part of Tuscarora State Forest Reservation is in township, also villages of Washington and Heberlig.

Population, 492.

WEST PENNSBORO—An original township, erected when Pennsboro was divided in 1745. Scotch-Irish first settled the region. Joseph Ritner, resided here after his service as Governor was concluded. Villages of Plainfield, Elliottstown, Greason, Alerton, Kerrville, Mount Rock, West Hill, Greider, Big Spring, Springfield, and Newville Station.

Population, 1,658.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.



DAUPHIN COUNTY was erected by Act of March 4, 1785, out of Lancaster County, and named in honor of Louis the Dauphin of France, in a sincere desire to honor the friendly court of Louis XVI. The county seat was to be fixed near Harris' Ferry, which the Supreme Executive Council renamed Louisbourg, in honor of the King of France. Both Lebanon and Middletown were at that time more important places in the new county. Harrisburg is the seat of government for the Commonwealth and the county, and of many public institutions.

The area is 522 square miles and is well watered by the Susquehanna River, which forms the western boundary, and the numerous tributary streams. The soil is fertile and sixty-five per cent. is under cultivation. Coal is the chief natural resource, but the district is one of intensive industrial activity. The population of the county is 165,231, of which number 8,591 are foreign-born whites and 10,321 Negroes, 88.5 per cent. are native whites; 50,909 males and 15,114 females are engaged in industry; 286 manufacturing plants with 19,563 employees produced products valued at \$148,984,416 and earned \$25,323,687 in wages in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,516,894; live stock \$2,577,123; dairy products \$1,273,854; and chicken products \$662,433 in 1929. There are the city of Harrisburg, sixteen boroughs and twenty-three townships.

CITY, COUNTY SEAT, AND STATE CAPITAL.

HARRISBURG—Seat of justice, and capital of Pennsylvania, was incorporated a borough April 13, 1791, from parts of the original Paxton Township, and chartered as a city April 20, 1860.

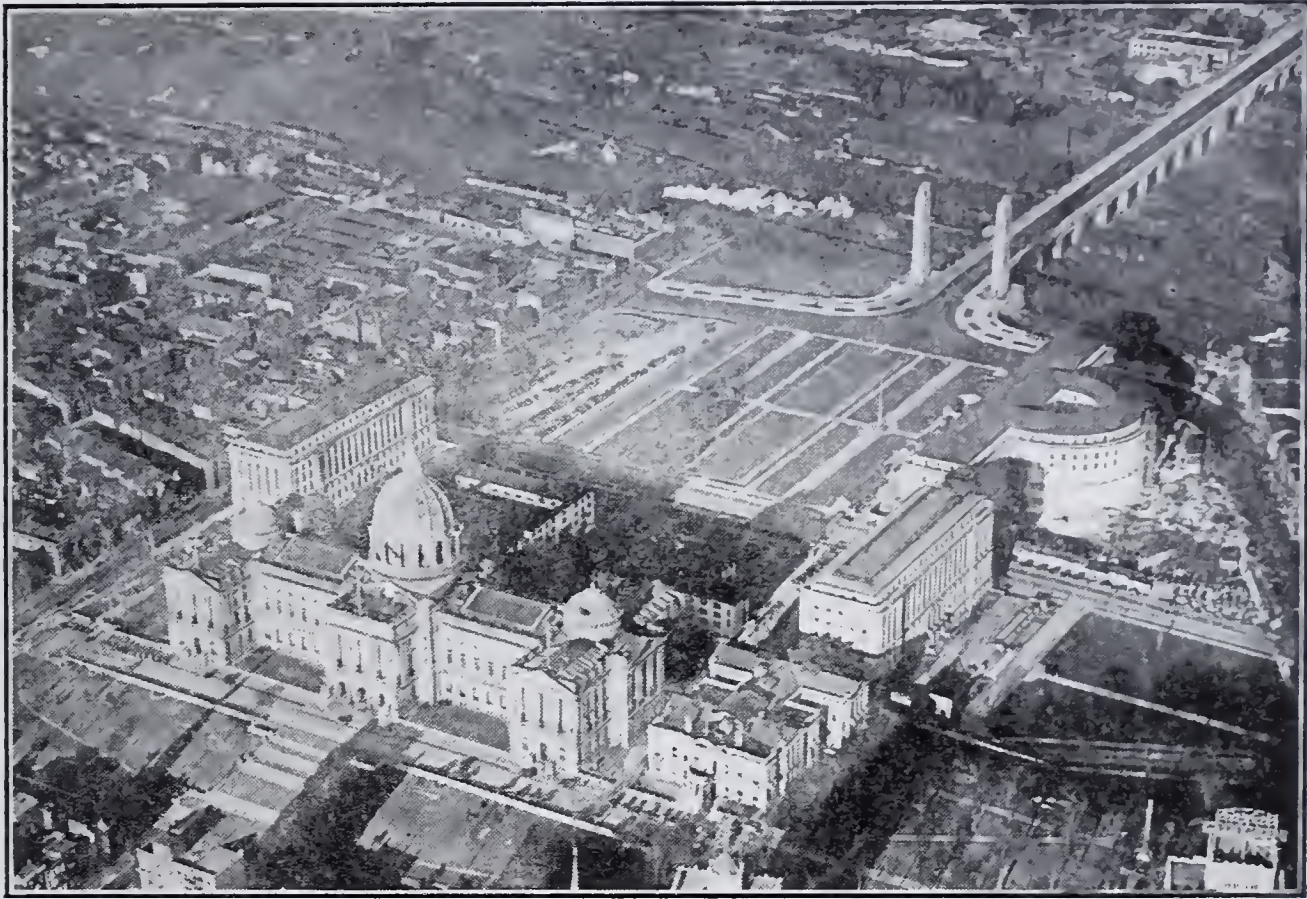
John Harris, Sr., was the first settler, and built his log house on the bank of the river, which was subsequently stockaded and became known as Fort Harris. He was born of Welsh parents at Yorkshire, England, in 1673, and learned the trade of brewer. He came to Pennsylvania, and was a contractor for cleaning and grading the streets of Philadelphia. He married Elizabeth Say, an English lady, and a relative of the celebrated Shippen family. In January, 1705, he was given a license to "seat himself on the Susquehanna, and to erect such buildings as



Old Capitol

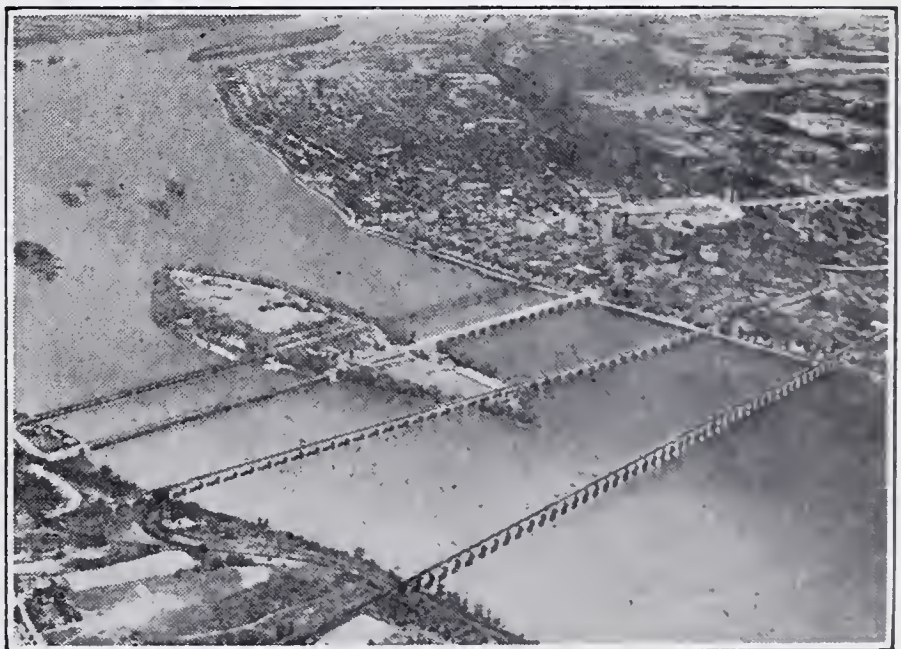
are necessary for his trade, and to enclose and improve such quantities of land as he shall see fit." He tarried for a time at Conestoga, then learning of the advantages of Paxtang as a better place to conduct his Indian trading post, and that the best fording point on the river was near there, he removed, and established the ferry which became known throughout the entire eastern section of America, as Harris Ferry.

Miss Wharton, in her delightful story, "In Old Pennsylvania Towns," refers to the elder Harris as follows: "John Harris is said to have lived on fairly good terms with the surrounding Indians, but one thrilling experience of his is among cherished traditions of Harrisburg. It seems that a band of roving Indians from the Carolinas halted at his trad-



Air View Capitol Group and Soldiers War Memorial Bridge

ing post to exchange their goods, probably for rum, of which the savages already had too much. They became riotous in their drunken revelry and demanding more rum were refused by Mr. Harris, who began to fear harm from his visitors. Not to be denied they again demanded 'Lum' and seizing him they took him to a mulberry tree near by and bound him to it, intending to burn him after they had helped themselves to his stores. Before the savages were able to carry out their evil designs, some friendly Indians arrived upon the scene, having been warned of the danger of his master by Hercules, a faithful colored servant of Mr. Harris. It is said that these friendly Indians had come to the rescue of Mr. Harris in consequence of some act of kindness which they had received from him." The grave of Mr. Harris may be seen on the river bank opposite the home of Mr. Richard Cameron Haldeman, and is now inclosed by an iron railing. He was buried under the mulberry tree to which he had once been bound, and at his feet rests the remains of his faithful Hercules, who had saved his master's life. He died in 1748, and was succeeded by his son, John.



Harrisburg Panorama

John Harris, Jr., was born in the original log house, or Fort Harris, in 1727. He was carried to Philadelphia by his mother for the purpose of being baptized, and according to the parish register of Christ Church, Philadelphia, this event was solemnized September 22, 1728, his age at that time being eleven months. While yet a young man he was occasionally employed by the Province of Pennsylvania to transact important business with the Indians at critical periods. His house was frequently visited by the Indians and several very important conferences were held there between the several tribes on the Susquehanna and the Proprietary Government. He was an

energetic and extensive farmer and an intelligent Indian trader, who, like his father, enjoyed the confidence of these aborigines to an unusual degree. His ferry became the most prominent place along the frontier. Prior to 1754 he had been sent on an Indian mission to the



View Of State Capitol, From West Shore Of Susquehanna River

the English. He frequently visited Indians at Shamokin, present Sunbury, and when the French and Indians had committed atrocious murders upon the frontier inhabitants, he, aided by others, rushed to their rescue and often buried the remains of the slain. These missions were frequently carried out under great hardships and in the face of grave personal danger. Some of his experiences and narrow escapes are related elsewhere.

On the occasion of a notable council fire held at Harris' house, June 8, 1756, Governor Robert H. Morris, and his council were present; and on April 1, 1757, the deputy of Sir William Johnson met there the chiefs of the Iroquoian Confederation and other warriors; again on October 4, 1754, Tanacharison, the Half-King, noted vicegerent of the Iroquois, and a constant friend of the English, died at the home of Mr. Harris, while in attendance at a conference there with Conrad Weiser. He was buried by his friend Harris.

During the French and Indian War Mr. Harris was an officer in the Provincial service, and rendered conspicuous service to the colonies in the war for independence. He was a sincere patriot, and at a critical period advanced £3,000 to the patriot cause. His son, John, was killed December 25, 1775, in the storming of Quebec.

Mr. Harris proposed to lay out a town at the ferry prior to the Revolution, but the contest prevented for a time the realization of his plans. It is worth noting that as early as the year 1690 William Penn seems to have had a vision of a city on the Susquehanna, when he wrote: "It is my purpose to make another settlement upon the Susquehanna. There I design to lay out a plan for the building of another city in the most convenient place for communication with the former plantation in the east."

Under the will of his father, John Harris, Jr., became possessed of 700 acres of land, which, after the conclusion of peace, together with his son-in-law, William Maclay, in 1785, they laid out a town and called it Harrisburg. At this time the Harris family believed that the capital of Pennsylvania might sometime



Front Steps Of Harrisburg On Susquehanna River

be located there, so he conveyed four acres of land on Capitol Hill "in trust for public use and such public purposes as the Legislature should hereafter direct."

After the erection of Dauphin County and the selection of Harris' Ferry as the county seat, the members of the Supreme Executive Council were not satisfied with the name Harrisburg. They believed that the county being named for the Dauphin, the seat of justice should be called Louisbourg, and in the minutes of the second court is the following entry: "The name of the county town, or seat of courts, is altered from Harrisburg to

Louisbourg in consequence of the Supreme Executive Council so styling it." The town was officially known as Louisbourg as late as 1791, but the name was never popular. John Harris said: "The members of the Council may Louisbourg as much as they please, but I will never execute a title for a lot in any other name than Harrisburg." So the name became Harrisburg, and every citizen of Pennsylvania rejoices that John Harris held the better hand. He died July 30, 1791, the year of the incorporation of Harrisburg, and having lived to see his town prosperous. His remains rest in the old Paxton Presbyterian Church graveyard alongside those of his distinguished fellow-patriot, William Maclay, who was his son-in-law.

The movement to locate the capital at Harrisburg began as soon as Dauphin County was erected, and since 1812 it has been the seat of the State Government. The story is told in another chapter.

The Pennsylvania Canal was begun here July 4, 1826, when ground was broken and the great system of internal improvements inaugurated. Harrisburg Convention, convened here in 1828, has ever since been famous in American political history. It was an assembly of the protectionist element or faction of the New England and Middle Atlantic States, consequent on the rejection of the high tariff "Woolen Bill" in the United States Senate, by the casting vote of the Vice-President. The forcible presentation of the cause of protection, and the demands of the Harrisburg Convention for an increased duty on several manufactured articles, resulted in the passage of the high tariff bill of 1828. Here the great Canal Convention of 1835 was held, and here the first railroad train entered the city in 1836. Riots, since known as "Buckshot War," occurred in and about the Capitol in December, 1838. The National Whig Convention of 1839 was held in Harrisburg, when General William Henry Harrison and John Tyler were nominated for President and Vice-President.

A monument in Capitol Park commemorates the valor of Pennsylvanians in the Mexican War, and a shaft 110 feet high stands in State Street at Second in memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who died in the War of the Rebellion. The Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge, costing \$4,000,000, was dedicated in August, 1930. There are also statues of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, War Governor, General John F. Hartranft, also Governor, and the late United States Senator Boies Penrose. In addition to the group of majestic buildings in Capitol Park, there are the following: State Arsenal, State Hospital for the Insane, Executive Mansion, Farm Show Building, Federal Post Office, City Hall, Courthouse, Masonic Temple, Shrine Mosque.

Harrisburg is the seat of the Harrisburg Academy, St. Genevieve Academy, Young Ladies Seminary, and several business schools. The charitable institutions include several hospitals, the Home for the Friendless, and the Children's Industrial Home.

The publications are "The Telegraph," established 1831, Edward J. Stackpole, editor-in-chief; "Patriot," established 1852, and "News," established 1917, Dean Hoffman, editor of both; "Courier," established 1903, is published Sundays, Leon Lowengard, editor; "Church Advocate," established 1835, Wednesdays, S. G. Yahn, editor; "Bird Lore," established 1899, bimonthly, Dr. Frank M. Chapman, editor; "Holstein Breeder and Dairyman," established 1922, bimonthly; "Pennsylvania School Journal," established 1852, monthly and bimonthly, J. Herbert Kelley, editor; "Right of Way," established 1915, bimonthly, J. A. Rose, editor; "Vocational Educational News," established 1926, bimonthly, P. L. Cressman; "Conference Herald," established 1891, monthly, Rev. S. C. Enck, editor; "Highway Builder," established 1920, monthly; "Motor Mention," established 1922, monthly, Frank B. Bosch, editor; "Pennsylvania Medical Journal," established 1897, monthly, Frank C. Hammond, editor; "Pennsylvania Motor Registration News," established 1924, monthly; "Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.," established 1891, monthly, Berthalee Broyles, editor; "Public Speakers Magazine," monthly, William H. Ames, editor.

The chief products are iron and steel works, blast furnaces, rolling mill, pipes and pipe bending works, machinery, engines, silk, hosiery, textiles, shoes, boots, cigars, bookkeeping machines, ruling machines, railroad yards, repair shops, classification yards, and shipping center. Radio stations—WHP, WBAK, and WCOD.

Population, 80,339.

WKRO

BOROUGHs.

BERRYSBURG—Incorporated from Mifflin Township, December 14, 1869, and named for Berry's Mountain. Laid out by Adam Heller in December, 1819.
Population, 395.

DAUPHIN—Incorporated from Middle Paxton Township, March 31, 1845. Hon. Innes Green built a mill here in 1770, laid out the town in 1825, and named it Port Lyon, then it became Greensburg, but as there was another town of that name, it was again changed to Dauphin, from the county, at the time of incorporation. Railroad shipping point, and general business.
Population, 600.

ELIZABETHVILLE—Incorporated from Washington Township, in 1893. Laid out in 1817 by John Bender, who named it in honor of his wife. Chief products are wagons, rugs, shirts, furniture, foundry, machine shops, textiles, planing and flour mills. The "Echo," established 1893, is published Thursdays, M. A. Miller, editor.
Population, 1,341.

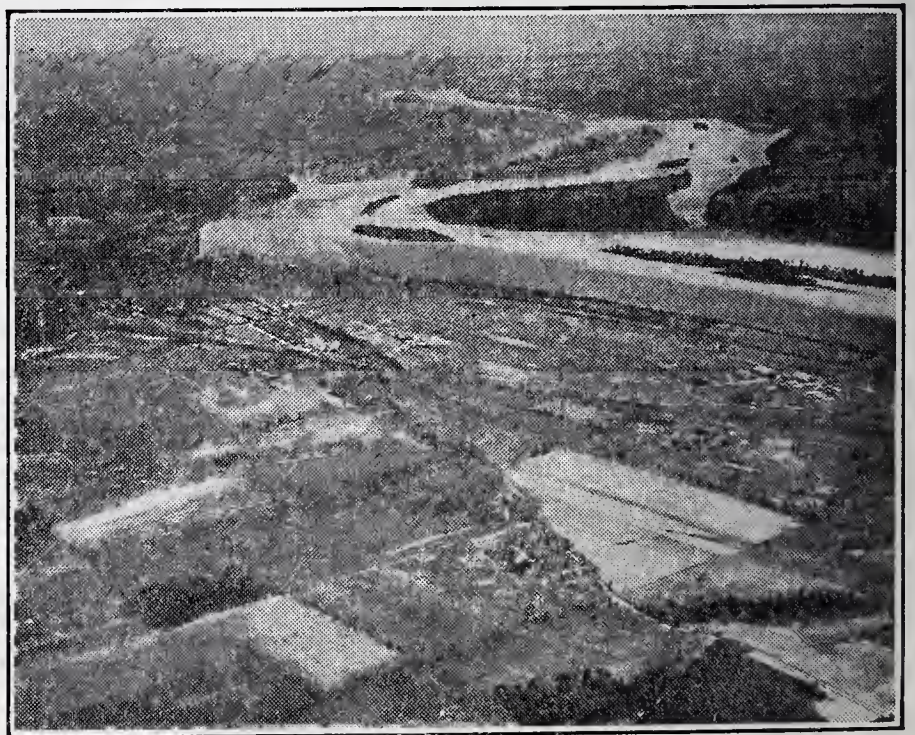
GRATZ—Incorporated from Mifflin Township April 3, 1852. Laid out in 1805 and named in honor of Simon Gratz, its founder.
Population, 637.

HALIFAX—Incorporated from Halifax Township May 29, 1875, and like the township was named for Fort Halifax, the Provincial fortress built here by Colonel William Clapham, June, 1756. Town laid out by George Sheaffer and Peter Rise in 1794. Chief products, shoes, brooms, lumber and flour. The "Gazette," established 1888, is published Fridays, Charles R. Swope, editor.
Population, 757.

HIGHSPiRE—Incorporated from Lower Swatara Township in February, 1867. Laid out in 1814. Incorporation annulled April 8, 1868, and reincorporated in 1904. Flour and textile mills are chief industries.
Population, 2,527.

HUMMELSTOWN—Incorporated from Derry Township, August 26, 1874. Laid out by Frederick Hummel October 26, 1762, and for many years was called Frederickstown. Gun barrels were bored here during the Revolution. Chief products are brownstone, limestone, lumber, silk, and embalming fluid. The "Sun," established 1871, is published Fridays, P. W. Hartwell, editor.
Population, 3,036.

LYKENS—Incorporated from Wiconisco Township April 3, 1872. Laid out by Edward Gratz in 1848, and named for the historic valley. Rich deposits of excellent coal, which was first discovered here by Jacob Burd and Richard Kimes in 1825, since which time this has been the chief industry of the region. Other products are textiles, taps, dies and reamers, briquettes, dyes, burial cases, paper boxes, and pretzels. The "Standard," established 1899, is published Fridays, Mark S. Coles, editor.
Population, 3,033.



United States Army Airport At Middletown

MIDDLETOWN—Incorporated from Lower Swatara Township February 19, 1828. One of the oldest settlements in Dauphin County. Laid out by George Fisher in 1755, and named for its geographical position as midway between Lancaster and Carlisle on the great

highway leading to the western frontier. Seat of Emaus Institute, and the extensive United States Army Air Depot. The products are boilers, porcelain enamel ware, stoves, machine shops, hosiery, furniture, shoes, cigars, and planing mill products. The "Journal," established 1854 is published Saturdays and daily (established 1890), H. B. Fox, editor; the "Press," established 1881, Saturdays, C. G. Nissley, editor; and the "Jednota" (Czechoslovak), established 1893, Wednesdays, Jozef Husek, editor.

Population, 6,085.

MILLERSBURG—Incorporated from Upper Paxton Township April 8, 1850. Settled by Daniel and John Miller in 1790, who also laid out the town in 1794. Named in honor of the elder brother, Daniel, in 1807. The chief products are tools, chair seats, shoes, cotton gloves, machinery, foundry products, planing and flour mills. The "Sentinel," established 1884, is published Fridays, Hay W. Bowman, editor.

Population, 2,909.

PAXTANG—Incorporated from Swatara Township, July 3, 1914. Residential suburb of city of Harrisburg.

Population, 1,594.

PENBROOK—Incorporated from Susquehanna Township, July 10, 1894. Chief products are cigars and those of the textile mills and bakeries.

Population, 3,567.

ROYALTON—Incorporated from Londonderry Township, September 27, 1892. A residential district.

Population, 1,117.

STEELTON—Incorporated from Swatara Township in 1880. Laid out by Rudolph F. and Henry A. Kelker in April, 1866, on land inherited from their forefathers, and first called Baldwin, for Matthias W. Baldwin, the pioneer builder of locomotives. Seat of the great plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and from which the borough is named since its incorporation.

Population, 13,291.

UNIONTOWN—Incorporated from Mifflin Township April 20, 1864. The name of the post office is Pillow.

Population, 317.

WILLIAMSTOWN—Incorporated from Williams Township, June 22, 1877. Laid out in 1869 and named for its township. Largest coal operation in the county is located here. Textiles are also a leading product. The "Times," established 1891, is published Fridays, J. C. Allen, editor.

Population, 2,958.

TOWNSHIPS.

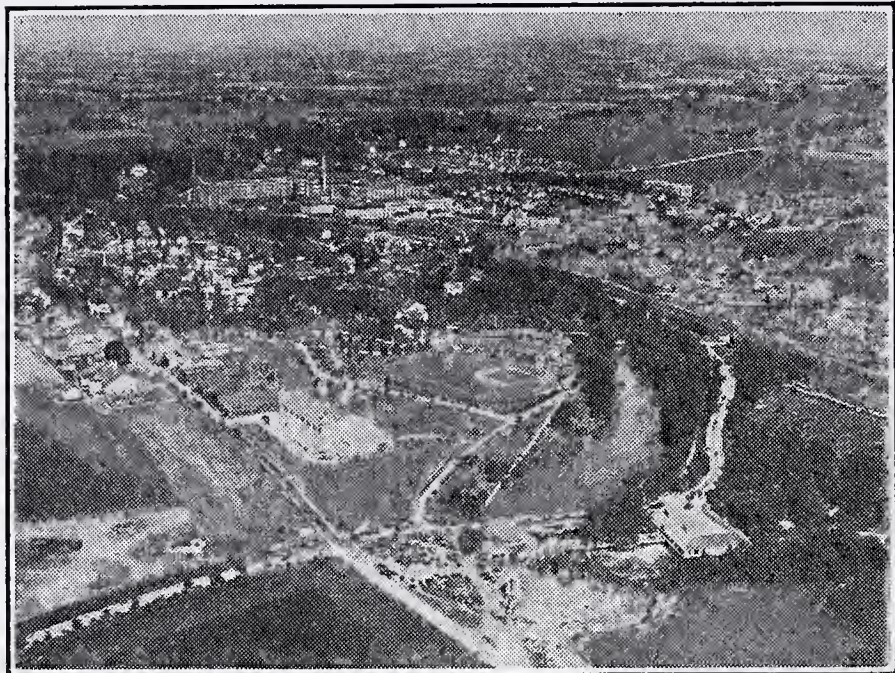
CONEWAGO—Erected from Derry and Londonderry townships April 2, 1850, and named for its stream, an Indian word meaning "at the rapids," settled in 1755. The Menonite meetinghouse, near the Derry line, was built about 1780. Rich agricultural region. Villages of Bachmansville, Mount Harrison, and Deodate.

Population, 793.

DERRY—An original township, erected June 9, 1729, while a part of Lancaster County, and called by the Scotch-Irish pioneer settlers for their native Londonderry, whose ancient Celtic name was Derry. Derry Presbyterian Church, the first services in which were held in April, 1724, and upon which site the industrial town of Hershey is now situated, is in this township. Hershey is a model town, built by Milton S. Hershey, in 1903, as the home of the largest chocolate plant in the world. It is a community in which all who live there are interested in the great industry. Other enterprises include general merchandising, dairying, and the great Hershey Park, comprising 1,060 acres, club house and golf course. It is the seat of the training school for the Pennsylvania Motor Patrol, and the Hershey Indus-

trial School for Boys. An agricultural region with dairy products the chief activity. Borough of Hummelstown, and villages of Hockersville, Vian, Waltonville, Swatara, Brownstone, and the great town of Hershey.

EAST HANOVER—Erected from Hanover when that township was divided to form East, West and South Hanover townships March 14, 1842. The old Hanover was an original township, erected from Paxton, February, 1736-37, and named for the House of Hanover,



Hershey

while yet a part of Lancaster County. This region suffered greatly in the Indian invasions and French and Indian War, and many stockades were built as places of defense and refuge for the terrified inhabitants. These continued in service until after the Revolutionary period. Two years before the Declaration of Independence was passed the inhabitants of Hanover Township, June 4, 1774, adopted resolves of independence which even antedated the celebrated Mechlenberg convention in the Carolinas. These Hanoverians were truly patriots. The Hanover Presbyterian Church is one of the landmarks of the Scotch-Irish and Presbyterianism in Pennsylvania, since 1735. East Hanover is the largest of the divisions of old Hanover, and is rich in the fertility of its soil. Villages of Shellsville, West Hanover, Manada Furnace, Grantville, and Rattling Run Station.

Population, 1,190.

HALIFAX—Erected from Upper Paxton and Middle Paxton townships in March, 1804, and named for Fort Halifax. Clemsons Island in the river opposite, is the site of an old Shawnee Indian village as late as 1701. Borough of Halifax, and villages of Matamoras and Powls Valley.

Population, 1,091.

JACKSON—Erected from Halifax Township August 23, 1828, and named for President Andrew Jackson. Villages of Fisherville, Jacksonville, Enders, Deitrich, and Centerview.

Population, 832.

JEFFERSON — Erected from Jackson Township April 23, 1842, and named for President Thomas Jefferson. The only village is Carsonville, site of an old Shawnee village.

Population, 140.



North Of Halifax

LONDONDERRY—An original township, erected from Derry Township in February, 1768, while a part of Lancaster County, and named by the Scotch-Irish for their native Londonderry. A large portion of the original area was given up to form Lebanon County in 1813. There are several important islands in the river which are embraced in the township. The borough of Royalton and village of Intersection are within its limits.

Population, 1,175.

LOWER PAXTON—Was never actually authorized, but was what remained of the original Paxton Township from which had been carved towns and townships until the present territory which is now Lower Paxton is all that remains. The present organization of the township dates back to 1729, while a part of Lancaster County. Villages of Linglestown and Paxtonia. Linglestown was laid out in 1765 by Thomas Lingle, who named it "the town of St. Thomas." Name changed before 1840. It is the third oldest town in the county.

Population, 2,792.

LOWER SWATARA—Erected from Swatara Township March 18, 1840. Seat of "Tintian," the residence of Colonel James Burd, built prior to the expedition of Colonel Henry Bouquet in 1763. This is one of the historic mansions of the Commonwealth. It is near Highspire. Boroughs of Highspire and Middletown and villages of East Middletown, Kingston, Clifton, and White Horse Station.

Population, 1,330.

LYKENS—Erected from Upper Paxton Township September 3, 1810, and named for Andrew Lycans, who settled in the beautiful valley, also named for him, in 1732. He was killed by the Indians March 7, 1756. The township is underlaid with the finest quality of coal, which, since 1832, has been the chief source of revenue. Borough of Gratz and village of Erdman.

Population, 1,096.

MIDDLE PAXTON—Erected from the original Paxton Township in August, 1787. Ludwig Minsker, emigrant from the Palatinate, located in Clark's Valley in 1750. Borough of Dauphin, and villages of Speeceville, Singersville, Stone Glen, Ellendale, White Spring, and Heckton. Peter Allen, in 1716, built a fine stone house at the foot of Peter's Mountain, which is still standing and in use, the oldest house in the county.

Population, 1,329.

MIFFLIN—Erected from Upper Paxton and Lykens townships March 12, 1819, and named for Governor Thomas Mifflin. An agricultural region. Boroughs of Berrysburg and Uniontown and village of Curtin.

Population, 487.

REED—Erected from Middle Paxton Township April 6, 1849, and named for William Reed, an early and prominent settler. Duncan's and Haldeman's Islands in the township, were famous in the early Indian occupation of the region and scene of incursions through many years. Old Clark's Ferry Dam was across the river where the bridge now spans the stream. Only village is Inglenook.

Population, 221.

RUSH—Erected from Middle Paxton Township March 14, 1820, and named for Hon. James Rush, president judge of the district. There are no villages in this mountainous region.

Population, 107.

SOUTH HANOVER—Erected when original Hanover was divided March 14, 1842. An agricultural district. Village of Union Deposit, Hoernerstown, Manadaville, Pleasant View, and Sand Beach.

Population, 1,271.

SUSQUEHANNA—Erected from Paxton Township May 1, 1815, and named for the river which forms its western boundary. This township has the distinction of embracing the city of Harrisburg, county seat and capital of the Commonwealth. The history of Harris' Ferry and the adjacent region properly belongs to this young township. The borough of Penbrook and villages of Coxestown, formerly Estherton, Rockville, where the great stone bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad spans the river, Fort Hunter, site of the Provincial fortress, Lucknow and Progress.

Population, 6,909.

SWATARA—Erected from Lower Paxton Township in 1799, and named for its historic stream. Much of the thrilling history of this region was enacted here, where settlements were made at an early period. John Harris removed here from site of present Bainbridge before settling at Harris' Ferry; the old stone Paxton Presbyterian Church replacing the log edifice built about 1712, built here in 1739-40, and is still in active service the oldest Presbyterian Church in continuous use in Pennsylvania, and second such in United States. From here the "Paxtang Boys" marched forth to protect their families from the depredations of hostile Indians. Here are buried Rev. John Elder, William Maclay, John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, and many veterans of all our country's wars and other distinguished persons. In later years the Pennsylvania Steel Works were located here, and now form part of the gigantic Bethlehem Steel Company. A large part of the city of Harrisburg, boroughs of Steelton and Paxtang, and villages of Oberlin, Highland, Boyd, Rutherford, Beaver, Churchville, and Enhaut.

Population, 6,333.

UPPER PAXTON—Erected from Paxton Township in August, 1787. It is far distant from Lower and Middle Paxton townships, being the most northerly division of the county along the river. The borough of Millersburg, and villages of Liverpool Station, Paxton, Mahantango, Killinger, Rife, and Woodside Station.

Population, 1,876.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Mifflin Township January 23, 1846, and named for the first President. The fertile Wiconisco Creek region, and underlaid with coal. Borough of Elizabethville and villages of Washington Square, Loyalton, Oakdale, and Lenker.

Population, 1,000.

X WAYNE—Erected from Jackson Township in May, 1878, and named for General Anthony Wayne, hero of the Revolution and Indian wars. Villages of Waynesville and Enterline.

Population, 344.

WEST HANOVER—Erected when the original Hanover Township was divided March 14, 1842. Agricultural region. Villages of Manada Hill, Hanoverdale, and Piketown.

Population, 853.

WICONISCO—Erected from Lykens Township July 2, 1839, and named for its historic stream, an Indian word meaning "wet and muddy camp." Underlaid with coal. Borough of Lykens and village of Wiconisco.

Population, 2,384.

WILLIAMS—Erected from Wiconisco Township February 7, 1869. The Williamstown colliery was the largest in America when it was built. The borough of Williamstown and villages of Green Fields and Dayton Station.

Population, 1,476.

DELAWARE COUNTY.



DELAWARE COUNTY was erected by Act of September 26, 1789, out of part of the original Chester County. Oldest settled section in Pennsylvania. In 1786 when Chester ceased to be the seat of justice of Chester County, a movement was inaugurated for the erection of a new county, which resulted in the organization of Delaware County, and once again old Chester, where the first permanent settlement in Pennsylvania was made by the Swedes in 1643, was made a county seat. The new county was named for the river which forms its

most important boundary. In 1851 the seat of justice was again removed from Chester when Media was made the county seat. The territory embraced in the 185 square miles of its area is rich in Colonial, Provincial and Revolutionary War history, and the great industries created along the Delaware have contributed to making Pennsylvania a great Commonwealth. The population is 280,264, of which number 31,009 are foreign-born whites and 21,842 Negroes, or 81.1 per cent. are whites; 87,665 males and 26,720 females are engaged in industry; 230 manufacturing plants with 30,794 employees earned \$44,640,974 in wages and produced products valued at \$259,300,147 in 1929. Field and orchard crops were valued at \$872,198; live stock \$930,329; dairy products \$685,728; and chicken products \$174,250 in 1929. There are the city of Chester, twenty-five boroughs, and twenty-one townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

MEDIA—County seat since 1848, when it was the site of the County Poor Farm, in Providence Township. It was named Media because of its central position, and that was the object of those who desired a more convenient location for the seat of justice. Incorporated from Upper Providence Township, March 10, 1850. Seat of Delaware County Institute of Science. The "News," established in 1931 as "Media News," Thomas P. Kelly, editor. Population, 5,372.

CITY.

CHESTER—The only city and original seat of justice, was first settled in 1643 by the Swedes and called by them Upland. It is therefore the oldest town in Pennsylvania. Name was changed by William Penn, the founder, soon after he reached his province on his first visit in 1682. Here the first seat of government for the province was organized by Deputy Governor William Markham, August 3, 1681. The first assembly con-



Chester Industrial District

vened here December 4, 1682, over which William Penn, himself, presided. The spot where William Penn first landed upon the soil of his province is on the river bank at Front and Penn streets and is marked by a monument, erected November 9, 1882. Near that spot Lord Baltimore and Governor Markham, in 1681, took observations to determine the fortieth parallel of latitude, and location of boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Here is the site of Essex House, wherein was held, in 1676, the first Friends meeting in Pennsylvania. John



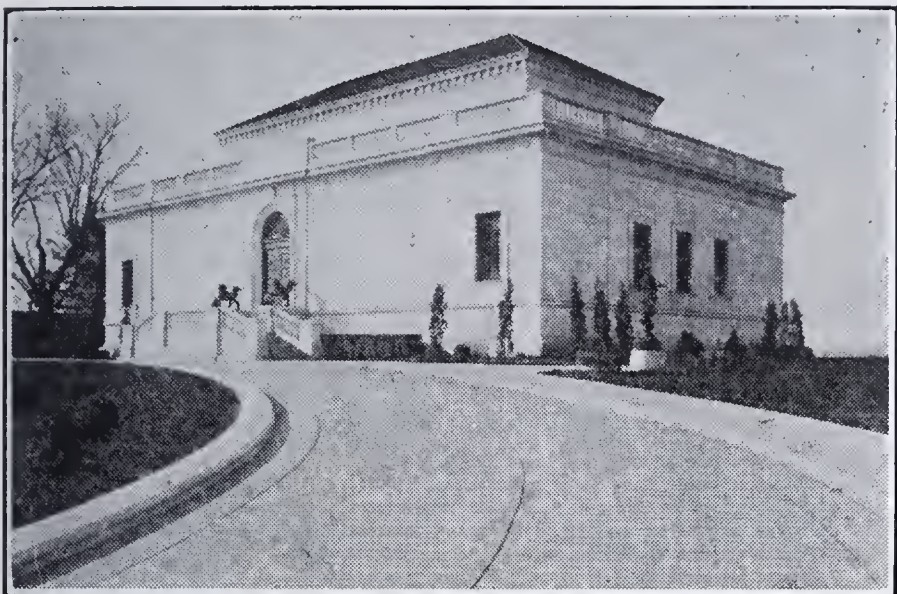
John Morton's Monument, Chester

Morton's grave is in old St. Paul's Cemetery. The Courthouse built in 1724, restored in 1918 by ex-Governor William C. Sproul, to its original form, is the oldest public building in Pennsylvania, and one of the oldest in America. Laid out as a town 1701, incorporated from Chester Township as a city February 13, 1866; became a city of the third class in 1889. Seat of Pennsylvania Military College, organized in 1821, at Wilmington, Delaware, incorporated 1862, at Chester; and Crozier Theological Seminary, organized in 1867. Home of

the late William C. Sproul, Governor 1919-23. The chief products are from its immense shipbuilding yards and dry docks, established as early as 1844; also locomotives, rolling mills, paper mills, machine shops, engines, foundries, steel and steel tubes, cutlery, automobile

assembly plants, lace, hosiery, garments, logwood, plaster and many others. The "Times," established 1876, is published daily, Charles R. Long, editor; "Delaware County Advocate," established 1868, published Saturdays; "Liberta" (Italian), established 1921, published Thursdays, M. Budroni, editor; "Reporter," established 1881, published Fridays, Alexander B. Geary, editor, and "Public Press," edited by Thomas H. Higgins.

Population, 59,164.



Deshong Art Museum, Chester

BOROUGHES.

ALDAN—Incorporated from Darby and Upper Darby townships, September 22, 1893. Residential.

Population, 2,269.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS—Incorporated from Upper Darby Township, June 1, 1885. Chief products are from woolen, cotton, and textile mills.

Population, 5,057.

COLLINGDALE—Incorporated from Darby Township, December, 1891. Part of Darby Township annexed to borough in 1921 and 1922. Residential.

Population, 7,857.

COLWYN—Incorporated from Darby Township, January 18, 1894. Tanks and augers.

Population, 2,064.

DARBY—Incorporated from Darby Township, May 3, 1853; first settled in 1698 and called Darbytown. Next in historical importance to city of Chester. Birthplace of John Bartram, botanist. Extensive silk, cotton, woolen and yarn mills, pearl buttons, wooden tanks, and water filters. The "Daily Progress," established 1888, published daily, Jesse Long, editor.

Population, 9,899.

EAST LANSDOWNE — Incorporated from Upper Darby Township, May 27, 1911. Settled by Friends.

Population, 3,168.

EDDYSTONE—Incorporated from Ridley Township, 1889. Chief industries, textiles, locomotive works, and iron works.

Population, 2,414.

FOLCROFT—Incorporated from Darby Township in 1922.

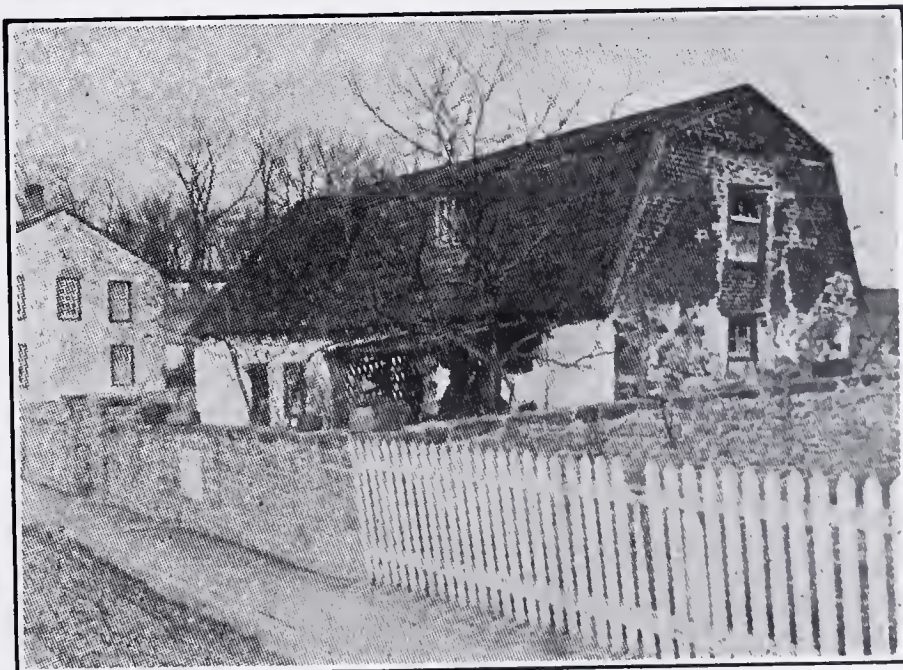
Population, 1,432.

GLENOLDEN—Incorporated from Darby Township, 1894. Part of Ridley Township annexed to borough in 1923.

Population, 4,482.

LANSDOWNE—Incorporated from Upper Darby Township, 1893. Residential. The "Delaware County Times," established 1910, is published Fridays, Frank Stewart, editor.

Population, 9,542.



Caleb Pusey House, Upland

MARCUS HOOK—Incorporated from Lower Chichester Township, April 18, 1893. Settled first by Finns, and called Finland. An ancient industrial district used by the Dutch settlers along the Delaware, and called by them "Marreties Hoeck." Incorporated a borough by William Penn in 1701, under the name, Chichester. Chief industries include oil refineries, congoeum works, chemicals, silk, road building materials, marine commerce shipping point. State quarantine station. The "Press," established 1917, is published Fridays, Jesse Long, editor.

Population, 4,867.

MILLBOURNE — Incorporated from Upper Darby Township, October 12, 1909. Population, 396.

MORTON—Incorporated from Springfield Township, June 6, 1898, and named for John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Chief products,

paints and chemical compounds. Residential. The "Delaware County Observer and Morton Chronicle," established 1880, is published Fridays, George E. Whitaker, editor.

Population, 1,341.

MOYLAN-ROSE VALLEY—Incorporated from Nether Providence Township, December 24, 1893. Artists colony and residential section.

Population, 303.

NORWOOD—Incorporated from Ridley Township, 1893. Residential.

Population, 3,878.

PARKSIDE—Incorporated from Chester Township, June 26, 1919. Residential.

Population, 1,497.

PROSPECT PARK—Incorporated from Ridley Township, 1894. Founded 1874. Residential.

Population, 4,623.

RIDLEY PARK—Incorporated from Ridley Township, December, 1888. Residential.

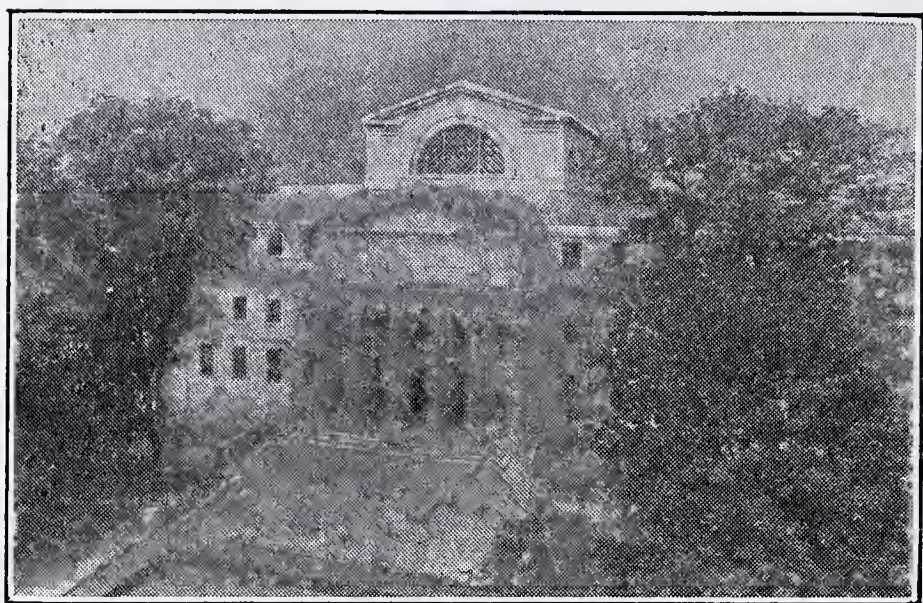
Population, 3,356.

RUTLEDGE — Incorporated from Ridley Township, June 10, 1885. Residential.

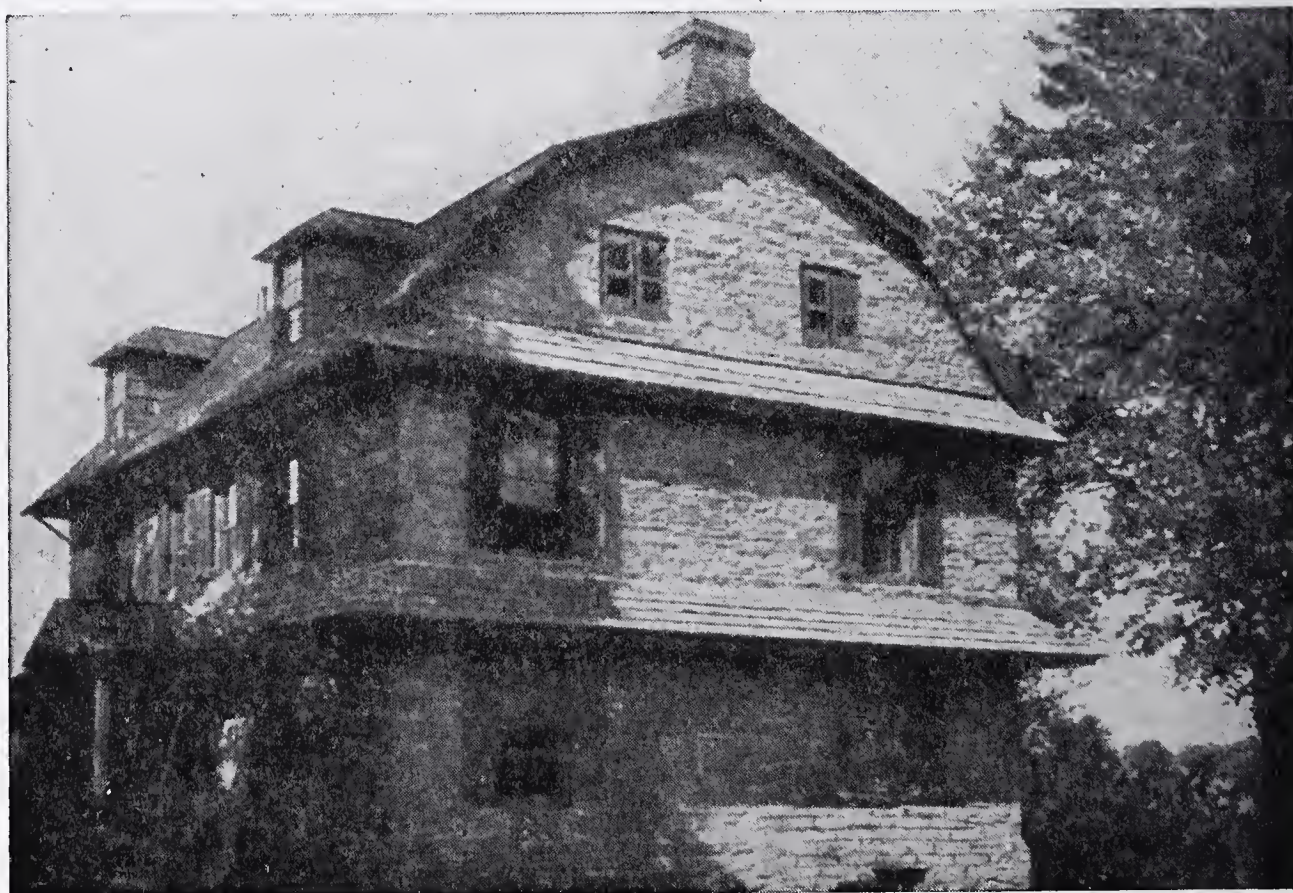
Population, 789.

SHARON HILL—Incorporated from Darby Township, July 14, 1890. Seat of Convent of Holy Child Jesus. Chemical works.

Population, 3,825.



New Court House, Media



Birthplace of Benjamin West, on Swarthmore College Campus

SWARTHMORE—Incorporated from Springfield Township, March 6, 1893. Seat of Swarthmore College, founded by Hicksite Society of Friends, in 1864, and Mary Lyon School for Girls. Birthplace of Benjamin West, famous painter. Part of Springfield Township annexed to borough in 1927. Plush and paper mills, and stone quarries are the chief industries. The "Swarthmorean," established 1893, is published Fridays, by committee of students; and "Swarthmore Phoenix," established 1881, is published by students.

Population, 3,405.

TRAINER—Incorporated from Lower Chichester Township, March 2, 1919. Oil refineries.

Population, 1,648.

UPLAND—Incorporated from Chester Township, May 24, 1869. Founded by John P. Crozer, in 1845. Seat of the Chester Mills, first gristmill in Pennsylvania, built by Richard Townsend, in 1683. The Caleb Pusey house, the oldest in Pennsylvania, is in upland. Seat of Crozer Theological Seminary, and Crozer Hospital and Home for Incurables.

Population, 2,500.

YEADON—Incorporated from Darby Township, April 23, 1894. The "Times," Charles Marillo, editor.

Population, 5,430.

TOWNSHIPS.

ASTON—An original township, settled in 1682, erected as a township in 1687, and named for the town of Aston, in England. Formerly called Northley. Lord Cornwallis' headquarters here following battle of Brandywine. Iron forge, cotton and paper mills here before 1800. Villages of Aston Mills, Village Green, Chester Heights, Crozierville, Lenni Mills, Ivy Mills, Darlington, Morgan, Brookside, Wawa, Mt. Alverus, and Bridgewater.

Population, 2,659.

BETHEL—An original township, settled 1682, erected in 1683 from part of Concord Township, and named for the Hebrew town Bethel, signifying the "house of God." Villages of Booth's Corner, Chelsea, and Bethel.

Population, 864.

BIRMINGHAM—An original township. Settled in 1684, and probably named for English town. Chadd's Ford, site of the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, with buildings used by general officers during battle still standing. Kaolin pits provide sand for white ware makers. The Indian town Queonemysing is marked with boulder and bronze tablet. Villages of Chadds Ford, Brandywine Summit, Kaolin, Smith Bridge, and Gilpins.

Population, 718.

CHESTER—An original township, erected immediately after Penn's first visit to the Province in 1682. From it have been taken the present city of Chester, boroughs of Upland and Parkside. Villages of Feltonville and Brookhaven.

Population, 2,073.

CONCORD—An original township, erected probably June 27, 1683, and named for the harmonious feeling which then pervaded the scene. The largest political division in the county. The old Concord Meetinghouse erected in 1728, is still standing. Villages of Concordville, Ward, Markham, Elam, Thornton and Delwood, site of county tuberculosis hospital.

Population, 1,546.

DARBY—An original township, settled in 1682, and named for Darby in England. Settled immediately after the arrival of William Penn. Many events during the Revolution transpired in this old township. Boroughs Folcroft, Glen Olden, Sharon Hill, Colwyn, Aldan, Collingdale, and Darby.

Population, 2,773.

EDGMONT—Erected as early as 1687, and named for the Royal manor of Edgmond in England. Agricultural region. Villages of Edgmont, Castle Rock, and Gradyville (formerly Howellville).

Population, 874.

HAVERFORD—An original township, erected from the region settled by the Welsh Friends as the "Welsh Tract" in 1682. Many mills built prior to 1700. Seat of Haverford College, founded by Friends, in 1833. Villages of Haverford, Coopertown, Coreze, Grassland, Manoa, Adele, Llanerch, Millbrook, Brookline, Oakmont, Preston, Penfield, and part of Ardmore. The "Haverford Township News," Armand N. Stites, editor; and "Haverford News," published by students.

Population, 21,362.

LOWER CHICHESTER—Erected from Chichester Township in 1682. This land was patented by Governor Andros to Swede settlers March 28, 1679. Marcus Hook was a place of importance long before William Penn came into possession of the Province. The duel between Midshipman Hunter and William Miller, took place here March 21, 1830, the latter being killed. Another duel was fought here between Congressman Marshall, of Kentucky and Colonel Webb, a New York journalist, June 26, 1892. Boroughs of Marcus Hook, Trainer, and villages of Linwood and Viscose. One of the markers for the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary line is in this township.

Population, 3,473.

MARPLE—An original township, organized prior to September 5, 1684. Villages of Bromall, Brookthorpe, Marple, and Worrell.

Population, 1,553.

MIDDLETOWN—An original township, known first as Middle Township, settled prior to 1681. Mills started at Glen Riddle, and other places prior to 1700. Seat of Delaware County Industrial Home, Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, and the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades. Village of Glen Riddle, which has tapestry and towel mills, and the finest stock breeding and training stables in the State. The newspaper is "Rockdale Herald," established 1898, and published Saturdays, William E. Griffith, editor. Also villages of Williamson Training School, Mount Alverno, Lima, Darlington, Knowlton, Black Horse, Dutton's Mill, Bartondale, Rockdale, Lenni, and Elwyn.

Population, 4,728.

NETHER PROVIDENCE—An original township erected by division of Providence, March, 1687-88, into Nether and Upper Providence townships. Mills were operated here prior to 1700. Part of the borough of Media, county seat, borough of Moylan-Rose Valley, and villages of Wallingford, Garden City, South Media, Lapidea Hills, Waterville, Avondale, Palmer's Corners, and Todmorden.

Population, 2,833.

NEWTOWN—An original township, organized prior to January, 1685, by Welsh settlers. Named because of its situation as the central town plot. Visited by foraging parties during Revolution. Birthplace of Edward Hunter, prominent bishop of Latter Day Saints, who died in Salt Lake City, in 1883. Seat of Dunwoody Home for Convalescents, and Ellis College for Fatherless Girls. Villages of Newtown Square, Center Square, Wyola, Line Road, and Goshen.

Population, 1,541.

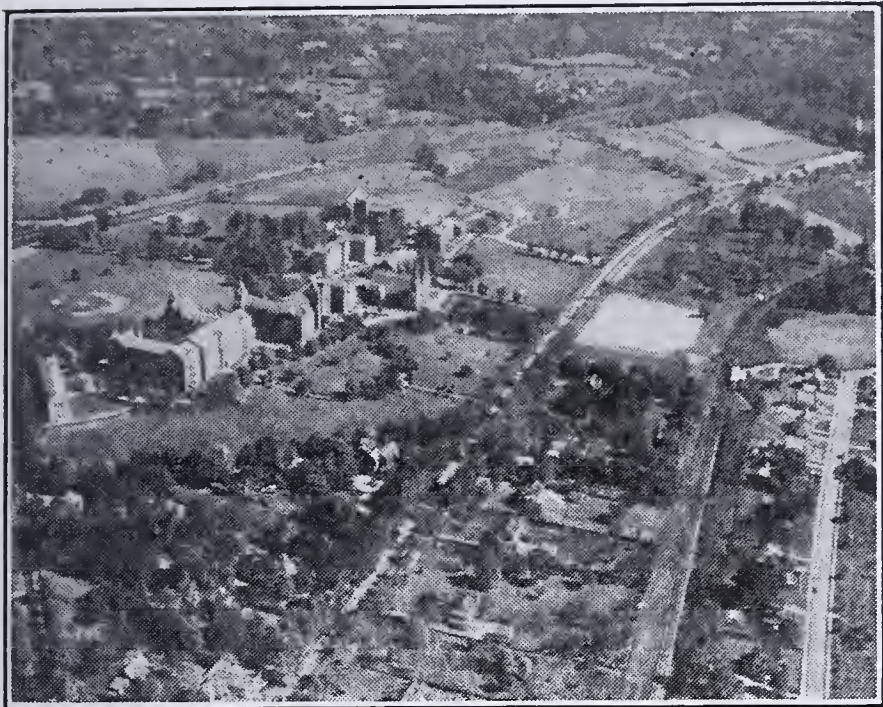
RADNOR—An original township settled as early as 1681 by Friends. Skirmishes occurred here during Revolution. Village of Wayne, seat of valuable iron works. The "Suburban and Wayne Times," established 1885, is published Fridays, A. M. Ehart, editor. Also Villanova, seat of Villanova College, incorporated March 10, 1848; Ithan, Upton Station, The Hunt Station, Clyde's Corners, Garrett Hill, St. David's, White Hall, Strafford, Rosemont, Radnor, and part of Bryn Mawr. Grave of General Anthony Wayne is in St. David's Church grounds.

Population, 12,263.

RIDLEY—An original township, settled as early as 1643 by the Swedes, and later named for Ridley, in England. Thomas Leiper built at Leiperville, in 1810, what many believe to have been the first railroad in the United States. John and Richard Crosby operated a forge

on Crum Creek prior to 1740. Seat of Baldwin Locomotive Works. Boroughs of Eddystone, Norwood, Prospect Park, Ridley Park, and Rutledge, and villages of Leiperville, Woodlyn, Folsom, Kedron, Holmes, Wyndom, Fairview, Millmont, West Ridley, and Crum Lynne.

Population, 8,326.



Villanova College

SPRINGFIELD—An original township, organized prior to 1684, when it was erected from part of Nether Providence Township. Boroughs of Morton, Swarthmore, and villages of Oakdale, Addingham, Secane, and Springfield, with "The Press," James T. Crowe, editor, and "Township Citizen," Ada Adaman, editor.

Population, 4,589.

THORNBURY—An original township, organized in 1687, and named by George Pearce, for Thornbury, England. Three-fourths of this township remained in Chester County when Delaware was cut from its area. Sarum Forge was operated by 1750. Pennsylvania House of Refuge is in township. Iron works, paper mills. Villages of Glen Mills, seat of Glen Mills School for Boys, Thornton, Locksley, and Cheyney, seat of Training School for Teachers, founded in 1842, as the Institution for Colored Youth of Philadelphia. It was then in that city, but in 1913 was removed to Cheyney.

Population, 1,504.

TINICUM—An original township. First European settlement in Pennsylvania was made on Tinicum Island, by the Swedish Governor, Johan Printz, in 1643. Tinicum and adjacent islands annexed to Pennsylvania by treaty with New Jersey, September 25, 1786. Quarantine Station at Lazaretto. Villages of Essington, Lester, Corinthian Yacht Club, and Darby Creek Station.

Population, 3,630.

UPPER CHICHESTER—Erected when Chichester Township was divided in 1682. An original township in Delaware County. The strange case of James Annesley is of local importance as here the Earl of Anglesey served as a redemptioner. Villages of Twin Oaks, Boothwyn, and Ogden.

Population, 3,743.

UPPER DARBY—Erected by a division of Darby Township, August 30, 1786. Flour, saw, and paper mills were operated along Darby Creek at an early date. Sellers made locomotives in 1831. Boroughs of Lansdowne, Yeadon, and Clifton Heights, and parts of Darby and Aldan, and villages of Fernwood, Garrettford, Cardington, Upper Darby, East Lansdowne, Highland Park, Millbourne, Oak View, Drexel Hill, Arlington, Pembroke, Primos, Clifton, and Addingham. "The Herald Tribune," edited by Harry Schaeffer.

Population, 46,626.

UPPER PROVIDENCE—Erected by a division of Providence, March, 1687-88, into Nether and Upper Providence townships. Borough of Media, county seat, villages of Upper Providence, Sycamore Mills, Rose Tree, Bowling Green, and Sandy Creek. Large lake, or storage basin, is in township.

Population, 2,008.

ELK COUNTY.



ELK COUNTY was erected by Act of April 18, 1843, from Jefferson, Clearfield, and McKean counties, and named for the elk which were plentiful in that region, and perhaps were the largest of their species in America. The first settlement was made by one Wade, at the mouth of Little Toby Creek, present Ridgway Township, in 1798, and now called Carman. In 1832, Judge Geddes, in reporting a survey, noted that "a few elks still remain in this region." As late as 1852 some hunters killed seven out of a drove

of twelve or more. After a rivalry between Wilcox, Brandy Camp, St. Marys, and Ridgway the county seat was fixed at Ridgway, but the first court in the county was held at Caledonia, December 19, 1843; the second court was held at Ridgway February 19, 1844.

The resources of the county consist in coal, oil, gas, and fire clay. The area is 806 square miles, of which about one-eighth is fertile agricultural land. Population, 33,431, of whom 4,210 were foreign-born whites, 133 Negroes, or 87 per cent. being native whites; 9,654 males and 1,715 females are engaged in industry. There are 53 manufacturing plants, whose 4,074 employees earned \$5,154,007 in wages, and produced products worth \$32,642,383 in 1929. The field and orchard crops amounted to \$507,763; live stock \$510,949; dairying products \$192,500; and chicken products \$116,528.

There are three boroughs and ten townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

RIDGWAY—Was selected over St. Marys as the seat of justice. The first settler was Enos Gillis, in 1822. It is in the center of Ridgway Township. The borough takes its name from Jacob Ridgway, wealthy Philadelphia merchant, who owned 40,000 acres of land in what later became Elk County, and upon which his agents laid out in Ridgway Township in 1833, the town they called Ridgway. Incorporated February 15, 1881. The chief industries are electrical plants, tanneries, planing and silk mills, snow plow engines, machine tools, bricks, shipping center for leather, lumber, etc. Oil and gas wells, and clay pits, are nearby. The newspapers are the "Record," established 1892, published each evening, and the "Advocate," established 1850, published Thursdays, A. T. Thompson, editor of both.

Population, 6,313.

BOROUGHS.

JOHNSONBURG—In Ridgway Township, was first settled in 1810, and known as Coopersburg, and afterward called Quay, when the post office was established in 1888. The name was again changed in honor of David Johnson, the traditional pioneer settler. Laid out as a town in 1888. The principal industry is an extensive paper mill, and a very large tannery. Other products are hand trucks, and radio tubes. The "Press," established 1896, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Alva H. Gregory, editor.

Population, 4,737.

ST. MARYS—Was founded in 1842 by the German Union Bond Society of Baltimore and Philadelphia, a German Catholic Brotherhood, which purchased 35,000 acres of forest

land in what was then Jefferson and McKean Counties, and now Benzinger Township. On October 28, 1842, one party of Colonists set out from Philadelphia, and another from Baltimore, they met at Columbia, Lancaster County, and completed their journey December 8, the date of the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and as the name of the first white woman who trod the soil being also Mary, the Colonists called the place Saint Marys. It was laid out and incorporated March 3, 1848. On July 22, 1852, the first convent of the Benedictine Order in the United States was established at St. Marys. The industries are railroad repair shops, tanneries, carbon, terra cotta products, creameries, flour mills, graphite, bricks, confectionery, electrical supplies, gas and electric fixtures, repair shops, and coal and oil shipping center. The "Elk County Gazette," established 1867, is published

Thursdays, A. G. Brehm, editor; and the "Daily Press," established 1900, published evenings, Harry T. O'Brien, editor.

Population, 7,433.

TOWNSHIPS.

BENEZETTE—An original township. It and the village of the same name were founded by Reuben Winslow. Coal and fire clay abound. The other villages are Medix Run, Grantonia, Dent Run, and hamlets of Wilmer and Mount Pleasant Station.

Population, 562.

BENZINGER—An original township, named for Colonel Matthias Benzinger, an enterprising citizen of Baltimore, who, with Mr. Eschbach, purchased the land which is now St. Marys Borough. Coal, clay, and rich agricultural lands produce the resources. Borough of St. Marys, and villages of Rathbun and Benzinger.

Population, 1,943.



Near St. Marys

Fox—Erected February 27, 1814, and is an original township in Elk County. Originally called Sinnamahoning, but changed in honor of Samuel M. Fox. The village of Centerville, laid out by John Green, in November, 1846, name changed to Kersey in 1893, and Earley, and Dagus Mines.

Population, 2,297.

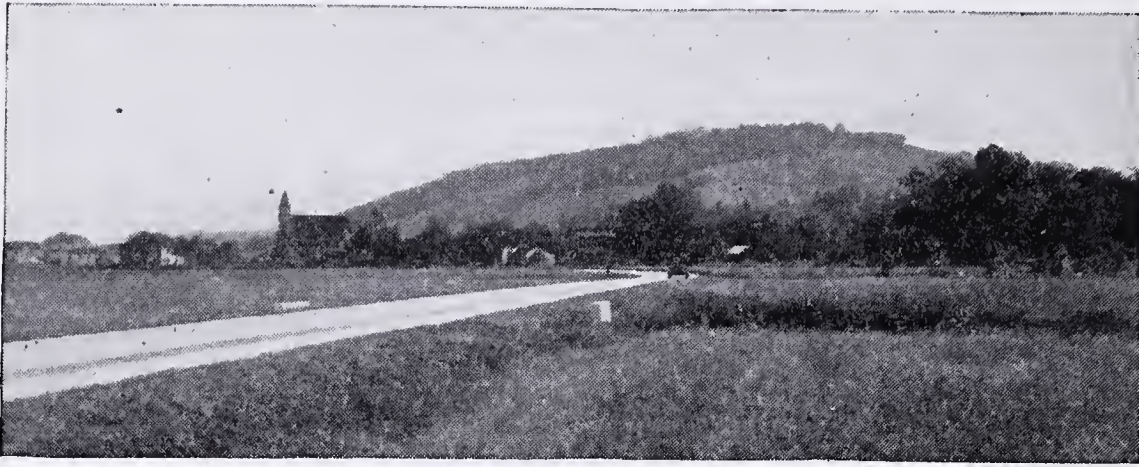
HIGHLAND—Erected from Ridgway Township, April 8, 1850, and named for its high altitude. Large coal deposits and mercantile center. Villages of Chaffee, DeYoung, Nansen, Carlo, Sackett, Corduroy, and hamlets of Highland, Carlson, and James City, now known as Durant City.

Population, 1,618.

HORTON—Erected from Fox Township, April 8, 1850, and named for Isaac Horton, an early settler. Coal, limestone and clay deposits. Township was center of coal interest in the county for more than fifty years. Villages of Brockport, Cartwright, Elbon, Brandy Camp, Mead Run, Helen Mills, Hyde, and Shawmut.

Population, 1,632.

JAY—Erected from Fox Township before the county was organized. Principal village is Weedville with coal mines, bridge, iron and steel works. Other villages are Brynedale, Caledonia, Force, and Cardiff.
Population, 2,516.



The Buffalo-Pittsburgh Highway, Entering Brockport

Villages of Wilcox, Glen Hazel, Straight, Instanter, Rasselas, and Dahoga.
Population, 1,745.

MILLSTONE — Erected from Spring Creek Township March 9, 1870. Settled in 1826, and named for its stream. Natural gas and agriculture. Villages of Millstone and Raught.

Population, 218.

RIDGWAY — An original township erected in 1833. It and the county seat were named for Jacob Ridgway, wealthy landowner. Lumber and fire clay products are chief resources. Borough of Ridgway, county seat, and Johnsonburg, and villages of Daguscahonda, Rolfe, and Interchange.

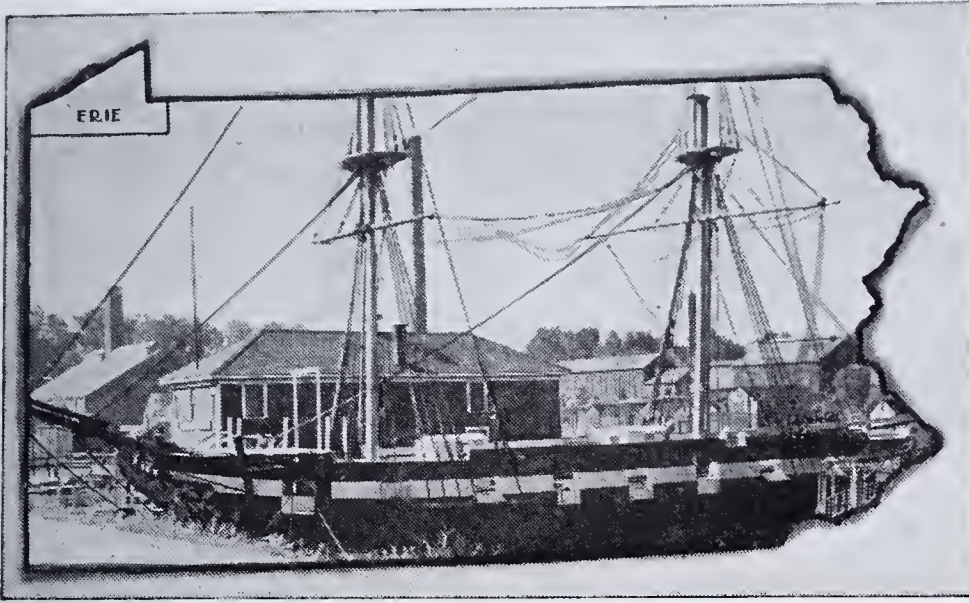
Population, 1,990.

SPRING CREEK—An original township. Agriculture is chief resource. Villages of Arroyo, Portland Mills, Hartman, Empire, Hallton.
Population, 427.



Allegheny National Forest

ERIE COUNTY.

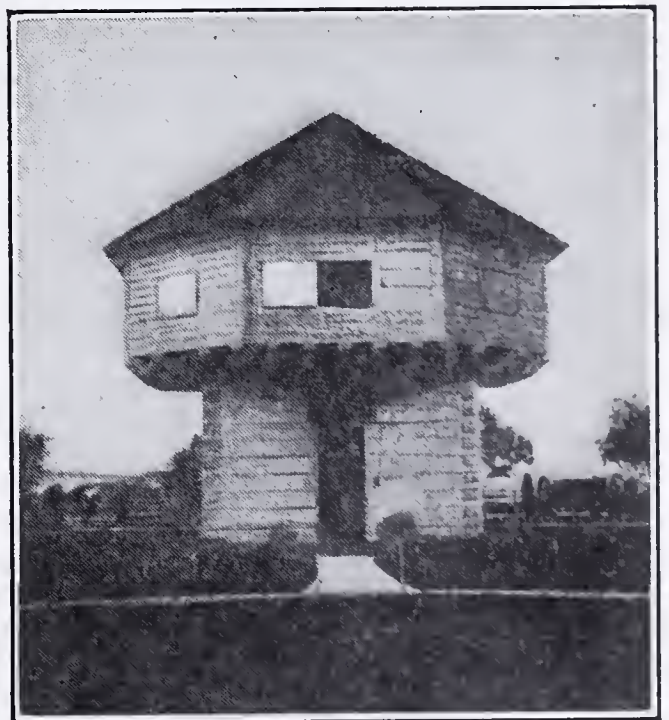


ERIE COUNTY was erected by Act of March 12, 1800, and its territory taken from Allegheny County. This Act created eight new counties and completed the political division of the Northwestern section of the Commonwealth. The county included the celebrated "Erie Triangle," consisting of 202,187 acres, and was named for the great lake which forms its northern boundary, which affords Pennsylvania the best harbor on Lake Erie and its only frontage on the Great Lakes. The Erie Triangle was disputed territory, claimed by New York,

Massachusetts, and Connecticut, but, on April 3, 1792, the Federal Government sold it to Pennsylvania for \$150,000. The county is rich in history, beginning with the exploration of the French, and later when they erected Fort Presqu' Isle in 1753, which was important in the chain of forts which the French erected from Quebec to New Orleans. A second fort was built at Le Boeuf, at present Waterford. The frontiers of Pennsylvania had not been seriously harassed by the Indians since the close of the Revolution, but, late in 1793, they again became restive and early in the following year so many depredations had been committed along that western frontier that the General Assembly, on February 28, 1794, passed an Act for enlisting soldiers for the defense of the Delaware River and the western frontiers. At the same time efforts were made toward the laying out of a town at Presqu' Isle, "in order to facilitate and promote the progress of settlement within the Commonwealth and to afford additional security to the frontiers thereof."

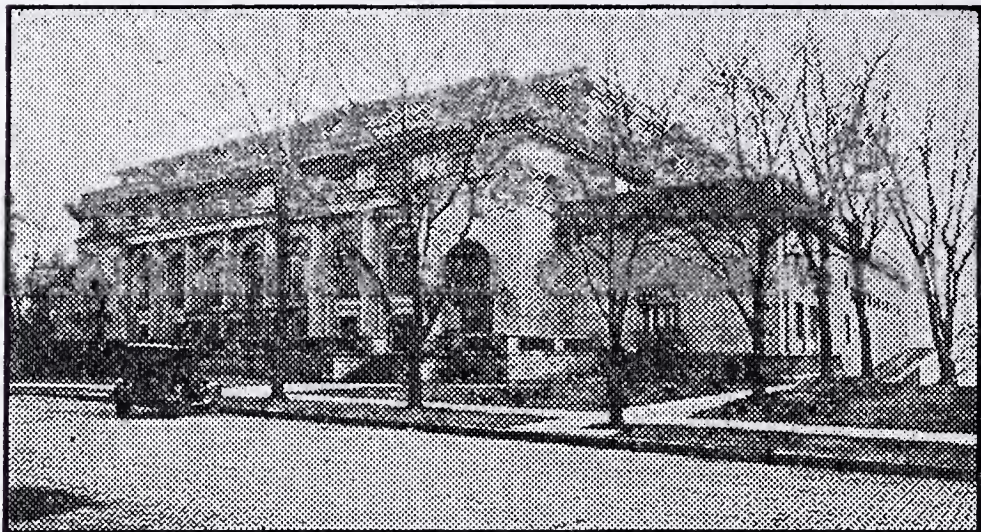
Governor Mifflin transmitted to President Washington a copy of this act, apprehending the difficulties which soon manifested themselves. Prior to this he had sent a commission to Captain Ebenezer Denny, of Carlisle, giving him command of the Allegheny Company, which was ordered to protect William Irvine, Andrew Ellicott and Albert Gallatin, who had been appointed commissioners to lay out the town. For the same object a post had been established at Le Boeuf, two miles below the old French fort of the same name. It was at old fort Le Boeuf where Major George Washington delivered the message Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent to the French commander in December, 1753. The commissioners were instructed to lay out 1,600 acres for town lots and thirty-four acres for out-lots at Erie, the town lots to contain about one-third of an acre and the out-lots to contain five acres. In addition, sixty acres were reserved for the use of the United States near the entrance of the harbor for forts, etc.

In spite of all these preparations, the General Assembly suspended laying out a town at Presqu' Isle, and not until April 18, 1795, were the difficulties removed, when towns at Le Boeuf, present Waterford, at the mouth of Conewango Creek, present Franklin, at the mouth of French Creek, present Warren, and at Presqu' Isle, present Erie, were laid out.



Wayne Block House, Erie

July 25, 1796, the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Company was formed "for the settling, improving and populating the country near and adjoining to Lake Erie." It was here that General Anthony Wayne, after having defeated and concluded a treaty with the Indian tribes of the West, was taken ill on his return journey and died December 15, 1796. Erie



Court House, Erie County

was named as the place for holding courts of justice, but it was not organized judicially until April, 1803, when Judge Jesse Moore held the first court.

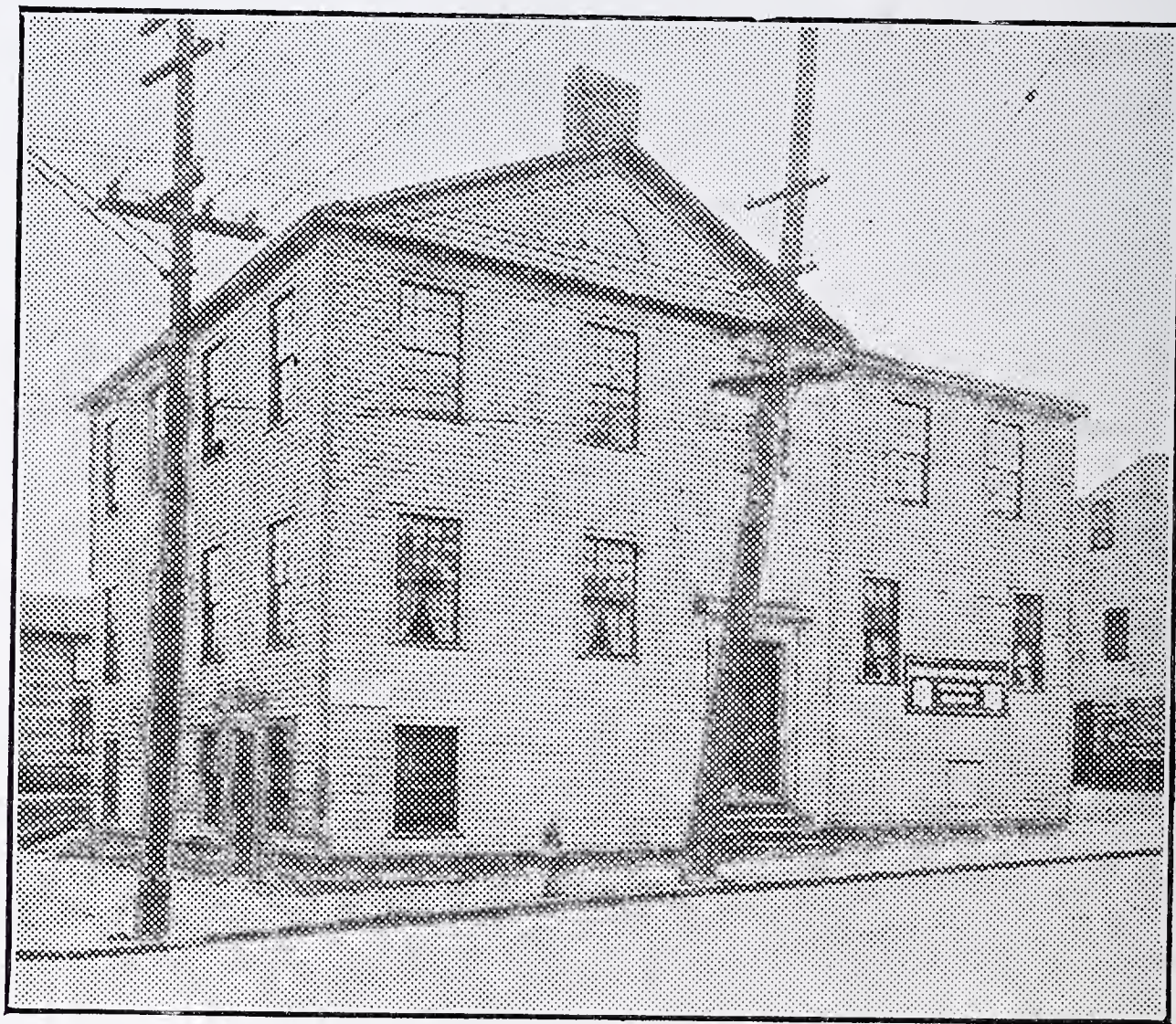
The area of the county is 781 square miles, nearly all of which is under cultivation. The population is 175,277 of which number 22,073 are foreign-born whites and 1,330 Negroes or 86.6 per cent. native whites; 52,721 males and 14,057 females are engaged in industry; 367 manufacturing plants with 23,045 employees earned \$34,487,805 in wages, and produced products valued at \$159,374,157 in 1929. The

field and orchard crops were valued at \$4,994,231; live stock \$4,607,296; dairy products \$2,847,323; and chicken products \$786,634 in 1929.

There are two cities, sixteen boroughs, and twenty-two townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

ERIE—County seat, was a place of importance in 1753 when the French erected Fort Presqu' Isle there. It was laid out as a town 1795; made the seat of justice of the new



House Where Commodore Perry Stayed

county in 1803. Incorporated a borough 1805, and chartered a city in 1851. The railroads and lake boats afford excellent transportation and shipping facilities, and help make Erie one of the best business cities in the country. Seat of Mercyhurst College, Villa Marie



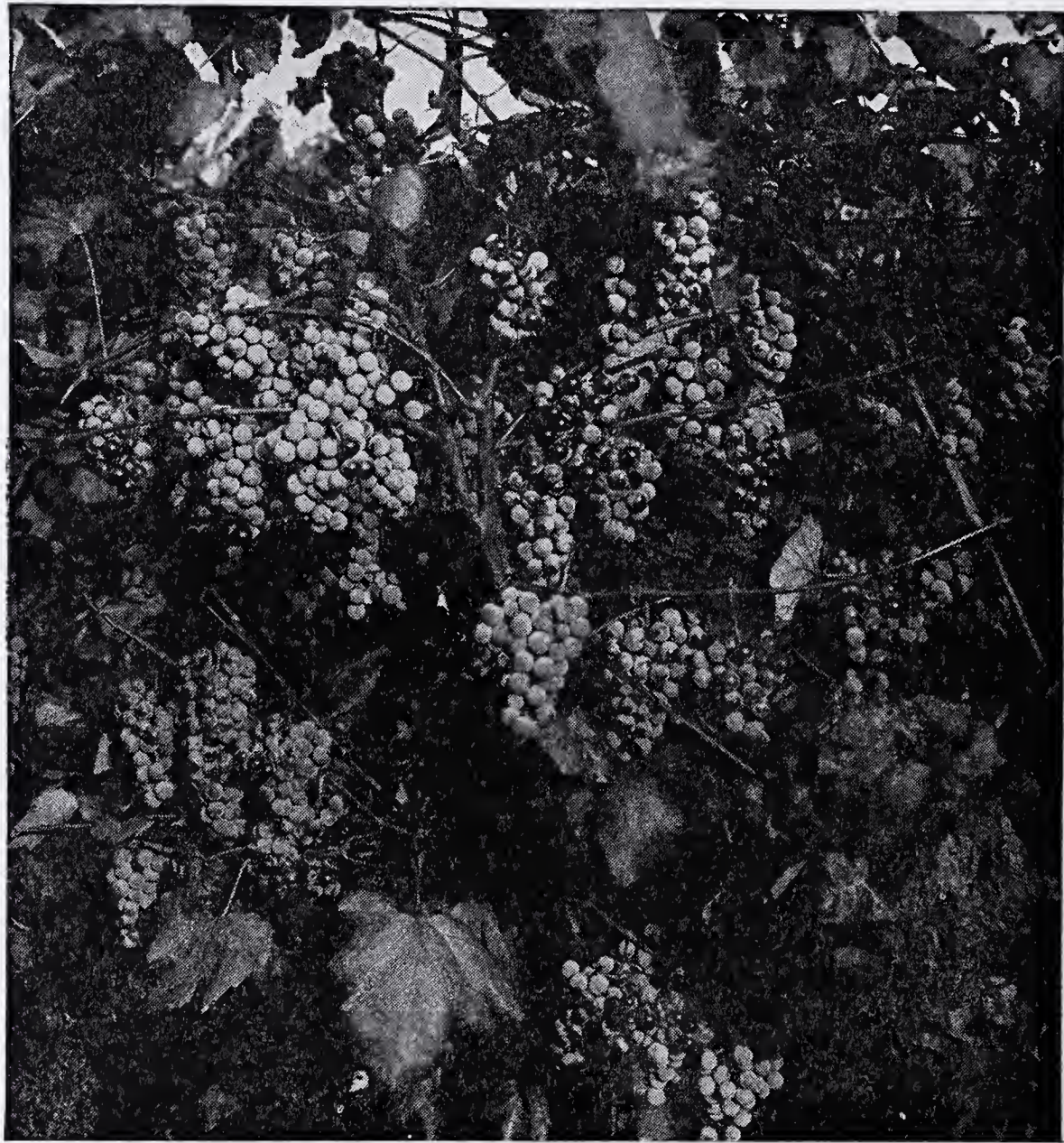
Aerial View of Erie

Academy, Erie Extension University of Pennsylvania, and of the University of Pittsburgh; and Soldiers and Sailors Home. The monument to Commodore Perry was erected in 1925. The chief products are boilers, engines, wringers, electric locomotives, hoisting machinery, foundry products, motors, sterilizers, stoves, textiles, etc. The publications are "Dispatch-Herald," established 1852, published daily and Sunday, A. J. White, editor; "Times," established 1888, published daily, John J. Mead, editor; "Observer," established 1929, published Fridays, Hugh N. Fleming, Jr., editor; "Tageblatt" (German), established 1884, published daily, and "National Zeitung," established 1884, published Fridays, Prosper Schoeb, editor; "Lake Shore Visitor," established 1911, Catholic weekly; "Gazetta" (Italian), established 1913, published Saturdays, Egidio Agresti, editor; "Christian Home and School," established 1915, Catholic weekly; "Trybuna Polska" (Polish), established 1920, published Fridays, Eugene Bobrowski, editor. Radio stations—WEDH and WBLW.

Population, 115,967.

CITY.

CORRY—Incorporated from Wayne Township in 1863, and chartered a city in 1866. Settled in 1861, and named for Hiram Corry, whose tract the Atlantic and Great Western



In the Erie Grape Belt

Railroad Company purchased for a junction point on the system. Chief products are furniture, wood working industries, oil field, drilling and pumping engines, steel and iron, steel office equipment, radiators, automobile parts, metal springs, tannery products, brick, tile, etc. The "Journal," established 1898, is published daily, Arthur Colegrove, editor.

Population, 7,152.

BOROUGH.

ALBION—Incorporated from Conneaut Township in 1861. Formerly called Jackson's Cross Roads, Jacksonville, Joilet, and finally Albion. Chief products, trailers, textiles,

bridges, novelty works, flour and lumber mills. The "News," established 1901, is published Thursdays. Walter I. Conrath, editor.

Population, 1,681.

CRANESVILLE—Incorporated from Elk Creek Township March 30, 1912. Settled by Fowler Crane in 1800, and named for him. Planing mill, and agriculture.

Population, 554.

EAST SPRINGFIELD—Incorporated from Springfield Township, September 5, 1887.

Population, 391.

EDINBORO—Incorporated from Washington Township in 1840. Frontage on Lake Conneauttee and popular summer resort. Seat of State Teachers College. Chief products, lumber, flour, feed and milk products. The "Independent," established 1880, is published Thursdays. George S. Welker, editor.

Population, 789.

ELGIN—Incorporated from Concord Township, February 8, 1876. First known as Hall Town, from Joseph Hall, who built a grist and sawmill there. The railroad named the station Concord, but when incorporated the name was changed to Elgin.

Population, 172.

FAIRVIEW—Incorporated from Fairview Township in 1868, and named by the founder, Colonel Thomas Forster, for its delightful situation. The place was originally called Sturgeonville.

Population, 459.

GIRARD—Incorporated from Girard Township in 1846, and named for Stephen Girard, the noted philanthropist. Dan Rice, the celebrated showman was born and resided here. Chief products mechanical toys, wrenches, wooden ware specialties, foundry, tannery. Seat of the Sacred Heart Mission House. The "Cosmopolite Herald," established 1866, is published Thursdays. W. L. Sherman, editor.

Population, 1,377.

MIDDLEBORO—Incorporated from McKean Township in 1861. Named for its geographical position. Settled in 1810. Dairy products.

Population, 291.

MILL VILLAGE—Incorporated from Le Boeuf Township, 1870. Named for the stream called Mill, and first known as Milltown. Railroad station was called Mill Village, which is the incorporated name. Dairy products, and planing mill.

Population, 233.

NORTH EAST—Incorporated from North East Township February 27, 1834. Seat of Saint Mary's Catholic College, and Saint Barnabas Episcopal Home. Center of grape growing district. Chief products, electrical materials and specialties, copper products, motor specialties, artificial bait, flour mills. The "Breeze," established 1893, is published Thursdays. L. B. Yale, editor.

Population, 3,670.

NORTH GIRARD—Incorporated from Girard Township in 1926.

Population, 1,077.

PLATEA—Incorporated from Girard Township in 1870. The town has been known as Lockport. Settled in 1840, and named for the many locks in the canal, twenty-eight within a distance of two miles. Chief industry is a wood-working mill.

Population, 249.

UNION CITY—Incorporated from Union Township in 1865; and first named Union Mills, name changed in 1871. Center of chair industry, and is sometimes called the "Chair City"; other wood products include juvenile furniture, sash and doors, brooms, handles, milk products. The "Times-Enterprise," established 1873, is published Monday and Thursday. R. W. Greene, editor.

Population, 3,788.



**Statue of George Washington, at Site of Fort Le Boeuf,
at Waterford**

WATERFORD—Originally laid out by the Commonwealth, incorporated from Waterford Township April 8, 1833. Occupies site of the old French Fort Le Boeuf, erected in 1753, at the headwaters of the Allegheny River. Here Major George Washington received the unfavorable reply of the French commandant, de Saint Pierre, in December of the same year. The Washington Memorial commemorating the event was dedicated in 1922. Waterford was laid out in 1795 by Andrew Ellicott. Both borough and township are believed to have been named in deference to the Irish settlers, some of whom came from County Waterford. General Strong Vincent, who fell a hero at Gettysburg, was a native of this borough. Chief products, milk products, saw, grist, lumber, and shingle mills. The "Leader," established 1876, is published Thursdays, Harry L. Merrett, editor.

Population, 769.

WATTSBURG—Incorporated from Venango Township in 1833. Laid out in 1796, and named by William Miles, its founder, for David Watts, his father-in-law. Center of butter making district.

Population, 256.

WESLEYVILLE—Incorporated from Harbor Creek Township May 31, 1912. Laid out in 1828 by John Shadduck, and named for John Wesley, father of Methodism. Shadduck erected a Methodist Church, the first place of worship in the town. Station of the "Underground Railway" in ante-bellum days.

Population, 2,854.

TOWNSHIPS.

AMITY—Erected from Union Township in 1825. Historic French Creek flows through the township. Earliest settler was William Miles, in 1796, who suggested the name Amity. Other settlers about the same time were John Fagan and William McGahan. Agricultural region. Villages of Milltown, Hatch Hollow, Arbuckle, Carter's Corners, and Juva.

Population, 723.

CONCORD—An original township, erected from Brokenstraw Township, and first called for its stream, an Indian word, meaning "prairie grass." The name was changed to Concord in 1821. In 1826 the township was divided by the erection of Wayne. First settlers were William Miles and William Cook. Miles suggested the name Concord. Agricultural region. Part of the city of Corry, the borough of Elgin, and villages of Lovell, Concord, Stewart Station, and Summit Station.

Population, 800.

CONNEAUT—An original township, named for its stream, which is an Indian word meaning "it is a long time since they went"; another authority gives its meaning as "snow place." Jonathan Spaulding was pioneer settler in 1795. The Population Company, Holland Land Company, and Stephen Girard all owned land in the township. At Girard's death his lands were willed to the city of Philadelphia. The borough of Albion, and villages of Keepville, Cherry Hill, Tracy, Pennside, Wanneta, Lexington Station, Ackerley Corners, and Knapps Corners.

Population, 1,274.

ELK CREEK—An original township, named for its stream. The first settler was Eli Colton in 1797. The borough of Cranesville, villages of Wellsburg, Lundy Lane, Lavery, Pageville, Pont, and Pleasant Valley.

Population, 391.

FAIRVIEW—An original township. First settled by Francis Scott in 1797. Several incorporators of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Company moved into the county, and Colonel Thomas Forster, one of the officers, named the township when he first viewed the fair landscape. He was accompanied by Captain Richard Swan. Northern line of the township is on Lake Erie. Borough of Fairview, and villages of Swanville, and Avonia.

Population, 1,589.

FRANKLIN—Erected from McKean, Washington and Elk Creek townships in 1844, and named for the great philosopher. First settled in 1802. Villages of Franklin Corners, Ivarea, Eureka Corners, and Mishler Corners.
Population, 728.



Remains of "Niagara," Raised in 1912

GIRARD—Erected from Springfield and Fairview townships in 1832, and named for Stephen Girard. Settled by William Silverthorn and son in 1798. Township fronts on Lake Erie and the soil is unusually fertile. Boroughs of Girard, North Girard, and Platea, and villages of Fair Plain, Wallace Station, Little Elk, Francis, Cross, Thornton, and Erie County Home.

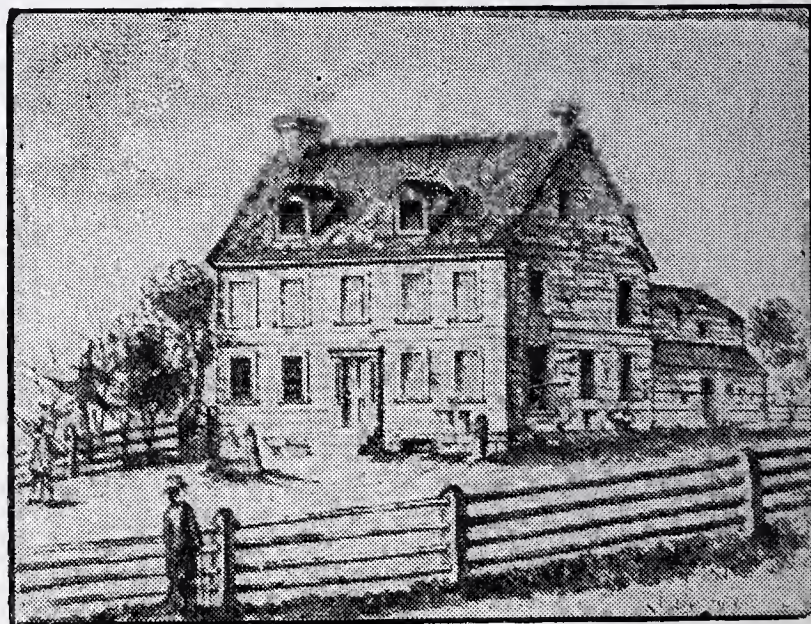
Population, 1,465.

GREENE—An original township, and called Beaver Dam until 1840, when the name was changed for General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary War memory. First settlers were Peter Himebaugh and Conrad Wineman, who arrived about 1800. The high land of the township is suited for grazing, and dairy products form the chief industry. The villages are East Greene, West Greene, Clipper, Hammett, Six Mile Creek, Yapple Corners, and Sampson Station.

Population, 1,472.

GREENFIELD—An original township. Pioneer settler was Judah Colt, of Connecticut, in 1797, who came as agent for the Population Company. Another settler was Henry Taylor, who became captain of the first company raised in the county in the War of 1812. Villages of Greenfield, Colt, Little Hope, Ashton, Hornby, Delhil, and Nasby.

Population, 695.



The Buchler House

HARBOR CREEK—An original township. Earliest settlement was made by Thomas Rees, in 1796, the first surveyor in the county. General William Irvine, of Carlisle, was

donated a tract of 2,000 acres here for his services in the Revolution. Borough of Wesleyville, villages of Harbor Creek, Moorhead, Moorheadville, Potter's Corners, Bascobel, and Shorewood, a popular summer resort.

Population, 2,890.

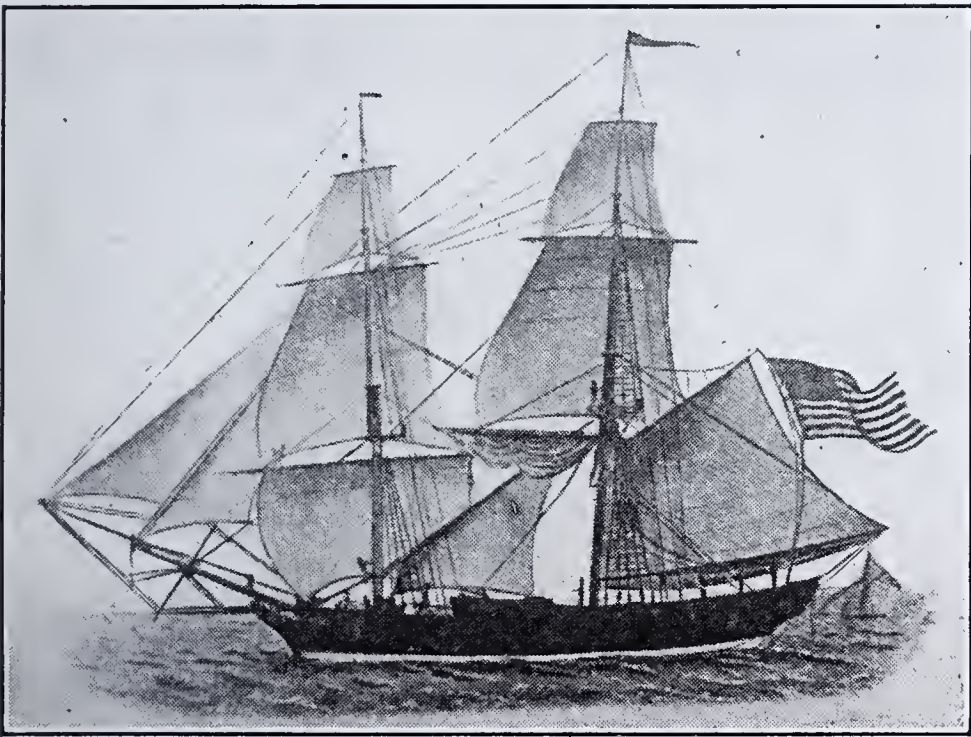
LAWRENCE PARK—Erected from Mill Creek Township in 1926, and named for Perry's flag ship. There are two small parks in this township, the Driving Park and Four Mile Creek Park.

Population, 3,241.

LE BOEUF—An original township, named for its historic creek. The French named the fort at present Waterford Fort Le Boeuf, which was called for the creek of the same

name, meaning "the bull," or "the buffalo." Captain Robert King settled here in 1794. Pennsylvania donated 2,500 acres in present Erie County to the Moravians, April 17, 1794, in recognition of the missionary work they had done among the Indians, and they chose the land in two tracts one in Le Boeuf Township, called "Good Luck," and the other in Conneaut and Springfield townships they called "Hospitality." Borough Mill Village, and villages of Le Boeuf, New Ireland, Mystic.

Population, 866.



Flagship "Niagara"

Before the purchase of the Erie Triangle the old State line ran just north of the center of the township, and cut the borough limits of Middleboro into two nearly equal parts. James Talmadge was pioneer settler in 1795. Borough of Middleboro, and villages of Sterrettania, Branchville, Reeds Corners, McKean, and Sibleyville.

Population, 1,246.

MILL CREEK—An original township. Named for its stream. The township practically surrounds the city of Erie, and has a long lake front, with some attractive resorts. Colonel Seth Reed was the leader of the earliest settlers in 1795. Pennsylvania Germans, from Lancaster County, and Scotch-Irish and English led by Captain John Grubb, settled here in 1795. General D. B. McCreary, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, 1867-70, and Hon. G. J. Ball, State Treasurer, 1849, were residents of the township. Villages of West Mill Creek, present Westminster, Kearsarge, Belle Valley, Thickett, Shannon, Cascade, Asbury Chapel, Lowry's Corners, Waldameer Park, and Presqu' Isle Park. The old county farm is in the township.

Population, 4,865.



Presque Isle in Lake Erie

NORTH EAST—An original township, and named because of its extreme northeast position in the county, joining New York State. Originally called Lower Greenfield. More than eight miles frontage on Lake Erie. Settled by Joseph Shadduck and Henry Hurst, in 1795. Chief agricultural activity is grape growing, but much of the wealth is taken from the soil. Borough of North East, villages of Northville, State Line Station, Orchard Beach, Freeport, and Grahamville.

Population, 2,214.

SPRINGFIELD—An original township. The northwestern corner of the Commonwealth. Pioneer settler was Captain Samuel Holliday, in 1796. Borough of East Springfield, villages of North Springfield, West Springfield, Merritt, Crayton, Hewett.

Population, 1,391.

SUMMIT—Erected from Greene, McKean, and Waterford townships in 1854, and so named because it contains the dividing ridge, streams emptying into Le Boeuf, flow into the Gulf of Mexico and those of Walnut Creek flow into the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. George W. Reed was pioneer settler in 1796. Villages of Godard, Jackson, Sampson, Langdon, Five Points.

Population, 1,048.



Lake Erie—Erie in the Distance

UNION — An original township. On the organization of the county all territory east

of Le Boeuf and Waterford to the western line of Wayne and Concord was given the name of Union Township. Hugh Wilson was pioneer settler in 1797. Borough of Union City, villages of Ferdinand, Pine Run, Reilly, and Kimble Corners.

Population, 1,277.

VENANGO—An original township, named for the Venango River. Part of the Erie Triangle. William Miles was first known settler in 1785, going there as surveyor with David Watts and settling there in 1795. Lake Pleasant is in southwestern corner. Borough of Wattsburg, and villages of Lake Pleasant, Lowville, Philipsville, Anson, Titus Corners and Page Corners.

Population, 870.

WASHINGTON—An original township, first called Conneauttee, name changed to Washington in 1834. Settled by William Culbertson and Alexander Hamilton, in 1796. Conneauttie Lake is contiguous to Edinboro, the only incorporated borough. The villages of Itlev, McLane, McLallen Corners, Powers Corners, Sherwood Hill, Taylors Corners, Cummings Corners, McClellands Corners, and Phelps Corners.

Population, 1,334.

WATERFORD—An original township, named in deference to Irish settlers, some of whom had come from County Waterford. The Tenth Donation District commenced in this township. Historical region from the earliest days of French explorations toward the Gulf of Mexico. Fort Le Boeuf was in present borough and the objective of Major George Washington's mission to the French in December, 1753. Lake Le Boeuf touches the borough limits. The only villages are Waterford Station, Sharps Corners, and Valley Church Corners.

Population, 1,207.

WAYNE—Erected from Concord Township in 1826, and named for General Anthony Wayne, the Revolutionary hero and great Indian fighter, who died at Presque Isle on his return from a successful treaty with the Western Indians. State fish hatcheries are located here. Horace Greely, great editor and statesman, visited here for a time with his parents, who settled in the township in 1825. Part of city of Corry, and villages of Ovid, Katan, Wheelock, Childs Station, Beaver Dam, Wheelock Church, Five Points, and Raymonds Corners.

Population, 939.

FAYETTE COUNTY.



FAYETTE COUNTY was erected by Act of September 26, 1783.

The territory was taken from Westmoreland County. Named in honor of Marquis de La Fayette, whose influence and personal bravery had been of inestimable value to the American colonies in the struggle for independence, which had just ended. On May 26, 1825, by special invitation General La Fayette, accompanied by his son, George Washington de La Fayette, visited Uniontown, when the address of welcome was delivered by

Albert Gallatin, United States Senator from Pennsylvania in 1793, and Secretary of the Treasury, 1801-14. The county was the scene of many stirring events during the boundary dispute with Virginia, and during which the Dominion erected the counties of Monongahela, Yohogania, and Ohio; the territory of Fayette being partly within the two first named counties. On the organization of Fayette the county seat was fixed "in the borough of Union, usually called Uniontown." The first term of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas for Fayette County was held in the school house at Uniontown on the fourth Tuesday in December, 1783. The court, among other matters, subdivided the county into nine townships, *viz.*, Washington, Franklin, Luzerne, Menallen, Union, German, Georges, Spring Hill, and Wharton.

There is rich deposit of coking coal, natural gas, iron, limestone, and fire clay. The area of 796 square miles is nearly half a rich agricultural soil. The population is 198,542, of which number 25,842 are foreign-born whites and 10,586 Negroes, or 81.6 per cent. are native whites; 52,947 males and 8,338 females are engaged in industry; 153 manufacturing plants with 5,633 employees earned \$6,923,517 in wages, and produced products valued at \$31,231,419 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$2,367,032; live stock \$2,047,757; dairy products \$707,554; and chicken products \$505,935 in 1929.

There are two cities, fifteen boroughs, and twenty-four townships in the county.

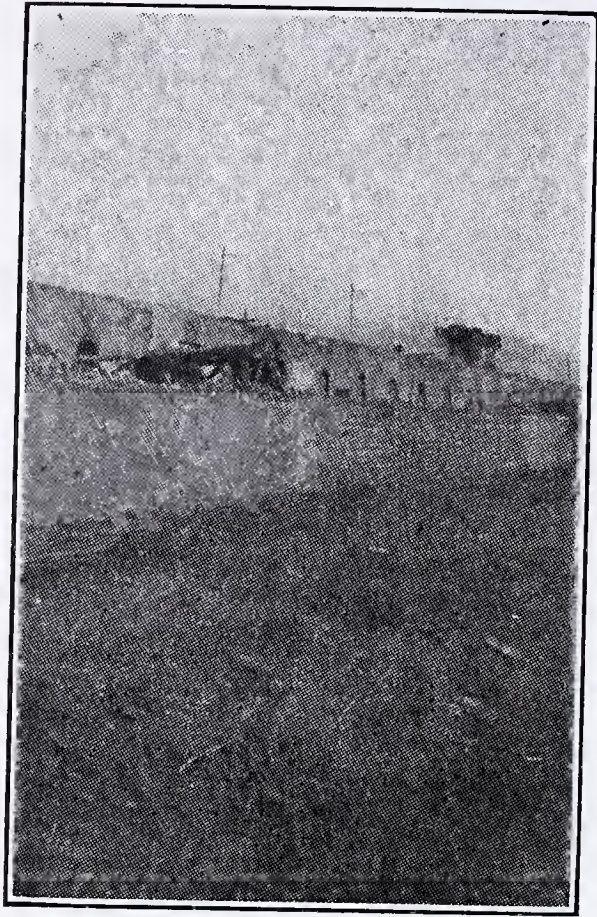


National Pike

COUNTY SEAT.

UNIONTOWN—County seat, was incorporated as borough of Union, April 4, 1796; reincorporated March 2, 1805; chartered as a city December 19, 1913. Named for the

township. First settled by Henry and James Beeson, in 1768. The chief industries are coal, coke, iron, lumber, foundry products, radiators, brick, glass, flour, and natural gas. The newspapers are the "Genius," established 1900, is the development of the "Genius of



Bank of Coke Ovens

Liberty," founded in February, 1805, is published evenings; and the "Herald," established 1907, is the morning paper, both edited by J. Fred Shean; the "Independent," established 1921, is published Fridays, J. G. Bean, editor; "News-Standard," established as weekly in 1827 and as evening daily in 1888, and morning and Sunday in 1932, are edited by O'Neil Kennedy; "Krestan" (Slovak) established 1912, a monthly, edited by Rev. Adam Nagay, and "Special," established 1922, is published Fridays.

Population, 19,544.

CITY.

CONNELLSVILLE—Was first settled by Zachariah Connell in 1770, and founded as a town by him March 21, 1793. Colonel William Crawford, his father-in-law, settled opposite there in 1767. The town was named for its founder. Incorporated as a borough March 1, 1806, and chartered as a city May 12, 1911. It has long been a coke making center, and coal and coke and mining machinery are the chief interests today. The manufacture of locomotives, electrical equipment, glass, chemicals, pants, macaroni, spaghetti, etc., and large railroad shops furnish the occupa-

tion. The "Courier," established 1903, is published daily, J. L. Gans, editor.

Population, 13,290.

BOROUGHES.

BELLE VERNON—Incorporated from Washington Township, April 15, 1863; was laid out in 1813 by Noah Speer. Chief products are window glass, natural gas, and coal. The "Enterprise," established 1886, is published Fridays, Mrs. B. E. Truxal, editor.

Population, 2,489.

BROWNSVILLE—Incorporated from Brownsville Township, January 9, 1815. Fort Burd was erected here in October, 1758, by Colonel James Burd, of Lancaster. It came to be known as "Redstone Old Fort" from its location at the mouth of Redstone Creek, and figured much in the stirring events of that period. The town was laid out in 1785 by Thomas Brown, owner of the site, and for whom it and the township were named. Chief industries are railroad shops, foundries, machine shops, ship yards, flour mills, coke ovens, coal mines, gas, and oil wells. The "Telegraph," established 1915, is published evenings, E. J. Tilton, editor.

Population, 2,869.

DAWSON—Incorporated from Tyrone Township, June 8, 1872. Town was laid out by George Dawson, who owned the site. Coal and coke products.

Population, 800.

DUNBAR—Incorporated from Dunbar Township, June 26, 1883. Town and township both named for Colonel Thomas Dunbar, of Braddock's ill-fated army. Coal, coke, window glass, iron products, fire brick and terra cotta are produced.

Population, 1,357.

EVERSON—Incorporated from Upper Tyrone Township, December 7, 1903. Repair shops of Pennsylvania system are located here.

Population, 1,900.

FAIRCHANCE—Incorporated from Georges Township, March 7, 1889. Products are coal, explosives, brick, and glass.

Population, 1,804.

FAYETTE CITY—Incorporated from Washington Township in December, 1847. Laid out as a town by Colonel Edward Cook in 1800, and first called Freeport, but changed to Cookstown and when incorporated to Fayette City, in further honor to General de La Fayette. An important shipping point on Monongahela River. Chief industry, coal mining. The "Journal," established 1900, is published Fridays, Edward D. Steinman, editor.

Population, 1,594.

MARKLEYSBURG—Incorporated from Henry Clay Township, September 11, 1893.

Population, 203.

MASONTOWN—Incorporated from German Township in March, 1876, and originally called German-town; name changed in honor of John Mason, who first laid out the place in 1798. Chief products are coal, coke, and window glass. The "Journal-Fayette Eagle," established 1929, is published Fridays, O. S. Payer, editor.

Population, 3,873.

OHIOPILE—Incorporated from Stewart Township, November 6, 1892. Name corrupted from the Indian "Ohiopehelle," meaning "water whitened by froth," by rapid descent over rocks and stones. Chief industry is coal.

Population, 425.

POINT MARION—Incorporated from Spring Hill Township, September 11, 1893. Chief product is window glass.

Population, 2,039.

SMITHFIELD—Incorporated from Georges Township, December 11, 1916. Laid out as a town by Barnabas Smith, June 13, 1799, and first called Beautiful Meadows. Coal and coke and railroad repair shops.

Population, 949.

SOUTH BROWNSVILLE—Incorporated from Brownsville Township, June 13, 1916. Railroad repair shops provide employment.

Population, 5,314.

SOUTH CONNELLSVILLE—Incorporated from Conneltsville Township, November 15, 1910. Glass products.

Population, 2,516.

VANDEBILT—Incorporated from Dunbar Township, April 7, 1903.

Population, 994.

TOWNSHIPS.

BROWNSVILLE—Erected from Redstone Township, November, 1817. Boroughs of Brownsville and South Brownsville.

Population, 2,058.

BULLSKIN—Erected from Tyrone Township, in 1784. Coking coal and fire clay abound. Villages of Hammondsville, Wooddale, Pennsville, Moyer, and Prittstown.

Population, 3,288.



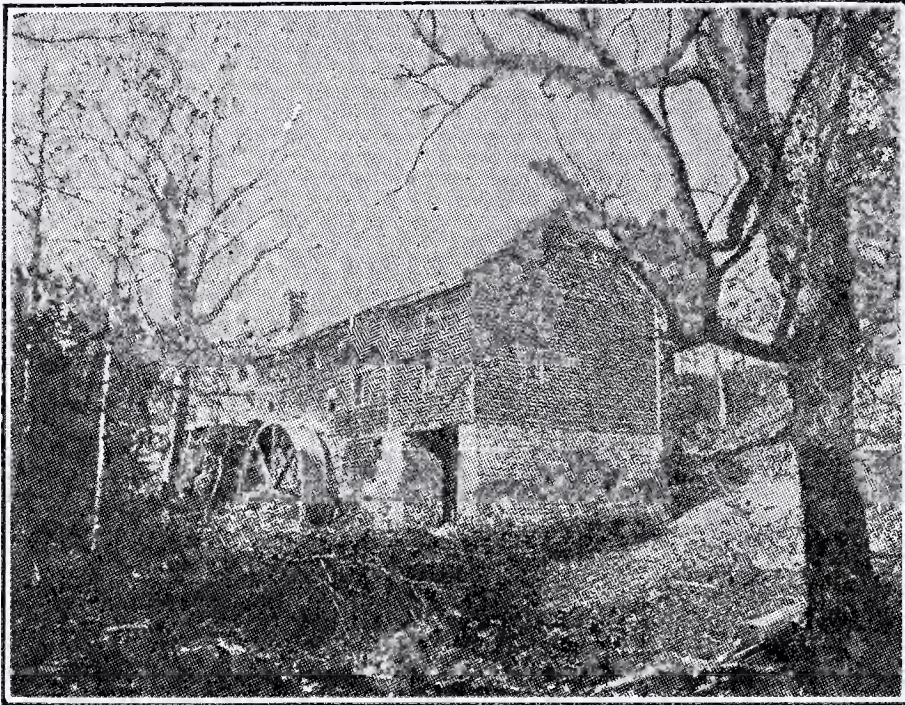
Falls in Youghiogheny River, Fayette County, near Ohiopile

CONNELLSVILLE—Erected from Bullskin Township in 1822. Settled prior to 1772. Coal, coke and natural gas are the products. The city of Connellsville, and borough of South Connellsville, and villages of Broad Ford, Greene, and Davidson.

Population, 1,937.

DUNBAR—Erected from Menallen Township, in December, 1798. Settled as early as 1752. Rich mineral deposits and fertile soil. Boroughs of Vanderbilt, and Dunbar, and villages of Trotter, Adelaide, Leisenring, Dickerson Run, Monarch, Royerstown, Morrell, and part of Laurel Hill.

Population, 9,126.



Washington's Mill, Owned by Him at Death

FRANKLIN—An original township. Settled prior to 1777. Villages of Laurel Hill, Flatwoods, Juniataville, Waltersburg, Smock, and Vances Mills.

Population, 3,949.

GEORGES — An original township. Settled in 1730. Iron, coke and lumber are products. Boroughs of Fairchance, and Smithfield, and villages of Haydentown, Oliphant Furnace, Ruble, Emme, and Chadville.

Population, 7,789.

are coal and glass sand. Borough of Masontown and villages of Balsinger, McClellandtown, Messmore, High House, Dearth, Adah, Leckrone, Grays Landing, Hibbs, Lamberton, and Ronco.

Population, 16,341.

HENRY CLAY—Erected from Wharton Township in 1823, and named for the eminent statesman. Settled prior to 1768. Borough of Markleysburg, and villages of Jockey Valley and Watsondale.

Population, 1,115.

JEFFERSON—Erected from Washington Township in 1839. Named for the President. Settled in 1761. Villages of Redstone, Woodglen, Kenneth, Grindstone, Gillespie, Braznell, and Newell.

Population, 4,026.

LOWER TYRONE—Erected September 5, 1877, by a division of Tyrone Township, which had been originally erected in March, 1784. Settled 1769. Coal, coke, and fire clay. Borough of Dawson and village of Stickle.

Population, 964.

LUZERNE—An original township. Villages of Luzerne, West Bend, Merrittstown, Alicia, East Millsboro, Hillcoke, Hiller, LaBelle, Ormond, and East Riverside.

Population, 10,662.

MENALLEN—An original township. Settled prior to 1765. Villages of New Salem, Searight, Upper Middletown, Haddonville, and Keisterville.

Population, 7,848.

NICOLSON—Erected from Springfield, German, and Georges townships, December 19, 1845, and named in honor of James Witter Nicholson, a prominent citizen. Villages of Old Frame, Woodside, Martin, Mount Sterling, and New Geneva, the seat of "Friendship Hill," elegant estate of Albert Gallatin.

Population, 3,530.

NORTH UNION—Erected by division of Union Township, March 11, 1851. Settled 1767. Seat Soldiers Orphan School. City of Uniontown, and villages of Hopwood (formerly Monroe), Jumonville, Percy, Oliver, Lemont Furnace, Mount Braddock, West Leisenring, and Bethelboro.

Population, 14,013.

PERRY—Erected from Franklin, Tyrone and Washington townships, in 1839. Settled 1769. The old mill owned by President Washington stood in the village of Perryopolis; other villages, Layton, Star Junction, Curfew, Banning, Whitsett, and Wick Haven.

Population, 7,195.

REDSTONE—Erected from Menallen Township, in 1797. Settled 1771. Villages of Davidson, Allison, Brier Hill, Fairbanks, Cardale, Orient, Republic, Chestnut Ridge, and Rows Run.

Population, 17,211.

SALT LICK—Erected from Bullskin Township in December, 1797. Settled prior to Revolution. Villages of White, Indian Head, Freed, Champion, and Melcroft.

Population, 2,460.

SOUTH UNION—Erected from division of Union Township, March 11, 1851. Settled prior to 1767. Villages of Brownfield, Uledi, and part of Hopwood.

Population, 8,858.

SPRINGFIELD—Erected from Salt Lick Township in 1847. Villages Indian Creek, Mill Run, Springfield, Normalville, and Stewarton.

Population, 3,129.

SPRINGHILL—An original township. Settled 1767. Borough of Point Marion, and villages of Gans, Cheat Haven, Wymp's Camp, Guyaux, Morris Cross Roads, Lake Lynn, and Outcrop.

Population, 3,129.

STEWART—Erected from Wharton, Henry Clay, and Youghiogheny townships, November 17, 1855. Named in honor of Andrew Stewart. Borough of Ohiopyle, and villages of Victoria, Nicholay, and Bidwell.

Population, 995.

UPPER TYRONE—Erected by division of Tyrone Township, September 5, 1877. Borough of Everson and villages of Summit Mines, Owensdale, and Kifertown.

Population, 2,396.

WASHINGTON—An original township. Boroughs of Belle Vernon and Fayette City.

Population, 4,115.

WHARTON—An original township. Villages of Gibbons Glade, Chalkhill, Elliottsville, Fayette Springs, and Farmington, nearby which is the battlefield of Great Meadows, site of Fort Necessity, and the grave of General Edward Braddock. Fort Necessity has been restored, the dedication ceremony being held July 3 and 4, 1932.

Population, 1,599.

FOREST COUNTY.



FOREST COUNTY was organized by joint resolution of the General Assembly, passed April 11, 1848. The original territory being taken from Jefferson County, but in 1866 additional area was added from Venango County, until the limits of the new county reached 424 square miles. The name Forest was appropriate, as hemlock and pine timber were the chief resources, although coal, iron, oil, gas, clay, sand, and shale are within its borders. Rev. David Zeisberger, the celebrated Moravian missionary, led his Indian converts

there in 1767 and established three villages during his stay of two years, at present Tionesta, Holeman's Flats, and Hickory. The first permanent settler in the county was Cyrus Blood, an educator and surveyor, who had been principal of Chambersburg Academy, Hagerstown Academy, and in the faculty of Dickinson College. He migrated to this region with his family in 1833, and settled the hamlet Blood's Station. He carefully laid out a town called Marion, now Marienville, after his daughter, which became the seat of justice until October 31, 1866, when five townships of Venango County were annexed to the county and Tionesta was selected to replace Marienville as the county seat. Among pioneer settlers was George Siggins, in 1818, and his descendants still reside at West Hickory.

The Allegheny River traverses the county, with its many tributary streams. Lumber is still a leading industry, and agriculture, with apples a principal crop. Part of Cook Forest, noted virgin timber tract, is in this county. The population, 5,180, is the smallest of any county in Pennsylvania; 171 are foreign-born whites, or 96.7 per cent. are native whites; 1,647 males and 180 females are engaged in industry. The eight manufacturing plants with 488 employees earned \$564,877 in wages, and produced goods worth \$3,346,570 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were worth \$178,386; live stock \$201,592; dairy products \$57,591; and chicken products \$38,817 in 1929.

There are the borough of Tionesta and eight townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

TIONESTA—Was settled and organized as a borough from Tionesta Township, while in Venango County, in April, 1850, taking its name from Tionesta Creek. The site of the



Allegheny National Forest

borough was taken up under a land warrant in 1816 by Lieutenant John Range, an officer of the Continental Army. It was made the county seat of Forest County October 31, 1866, and incorporated in 1867. Tionesta is from the Iroquois word which signifies "it penetrates the land." The chief industries are extensive lumber and sawmills, coal boats, barges, mantel

factory, oil and gas, tanneries, and flour mills, and some agriculture. The newspaper, "Forest Republican," is published Thursdays, H. T. Klinestiver, editor.

Population, 670.

TOWNSHIPS.

BARNETT—An original township, organized January 8, 1854. Coal, oil, and lumber. The villages of Cooksburg, Redclyffe, and Clarington are within its limits.

Population, 461.

GREEN—A township erected in Venango County. Very rough surface. Coal



Clarion River at Cooksburg. Cook Forest

and lumber are chief products. Villages of Nebraska and Golinza, within its limits.
Population, 283.

HARMONY—A township erected in Venango County. Gained much prominence during the oil rush, but a disastrous fire wiped out the settlements in 1874. The villages of Stewart's Run, Trunkeyville, West Hickory, and Neilltown are within its limits. Oil, and leather are chief products.

Population, 635.

HICKORY—A township erected in Venango County. Agriculture and lumber, chief industries. Villages of East Hickory, and Endeavor, and the County Home are within its limits.

Population, 773.

HOWE—Erected from Tionesta Township. Abounds with coal and lumber, which with large tanneries make up the chief industries. Villages of Brookston, Minister, Pigeon, Truemans, Frost Station, Cooper Tract, Bryomtown, Lynch, Sheriff, Watson Farm, Pebble Dell, Porkey, Sheffield Junction, and Balltown.

Population, 526.

JENKS—An original township. Marienville is the principal village, founded in 1832. Celebrated centennial July 26, 1932. Glass works and oil wells, with the newspaper "Express," established 1890, published Thursdays, W. H. Pickens, editor. Other villages are Duhring, McCray, Williams, Roses, Parrish, and Gilfoyle.

Population, 961.

KINGSLEY—A township erected in Venango County. Extensive lumber operation is in the village of Kellettville, and other villages are Starr, Mayburg, Whig Hill, and Newtown Mills.

Population, 509.

TIONESTA—An original township. Tionesta, the county seat, and villages of Tionesta Station, Jamison, and Hunter.

Population, 362.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.



FRANKLIN COUNTY was erected by Act of September 9, 1784, out of Cumberland County and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. One of four counties named for governors. Three Pennsylvania towns, eighteen townships, and twenty-two counties in other States are named for this distinguished Pennsylvania patriot and statesman. Chambersburg was designated as the seat of justice, name soon afterwards changed to Chambersburg.

There were no permanent settlements prior to 1729, nor were the lands

in the Kittochtinny Valley purchased from the Indians until October, 1736. Benjamin Chambers was one of the first white men to settle in what is now Franklin County, about 1730. He was given a license to settle and improve lands March 30, 1734, and obtained a patent for his land at the confluence of Falling Spring and Conococheague creeks March 14, 1764.

This region was the scene of many Indian incursions during the period of the French and Indian and Pontiac wars, and until the close of the Revolution. The massacres in the Conococheague Valley and Big and Little Coves, the killing of Schoolmaster Enoch Brown and ten of his pupils, the escapades of the "Black Boys," under their leader Captain James Smith, and the three Confederate invasions during the War of the Rebellion, during which Chambersburg was sacked and burned July 30, 1864, present only a part of sufferings of this region in the wars of our country. President Washington visited the county during the Whiskey Insurrection in the fall of 1794, and spent the night of October 11, at the tavern of William Morrow in Chambersburg. The next day he passed through Greencastle.



Monument North of Greencastle, Where First Union Soldier Was Killed in Pennsylvania

James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, was born four miles west of Mercersburg, April 23, 1791; William Findlay, fourth Governor of Pennsylvania, was born at Stony Batter, near Mercersburg, as were his brothers, Colonel John and General James Findlay. The three brothers were members of Congress at the same time. William and Samuel Maclay, brothers who were United States Senators, and their brother John, a member of the Provincial Conference, of June, 1776, were all natives of the county. Mt. Parnell was a station of the "Underground Railroad" for runaway slaves.

The area is 751 square miles which are between the South and Blue mountains in the Cumberland Valley proper. No river but a large number of streams afford ample supply of water, for the generally fertile limestone soil. Caledonia State Forest Park is in Michaux



Wilson College, Chambersburg

State Forest, about ten miles east of Chambersburg, and Mont Alto State Forest Park is in Mont Alto State Forest, about seven miles southwest of Caledonia. Agriculture is the chief industry, but the county is also largely devoted to industry. Marble and granite deposits are found. The population is 65,010, of which number 437 are foreign-born whites and 1,306 Negroes, or 97.3 per cent. are native whites; 17,994 males and 4,426 females are engaged in industry; 118 manufacturing plants with 5,542 employees earned \$5,700,113 in wages, and produced products valued at \$28,888,409 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$5,922,935; live stock \$4,553,452; dairy products \$2,484,126; and chicken products \$925,012 in 1929. There are seven boroughs and fifteen townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

CHAMBERSBURG—County seat, was incorporated as a borough March 21, 1803. First settled in 1730 by Benjamin Chambers, a North-Irish settler, and known as Chambers' Settlement, Chambers' Fort, Falling Spring, and Chambers' Town at the time of the erection of the county. Town formally laid out in June, 1764, and its various names were bestowed in honor of its illustrious founder. Town burned and sacked by Confederate troops, under General McCausland in 1864, loss exceeding \$1,600,000. Chief industries, grain elevators, silk and hosiery mills, food products plant, foundry and machine shops, furniture, engine works and railroad repair shops. Seat of Wilson College (women), founded in 1868, and Penn Hall School (girls). The publications are the "Public Opinion," established 1869, published evenings, Ross K. Gilbert, editor; "Pennsylvania Grange News," established 1904, John H. Light, editor; "Pharetra," established 1886, and "Wilson Billboard," established 1920, are edited by students.

Population, 13,788.

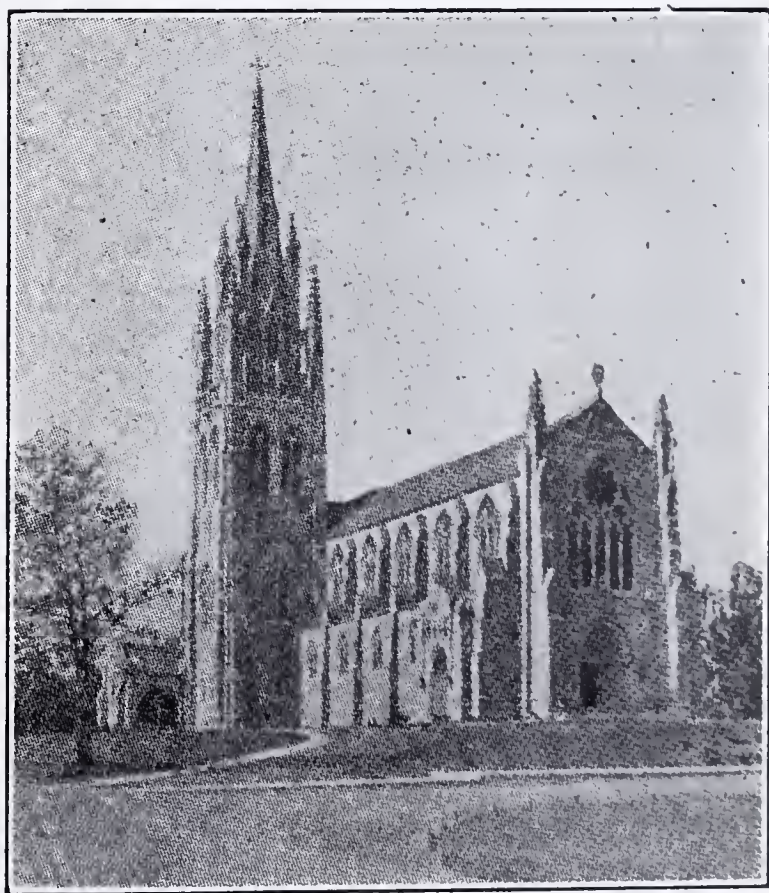
BOROUGHES.

GREENCASTLE—Incorporated from Antrim Township March 25, 1805. Laid out in 1782 by Colonel John Allison, and named for his native Greencastle, Ireland. The Enoch Brown massacre occurred here July 22, 1764, and near here the first Union soldier was killed on Pennsylvania soil during the War of the Rebellion. Chief products are woolens, textiles, flour, juvenile vehicles, tools, limestone and agriculture crops, especially fruit.

The "Echo-Pilot," established 1849, is published Thursdays, G. Fred Ziegler, editor.

Population, 2,557.

MERCERSBURG—Incorporated from Montgomery and Peters townships in February, 1831. Settled in 1729 by James Black, and called Black's town; laid out in 1780 by William Smith, Junior, and called Squire Smith's Settlement, but later called Mercers-burg, in honor



Chapel, Mercersburg Academy

of General Hugh Mercer, distinguished officer of the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, who lived nearby. Birthplace of Governor William Findlay. Seat of Mercersburg Academy. Chief products, leather goods, blouses, and agricultural crops. The "Journal,"

established 1843, is published Thursdays, F. F. Unger, editor, and "Mercersburg News," established 1901, is published by students.

Population, 1,634.

MONT ALTO—Incorporated from Quincy Township July 22, 1913. First settler was John Funk in 1817. Originally called Funkstown. An iron mining town and shipping point. A noted health resort in the South Mountains. Seat of Mont Alto State Sanitarium, and Pennsylvania State Forestry School. The "Spunk," established 1909, is published monthly, J. Davis White, editor.

Population, 606.



Between Gettysburg and Waynesboro, Bridge Built in 1813

ORRSTOWN—Incorporated from Southampton Township in 1847. Settled in 1783; laid out as a town by John and William Orr in 1834, and named Southampton, renamed in 1835 in honor of its founders. Chief industries carriage works and clothing factory.

Population, 211.

SHIPPENSBURG—Is in both Franklin and Cumberland counties, but as only a small part is in Franklin, so the borough is described in Cumberland County.

WAYNESBORO—Incorporated from Washington Township, December 21, 1818. Laid out by James Wallace, Jr., December 29, 1797, and first called Wallacetown, then named Waynesburg, in honor of General Anthony Wayne. Name changed to Waynesboro to avoid confusion with Waynesburg, Greene County. Raided by Confederate forces, under General Jubal Early, June 23, 1863. General Lee's army retreated through here July 6, following. Chief products, threshing machinery, pipe, ice-making machinery, refrigerators, grinders, tractors, garage equipment, underwear and hosiery. Health and summer resort. Seat Pennsylvania State Sanitarium. The "Record-Herald," established 1847, is published daily, Floyd Chalfant, editor.

Population, 10,167.

TOWNSHIPS.

ANTRIM—An original township, erected from Hopewell Township when part of Lancaster County, in May, 1741. Named for Antrim County, Ireland. Out of its original territory all the townships, except three, have been made, and it still remains the largest in the county. First settler was Joseph Crunkleton, in 1734. The borough of Greencastle, and villages of Brown's Mills, Middleburg, Clay Hill, Zentmyer, Kauffman, Shady Grove, South Pennsylvania Junction, State Line, Mason and Dixon, and Wingerton. The Mormons, under Sidney Rigdon, established one of their earliest churches near Greencastle in 1846.

Population, 4,129.

FANNETT—An original township, erected in 1761. Named by the Scotch-Irish for Fannett Point, Ireland. The northern part of Path Valley, famous in history, lies in this

township. Villages of Concord, Doylesburg, Amberson Valley, Dry Run, New Bridge, and Spring Run.

Population, 1,592.

GREENE—Erected from Letterkenny Township in 1788, and named for General Nathanaiel Greene, a Revolutionary War hero. Settled by Scotch-Irish in 1744. Villages of Scotland, seat of State Orphan School, Black's Gap, Green Village, Nyesville, Culbertson, Beautiful, Findlayville, Fayetteville, Caledonia (site of iron furnace built by Thaddeus Stevens), Smoketown, and Germantown.

Population, 3,970.



Old Stevens Furnace at Caledonia

GUILFORD—An original township erected in 1751, and named for Guilford, England. Chambersburg, county seat, and villages of Guilford Springs, New Franklin, Marion, Duffield, Stouffertown, Jackson's Hall, and Falling Spring, Marion Station, Willow Grove.

Population, 3,719.

HAMILTON—An original township erected in 1752, and named in honor of the then Governor James Hamilton.

Settled by Scotch-Irish. Site of Fort McCord, famous defensive work during French and Indian War. Villages of Cashtown, Sunbeam, Housum, Frey, Cheesetown, Lennherville.

Population, 1,461.

LETTERKENNY—An original township erected in 1761, and probably named for a place in Ireland. Scene of Indian incursions. Some of the Hessians captured at Trenton settled here. The famous Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church, organized in 1738, is within the townships. Villages of Letterkenny, Rocky Spring, Strasburg, Upper Strasburg, Pleasant Hall, Stenger, Freestone, and Keefer.

Population, 1,663.

LURGAN—An original township, erected in 1743. Settled by Scotch-Irish, in 1736, and named for a town in Ireland. Middle Spring Church, organized in 1742, still survives. Villages of Lurgan, Centre, Mowersville, and Roxbury.

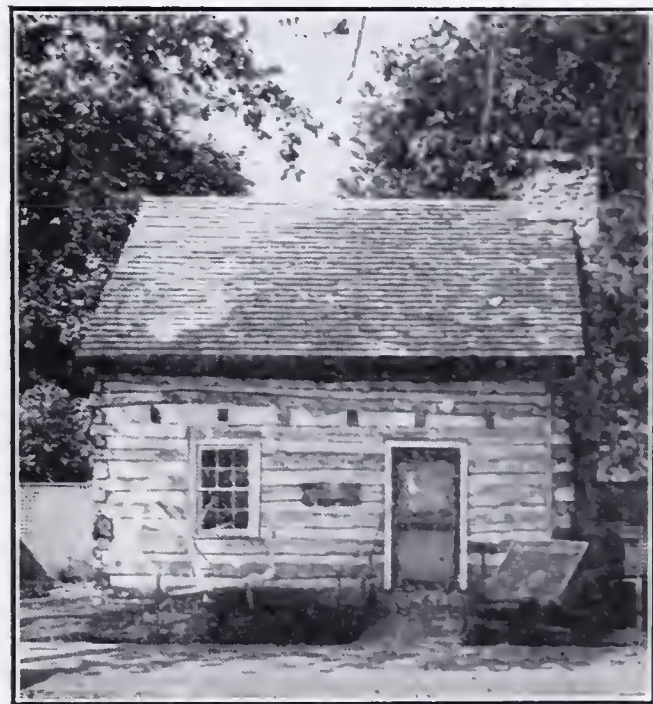
Population, 937.

METAL—Erected from Fannett Township in 1795, and named for its mineral deposits. Settled in 1763. Villages of Metal, Stony Point, Fannettsburg, Willow Hill, Libonia, Richmond Furnace, and Carrick.

Population, 1,055.

MONTGOMERY—An original township, erected in 1781, and named for General Richard Montgomery, killed at Quebec, in 1775. Settled by Scotch-Irish and Welsh as early as 1730. Borough of Mercersburg, and villages of Welsh Run, Clay Lick, Kasiesville, Bloom, Camp Hill, and Shimpstown.

Population, 2,288.



Birthplace of President Buchanan



Fort Loudon Marker at Town of Fort Loudon

PETERS—An original township, erected in 1751, and named for Hon. Richard Peters, secretary of the Province. Settled in 1720. Site of the Provincial Fort Loudon. Villages of Bridgeport, Lemasters, Fort Loudon, Cove Gap, at Stony Batter, where President Buchanan was born, is a stone pyramid monument, marking the site, Charlestown. Upton, Foltz, Ryder, Church Hill, Tuscarora Summit, and Dickey.

Population, 2,849.

QUINCY—Erected from Washington Township in 1838, and named for President John Quincy Adams. Settled in 1733. Rich in iron and other ores. Borough of Mont Alto, site of State Sanitarium, and forest reservation, and villages of Quincy, Tonestown, Five Forks, South Mountain, Altenwald, Snow Hill, Funkstown, and Mont Hope.

Population, 4,151.

SAINT THOMAS—Erected from Peters and Hamilton townships in 1818, and named for Thomas Campbell, founder of Campbellstown, the present Saint Thomas. Settled in 1751. Villages of Saint Thomas, Williamson, and Edenville.

Population, 1,965.

SOUTHAMPTON—Erected from Lurgan Township in 1783, and named for the county of that name in England. Borough of Orrstown, and part of Shippensburg, and villages of Fair View, Mongul, Southampton, Pinola, Mainsville.

Population, 1,374.

WARREN—Erected when part of Bedford County, and named for General Joseph Warren, of the Revolution; annexed to Franklin by Act of March 29, 1798. Settled in 1755. Villages of Warren Point and Sylvan.

Population, 414.

WASHINGTON—An original township, erected January, 1779, and named for General Washington. Settled as early as 1735. Scene of many Indian incursions. Borough of Waynesboro, and villages of Charmain, Rowzerville, Midvale, Pen Mar, Blue Ridge Summit, Buena Vista Spring, Monterey Spring, Roadside, Wingerton, Zullinger, Waterloo.

Population, 4,049.

FULTON COUNTY.



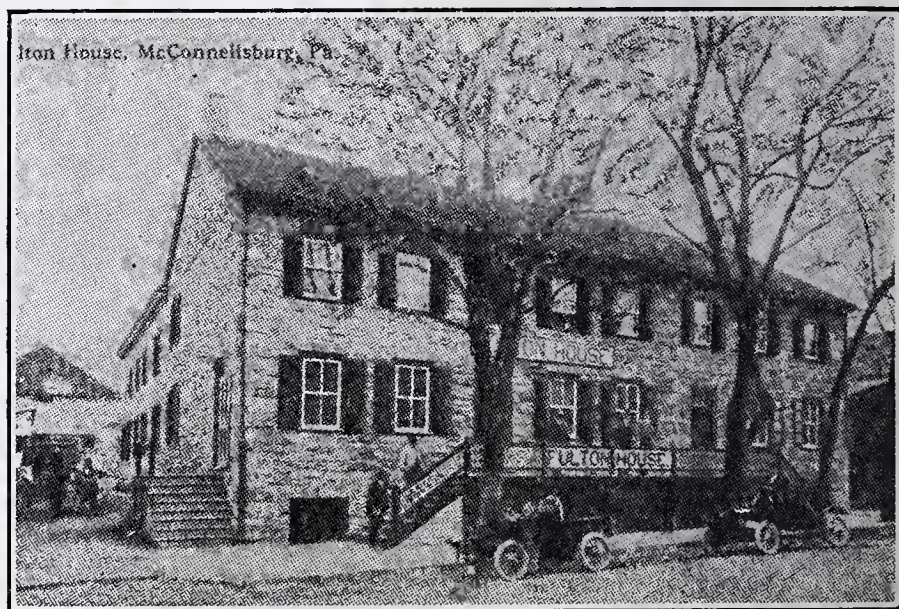
FULTON COUNTY was erected out of Bedford County by Act of April 19, 1850. It was proposed to call the county Liberty, but during the passage of the bill it was changed to Fulton in honor of Robert Fulton. The first settlers came into the region about 1741 and took upland in the Big Cove, present Ayr Township. Indian incursions were frequent and after Braddock's defeat in July, 1755, occurred a terrible massacre in the Big Cove, on November 2 following, in which plantations were burned and half

of the nearly one hundred families were killed or captured by the Indians. It has an area of 403 square miles. The region is mountainous, and is drained by many streams which empty into the Juniata and Potomac rivers. West of McConnellsburg is Little Scrub Ridge, nationally known as the "upside down mountain." The chief industries are iron ore, coal and agriculture. The population is 9,231, of whom 15 are foreign-born whites, and 101 Negroes, or 98.7 per cent. native white citizens; 2,681 males and 291 females are engaged in industry; 21 manufacturing plants, with 47 employees, earned \$36,997 in wages, whose productions amounted to \$246,512 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were worth \$1,136,484; live stock \$1,127,729; dairy products \$367,463; and chicken products \$282,640 in 1929.

McConnellsburg was selected as the seat of justice, and is the only borough in the county; there are eleven townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

MCCONNELLSBURG—County seat, and only borough, was laid out by Daniel McConnell on April 20, 1786, for whom the town was named. He and his family had resided in the Big Cove since 1750, where he kept a tavern until his death in 1802. In the rear of the Fulton House property is a stone building which was used as a fort by McConnell. Its portholes are curiosities. McConnellsburg became an important stopping place for overland travelers on the old highway, now known as the Lincoln Highway, leading into the great western country. Incorporated as borough March 28, 1814. General John Imboden's Confederate raid into Fulton County reached here, July, 1863. In a skirmish with a party of New York Cavalry, under Captain Jones, the Confederates, under Captain Irvine, were defeated, two killed, two wounded, and thirty-two men and thirty-three horses captured. A granite marker, commemorating this first battle on Pennsylvania soil, was unveiled July 2, 1929, by United Daughters of the Confederacy. The Confederate General McCausland stayed in McConnellsburg the



Fulton House, McConnellsburg

night of the day he burned Chambersburg, July 30, 1864. The last bivouac of the Confederate Army north of the Mason and Dixon line, was at the Patterson Farm, near McConnellsburg, July 31, 1864. This site was also suitably marked by United Daughters of the Confederacy, July 31, 1930.

There are two newspaper plants, the "Fulton Democrat," established 1850, published Thursdays, Norris E. Hoover, editor; and "Fulton County News," established 1899, published Thursdays, E. M. Krug, editor.

Population, 768.

TOWNSHIPS.

AYR—Was organized in Cumberland County in 1761, and embraced the territory known as the Big Cove, celebrated for the Indian incursions prior to the Revolutionary period. The original area of Ayr Township was almost as extensive as the State of Rhode Island. James Black built a mill at Cove Gap in 1729, possibly the first settlement west of the Allegheny Mountains. Villages of Websters Mills, Big Cove Tannery, Elysian Mills, Potts Mills, Sargent Rocks, and Ayr.

Population, 1,350.

BELFAST—Was organized when part of Bedford County in 1785. The villages of Needmore, McKibben, Sipes Mill and Gem.

Population, 778.

BETHEL—Was organized when part of Bedford County, January 12, 1773. The villages of Warfordsburg, Mann, Franklin Mills, Sidelling Hill, and Dott.

Population, 766.



View in Fulton County

BRUSH CREEK—Was organized as a township, April 19, 1850, when Fulton County was separated from Bedford. General Forbes built a blacksmith shop for the manufacture of nails here in 1758, which was operated many years afterwards, and known as the "Nail Factory." Whips Cove is named for its first settler, one Whipey, who came there soon after the French and Indian War. Villages of Emma-

ville, Crystal Spring, Akersville, and Locust Grove.

Population, 518.

DUBLIN—Was organized as a township when a part of Cumberland County, October, 1767. The villages of Burnt Cabins, where settlers' cabins were burned by Provincial forces in 1750, and Fort Littleton, erected 1756, perpetuate the memory of stirring events in the days of the Indians and the French and Indian War. The site of Fort Littleton, one of the chain of frontier defenses of the Province in the French and Indian War, built in 1756, under direction of Governor Robert Hunter Morris, and named in honor of Sir George Littleton, a friend of the Governor. It was marked July 26, 1924, by a tall native time-stained boulder and bronze tablet. The village of Clear Ridge, settled in 1794, is within its limits.

Population, 718.

LICKING CREEK—Was organized when part of Bedford County September 21, 1837, and named from its principal stream. The villages of Harrisonville, Saluvia, Owl Creek, Pleasant Ridge, Greenhill, and Andover.

Population, 957.

TAYLOR—Was formed when part of Bedford County, November, 1849, and named in honor of President Zachary Taylor. The villages of Hustontown, settled in 1818; Waterfall, settled in 1770, Dublin Mills, Gracey, West Dublin, Laidig, and Hiram.

Population, 863.

THOMPSON—Was erected when part of Bedford County, February 12, 1849, and named in honor of President Judge Thompson. Villages of Plum Run, Dickeys Mountain, White Swan Mills, Covalt, and Sharpe.

Population, 725.

TODD—Was erected from Ayr Township March 29, 1849. Named in honor of Judge Todd. The borough of McConnellsburg, the county seat, and the village of Knobsville are within its limits.

Population, 655.

UNION—Was organized from Bethel Township January 19, 1864, during the war of the Rebellion, thus it derived its name. Calico printing was conducted by James Rough, with hand press and type in 1843. Villages of Deneen, Buck Valley, Amaranth, Lashley and Greenpoint.

Population, 537.

WELLS—Was known as Aughwick when part of Bedford County. Organized September 1, 1849, and its name changed to Wells April 2, 1850. Alexander Alexander was first settler in 1772, twice his family was driven off by Indians. The villages of New Grenada, Wells Tannery, and Enid.

Population, 596.

GREENE COUNTY.



GREENE COUNTY was erected by Act of February 9, 1796, the territory being taken from Washington County. Named in honor of General Nathanael Greene, whose ability as an officer was so much appreciated by General Washington. Greene Township had been erected in the southeastern section of Washington County in 1782, and so named when the General was at the height of his popularity, and the new county assumed the name of the township. This region

was originally settled by adventurers from Virginia and Maryland while it was yet held by the Indians. Many stirring events occurred here before the county was organized, and until 1775 it was supposed to be a part of Virginia, during which time the inhabitants attended court and paid taxes at Morgantown, in present West Virginia. The five original townships of the new county were part of Springhill Township, while yet in Bedford County. Waynesburg was designated as the county seat.

The area is 574 square miles, and contains rich deposits of excellent coking coal, natural gas and oil. The principal stream is the Monongahela River, open to navigation the entire year. The population is 41,767 of which number 3,326 are foreign-born whites and 516 Negroes, or 90.8 per cent. are native whites; 12,269 males and 1,469 females are engaged in industry; 18 manufacturing plants with 128 employees earned \$139,856 in wages and produced products valued at \$561,892 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,731,382; live stock \$2,884,180; dairy products \$477,811; and chicken products \$318,232 in 1929.

There are eight boroughs and nineteen townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

WAYNESBURG—The county seat, was laid out October 28, 1796, when the site was selected for the seat of justice, and named in honor of General Anthony Wayne, one of the bravest and ablest American generals, and whose brilliant victory over the Indians at Fallen Timbers, made possible the settlement of that vast territory west of the Ohio River. The massacre of the family of Rev. John Corbly, by the Indians in 1781, occurred within the present limits of the county at Garard's Fort. Incorporated January 20, 1816. Borough of East Waynesburg consolidated with Waynesburg in 1923. An important industrial community. Products are oil well supplies, foundry, burial vaults, brooms, bird houses, brick, lumber and flour mills, gas wells and extensive wool shipping center and live stock market. Seat of Waynesburg College, incorporated 1850. The newspapers are "Democrat-Messenger," established 1813, is published Tuesdays and Fridays, M. R. Travis, editor; and "Republican," established 1833, is published Thursdays, Theodosia W. Knox, editor.

Population, 4,915.

BOROUGHS.

CARMICHAELS—Incorporated from Cumberland Township, and first called New Lisbon. Birthplace of the late Albert W. Cummings, United States Senator and Governor of Iowa. Rich agricultural region, also coal mining.

Population, 708.

CLARKSVILLE—Incorporated from Morgan Township.
Population, 457.

GREENSBORO—Incorporated from Monongahela Township, January 13, 1879. Laid out in 1781.

Population, 598.

JEFFERSON—Incorporated from Jefferson Township. Laid out 1795, and named for the President.

Population, 528.

MOUNT MORRIS—Incorporated from Perry Township, in 1890.

Population, 318.

NEW FREEPORT—Incorporated from Springhill Township.
Population, 408.

RICES LANDING—Incorporated from Cumberland Township, May 15, 1903. Settled before 1800.

Population, 977.



Bailey Bridge Intersection

TOWNSHIPS.

ALEPPO—Organized from Springhill Township in 1821. Villages of Aleppo, Big Tree, Higbee, McCracken, and Morford.

Population, 1,022.

CENTER—Erected from Franklin and Morris townships, in March, 1820. Villages of Rogersville, Oak Forest, Rutan, and Holbrook.

Population, 1,419.

CUMBERLAND—An original township. Boroughs of Carmichaels and Rice's Landing, and villages of Paisley, Khedive, Crucible, Ceylon, and Nemacolin, a model mining town.

Population, 7,187.

DUNKARD—Erected from Greene Township, in 1798. Settled as early as 1754. Villages of Davistown, Bobtown, Dunkard, Wiley, Rosedale, and Dilliner.

Population, 3,506.

FRANKLIN—An original township, organized in Washington County in 1787, and named for the great statesman. Borough of Waynesburg, and village of Morrisville.

Population, 2,999.

GILMORE—Erected from Richhill Township, in 1857. Villages of Jollytown, Hero, Triumph, Ash Tree, Pine Bank, Mulgrave, and Sand Rock.

Population, 571.

GRAYS—Erected in 1932, when borough of Graysville, originally called Harvey, and incorporated from Richhill Township, surrendered its charter and reverted to township government.

Population, 240.

GREENE—An original township, organized in Washington County in 1782. Coal deposits. Villages of Whiteley, and Garard's Fort.

Population, 454.

JACKSON—Erected from Richhill Township, about 1839. Villages of White Cottage, Delphene, Bluff, and Nettle Hill.

Population, 790.

JEFFERSON—Erected from Morgan Township, in 1798. Settled in 1776. Borough of Jefferson.

Population, 1,790.

MONONGAHELA—Erected from Greene Township, in 1822. Settled 1764. Coal deposits. Borough of Greensboro, and villages of Grays Landing, Mapletown, and Poland Mines.

Population, 2,636.

MORGAN—An original township. Borough of Clarksville, and villages of Castile, Lippincott, and Mather, a model mining town.

Population, 2,991.

MORRIS—Erected from Richhill Township, in 1798. Villages of Ninevah, Time, West Union, and Deer Lick.

Population, 970.

PERRY—Erected from Greene Township, about 1842. Boroughs of Mount Morris, and villages of Brock and Mineto.

Population, 935.

RICHHILL — An original township. Villages of Burdette, Durbin, Ryerson Station, Bristonia, and Wind Ridge.

Population, 1,587.

SPRINGHILL — Erected from Aleppo and Gilmore townships in 1860. Borough of New Freeport, and villages of Deep Valley, Ned, and Garrison.

Population, 859.

WASHINGTON — Erected from Morgan Township, in 1838, and named for the first President. Villages of Sycamore, Swart, and Ruff Creek.

Population, 660.



Stony Point Near Jefferson

WAYNE—Erected from Franklin Township, in 1808, and named for General Anthony Wayne. Villages of Spraggs, Brave, Hoover Run, Buzz, and Gump.

Population, 1,598.

WHITELY—Erected from Greene Township, in 1798. Villages of Cummins, Fordyce, Lone Star, and Kirby.

Population, 644.

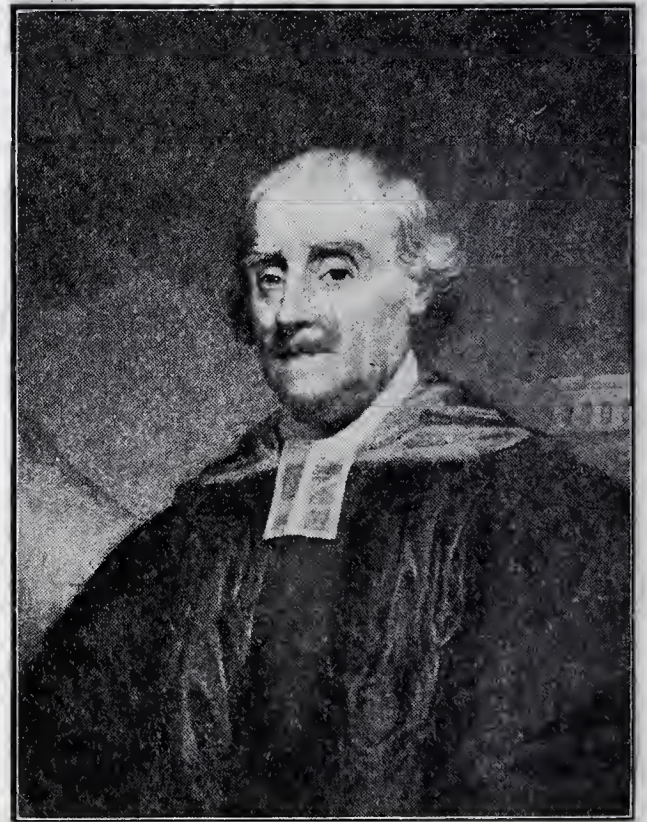
HUNTINGDON COUNTY.



HUNTINGDON COUNTY was erected by Act of September 20, 1787, out of Bedford County, and named in honor of Selina Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon. One of two counties name for women, the other being Montour. In 1766 Rev. William Smith, D. D., provost of the University of Pennsylvania, purchased four hundred acres of land from George Croghan, which was then called Standing Stone, a famous Indian village. A short time previous Doctor Smith had visited England in quest of funds for

his university and the Countess of Huntingdon, noted for her many charities, made so liberal a contribution, that in gratitude, Dr. Smith named the new town in her honor, and when the county was organized it naturally took the name of the centrally located town, which became the seat of justice. Here two great Indian paths crossed, one leading to Kittanning and the West, the other to Bedford and the Potomac. The earliest maps indicate that an important Indian village was situated at this point.

Standing Stone was known to the Indians by the name of Achsinnink, meaning original stone. The word alludes to a large rock, standing separate and where there is no other rock. Conrad Weiser left the oldest record of Standing Stone, August 18, 1748, then seemingly already a well-known name of the place. John Harris, in 1753, wrote of Standing Stone as "about fourteen feet high and six inches square." It stood on the right bank of Stone Creek, near its mouth, and in such a position as to enable persons to see it at considerable distance, either up or down the river. The Rev. Philip Fithian, in 1775, says it was "a tall stone column or pillar nearly square and seven feet above the ground." There have been conflicting opinions whether any of this original Standing Stone still exists. It is probable that it was used not only as a finger board at the crossing of the great Indian paths, but also contained the official record of the tribe. This stone was once the cause of a war, when the Tuscarora tribe, living about thirty miles below on the river, declared war on the tribe at Standing Stone for some real or fancied insult, and for this purpose sent repeated messages which the Standing Stone Indians failed to heed. The Tuscaroras awaited a time when their enemy warriors were on a hunt, when they fell on the village with a great force, drove off those who were at home, and carried the stone away. Upon the return of the hunters the entire war force was immediately sent after their enemy, who were soon overtaken, when a bloody conflict ensued, the stone recaptured, and carried back in triumph. It seems to be an undisputed fact that the original stone was removed about 1755, at the time the Indians in that valley joined the French. A few white settlers seated themselves at Standing Stone in 1762 and began the erection of a stockade fort, but in the follow-



Rev. William Smith

ing spring were forced to abandon it, as well as their houses and other improvements, and fly to Carlisle for protection from the Indians. A replica of this famous stone now stands on the site of the first courthouse built in Huntingdon. It is nearly the exact dimensions of the

original, and bears the following inscription: "Onajutta, Juniata Achsinnink Standing Stone. Erected September 8, 1896. As a memorial of the ancient Standing Stone removed by the Indians in 1754."

The area is 918 square miles, is mountainous, with semi-bituminous coal, iron, limestone, and ganister rock. The entire county is drained by the Juniata River, and its tributary streams. The soil is fertile and half the area is under cultivation. Colerain State Forest Park is in Logan State Forest, two miles northeast of Spruce Creek, and Greenwood State Forest Park is five miles northeast of Belleville. The population is 39,021, of which number 996 are foreign-born whites and 930 Negroes or 95.1 per cent. are native whites; 11,617 males and 2,164 females are engaged in industry; 68 manufacturing plants with 2,764 employees earned \$2,840,003 in wages and produced products valued at \$10,762,727 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,971,953; live stock \$1,940,592; dairy products \$880,522; and chicken products \$276,751 in 1929.



Juniata College

There are eighteen boroughs and thirty townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

HUNTINGDON—County seat, was first settled in 1754, and widely known to the traders and Provincial authorities as "Standing Stone," because of a tall, perpendicular stone pillar that long stood at the lower end of town near the river. The name is still borne by the creek, valley, ridge, and mountain in the vicinity.

Standing Stone was laid out as a town in 1767 by the Rev. William Smith, D. D., called Huntingdon. But the old name Standing Stone, however, clung to the place for many years. Nearly all the traders and military officers of the eighteenth century used the old name, and it is marked Standing Stone on the Lewis Evans maps of 1755 and 1770; it is "Standing Stone, Huntingdon," on the Powell map of 1776. The first replica stood near Second and Power streets, and on the second stone erected at this place were found the names of John and Charles Lukens, Thomas Smith and a number of others, with dates varying from 1768 to 1770, cut or chiseled in the stone. This stone seems to have been erected by one or other of the men whose names it bore. It was subsequently removed to a spot near the present courthouse in Huntingdon and forms the most valuable and interesting historic relic in the Juniata County seat.



Birthplace General Horace Porter

There is a tradition of a massacre at Standing Stone on June 19, 1777, at what was known as Big Spring, several miles west of the fort. The archives, however, do not contain an account of this attack.

The chief industries are iron foundries, silk and hosiery mills, stationery and blank book factories, machine shops, brooms, radiators, limestone quarries, sand pits, and coal. Seat of Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, established June 12, 1878, and Juniata College, of which former Governor Martin Grove Brumbaugh, was president at the time of his death. Home of Governor David Rittenhouse Porter, and birthplace of his distinguished son, General Horace Porter, also of United States Senator John Scott. The J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital was opened September 4, 1911. The newspapers are the "Monitor," established 1864, published Fridays, Joseph G. Leshner, editor; "News," established 1874, published daily and weekly, Joseph F. Biddle, editor; and "Juniatian," established 1924, is published weekly by students.

Population, 7,558.

BOROUGHES.

ALEXANDER—Incorporated from Porter Township April 11, 1827. It was on the trail to the Ohio, and the site was known as "Hart's Log." John Hart was an Indian trader licensed in 1744. On one of his early trips, before 1750, he had hollowed out a log to make a feeding place for his pack-horses. Joshua Elder made a deposition in 1795 that he had surveyed the "Hart's Log" tract for John Gemmill, June 6, 1768, and that he "well remembers to see the log which was troughed or dug out at the time he made the survey, where it was said the old Indian trader, John Hart, usually fed and salted his horses." A warrant for 400 acres at this place was granted to James Sterrat February 3, 1755, "including the bottom at the Sleeping Place called John Hart's Log." There were a number of these "Sleeping Places" on the trail to the Ohio, so called because the traders stayed there over night. The name "Hart's Log" was afterwards applied to the valley and also to one of the mountains near it. The town was laid out by Elizabeth Gemmill, August 7, 1793. It was an important shipping point on the canal, 1830 to 1850. Refractory products and flour mills are the chief industries.

Population, 443.

BIRMINGHAM—Incorporated from Warrior's Mark Township, April 14, 1828. Town laid out in December, 1797, by John Cadwallader, of Huntingdon, to be a manufacturing site at the head of navigation on the Juniata River, saw, grist, and paper mills being erected there. It was called by him for the city of the same name in England. Seat of Birmingham School for Girls, first called Mountain Seminary, when founded in 1851.

Population, 191.

BROAD TOP CITY—Incorporated from Carbon Township August 19, 1868. Intended as a terminus for Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, but the company did not extend the line that far. Named for its location on Broad Top Mountain. Summer resort.

Population, 511.

CASSVILLE—Incorporated from Cass Township March 3, 1853. Named from its township, which was called for United States Senator Lewis Cass. Laid out in February, 1797, first called Salisbury, then Chilcotestown.

Population, 111.

COALMONT—Incorporated from Carbon Township, November 22, 1864. Named for its chief natural resource.

Population, 159.

DUDLEY—Incorporated from Carbon Township November 13, 1876. Called for a place of the same name in England. Laid out in 1859. Coal mines.

Population, 494.

MAPLETON—Incorporated from Union Township August 18, 1866, and named from the station established near a maple grove. Site was once owned by Jacob Hare, a notorious Tory of the Revolution, whose real estate was confiscated and sold. Glass and limestone quarries.

Population, 804.

MARKLESBURG—Incorporated from Penn Township, November 19, 1873, named from the railroad station. David Brumbaugh and Matthew Garner owners of the site. Early home of ex-Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh. Limestone quarries.

Population, 226.

MILL CREEK—Incorporated from part of Brady Township December 13, 1905. Laid out by James Simpson, October 12, 1848.

Population, 334.

MOUNT UNION—Incorporated from Shirley Township, April 19, 1867, originally known as Drake's Ferry. Laid out in 1849 by the lumber firm of Dougherty and Speer; the name was suggested by Colonel William Pollock, first postmaster and pioneer merchant, from the meeting of so many mountains at this point. The chief industries are tanneries, creosote plant, tongue and handle factory, magnesia and silica brick plants, ganister rock quarries, timber, and agriculture. The "Times," established 1873, is published Fridays, A. S. and C. H. Welch, editors.

Population, 4,892.

ORBISONIA—Incorporated from Cromwell Township November 23, 1855. Laid out as a village in May, 1850, and named for its founder, Thomas E. Orbison. The old Bedford furnace, built in 1785 was on the site of the borough, others were nearby, also coke ovens. Railroad shops.

Population, 741.

PETERSBURG—Incorporated from Logan Township April 7, 1830. Laid out May 21, 1795, and given the baptismal name of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who laid it out. Juniata Forge was erected here before 1800. Seat of Anderson's Fort. Creamery products.

Population, 627.

ROCKHILL—Incorporated from Cromwell Township, June 16, 1887. Laid out as a village in 1874. An iron furnace operated here early as 1832.

Population, 502.

SALTILLO—Incorporated from Clay Township, November 10, 1875. Settled by Henry Hubbell, in 1796, and first called Springville; laid out in 1873 by Henry Hudson.

Population, 386.

SHADE GAP—Incorporated from Dublin Township April 20, 1871. Named for the gap in Shade Mountain, called "shades of death" by John Harris in 1753, also by Fithian in 1775. The village of Shade Gap was always a favorite stopping place for traders. It is now on "Lakes to Sea" trail.

Population, 130.

SHIRLEYSBURG—Incorporated from Shirley Township April 3, 1837. Site of Indian "Aughwick old town," and seat of the Provincial Fort Shirley, built by Colonel George Croghan, in 1755, as one of the chain from the Delaware River to Maryland border. Fort was named by Governor Robert Hunter Morris for General William Shirley, chief of the British forces.

Population, 217.

THREE SPRINGS—Incorporated from Clay Township November 10, 1869, and named for its mineral springs discovered in 1820. Laid out April 5, 1843.

Population, 398.

TOWNSHIPS.

BARREE—An original township, formed in 1767, and originally spelled Barré. Seat of Shaver's Creek Manor. Villages of Manor Hill, Masseysburg, Saulsburg, Charter Oak, Monroe Furnace.

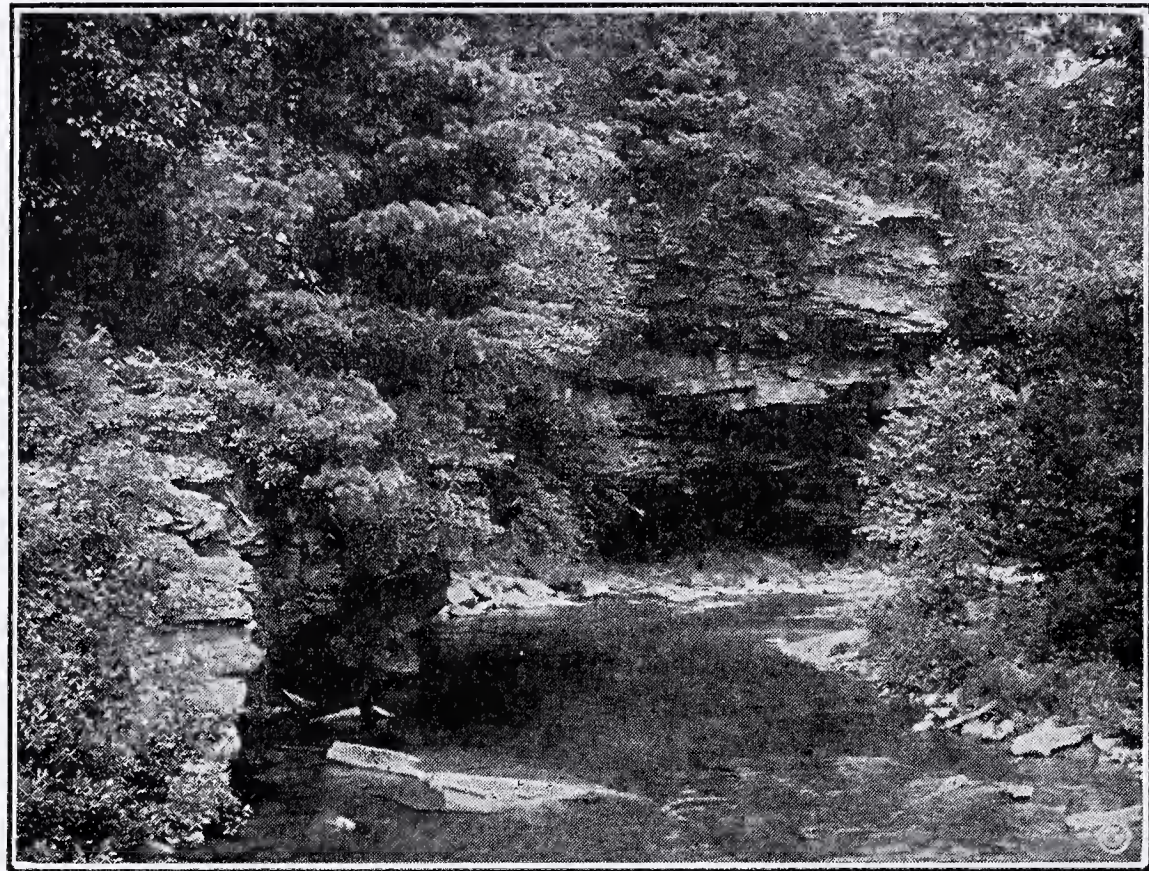
Population, 299.

BRADY—Erected from Henderson Township April 25, 1846; and named for the celebrated General Hugh Brady, native of Huntingdon. Borough of Mill Creek, and village of Airydale.

Population, 514.

CARBON—Erected from Tod Township, April 23, 1858, and named for the coal deposits.

First settled by Anthony Cook, soon after Revolution. Iron ore and cokeing coal. Boroughs of Dudley, Broad Top City, Coalmont, and villages of Barnet, Minersville, Powelton. Population, 683.



Copperas Rock

George Ashman in 1779. Mineral Springs. Boroughs of Saltillo and Three Springs, and villages of Huberville and Dublin Mills.

Population, 722.

CROMWELL—Erected from Shirley and Springfield townships January, 1836, and named for Colonel Thomas Cromwell, an early settler. Boroughs of Orbisonia, and Rockhill and villages of Pogue, Lodema, Sypestown, Cedar Rock, Locke Valley, and Black Log.

Population, 780.

DUBLIN—an original township, erected October, 1767, when in Cunmberland County. Settled by George Hudson prior to 1782. Borough of Shade Gap, and villages of Decorum, Neelyton, Mentzer.

Population, 815.

FRANKLIN—Erected from the original Tyrone Township, March, 1789. Settled by Alexander Ewing in 1786. Villages of Franklinville (One of the largest caves in the State is near here; it was the haunt of Indians and outlaws. Many fine relics found when cave was discovered), and Graysville. Rich deposits of iron ore. Pennsylvania Furnace and Huntingdon Furnace and Collerain Forge are in this township.

Population, 419.

HENDERSON—Erected from the original Huntingdon Township November, 1814, and named for General Andrew Henderson, an officer of the Revolution. Settled by Colonel John Fee, after the Revolution. Only village is Union Church.

Population, 527.

HOPEWELL—An original township. Union, Penn, Lincoln and parts of Tod, Cass and Carbon have been formed from its territory. Villages of Foxton, Shy Beaver, Cherrytown, and Puttstown.

Population, 508.

JACKSON—Erected from Barree Township January 15, 1845. Named for President Andrew Jackson. Seat of McAlevy's Fort, on Standing Stone Creek, erected by General William McAlevy, in 1778. Villages of Ennisville and Greenwood Furnace.

Population, 489.

JUNIATA—Erected from Walker Township November 19, 1856. Named for the river. Only village, Hawn's Bridge.

Population, 258.

LINCOLN—Erected from Hopewell Township August 18, 1866, and named for the martyred President. Villages of Coffee Run and Entriiken.

Population, 427.

LOGAN—Erected from West Township April 10, 1878. Named for the celebrated Indian Chief Logan. Fort Anderson was erected here in 1778. Borough of Petersburg, and village of Ribot.

Population, 407.

MILLER—Erected from Barree and Jackson townships November 8, 1880. Named for Matthew Miller, pioneer settler before 1800. Village of Cornpropst Mills.

Population, 153.

MORRIS—Erected from Tyrone Township, August, 1794. Named for Robert Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Fort Lowry was erected near here in 1778. Villages of Water Street, Shaffersville, Morrell, and part of Spruce Creek.

Population, 342.

ONEIDA—Erected from Henderson and West townships August 20, 1856. Named for Indian word meaning "Standing Stone." Nathan Gorsuch was pioneer settler in 1786. Borough of Huntingdon, county seat, and villages of Gorsuch, Donation, and Warm Springs.

Population, 417.

PENN—Erected from Hopewell Township November 21, 1846, and named for the founder. Jacob Brumbaugh settled here in 1788. Rich deposits of iron ore. Borough of Marklesburg, villages of Grantsville, Grafton, Sarah, Aitch, Hesston, and Fink's Bridge, the birthplace of the late Martin G. Brumbaugh, Governor 1915-19.

Population, 667.

PORTER—Erected from Huntingdon Township, November, 1814. Named for Surveyor General Andrew Porter. John Hart first settler before 1750. Fort Lytle built here in 1777. Borough of Alexandria, and village of Barree.

Population, 838.

SHIRLEY—An original township, named for General William Shirley, commander of the British forces in America. George Croghan established an Indian trading house here as early as 1747. Borough of Shirleysburg, and part of Mount Union, and villages of Aughwick, Norrace, Otelia, Thisbe, Valley Point, and Cora.

Population, 1,679.

SMITHFIELD—Erected from Walker and Juniata townships, in 1886. Pennsylvania Industrial School and village of Smithfield.

Population, 2,263.

SPRINGFIELD—Erected from Dublin and Shirley townships December, 1790. John Bailey pioneer settler after Revolution. Villages of Maddensville, Meadow, Locke Valley, and Selea.

Population, 432.

SPRUCE CREEK—Erected from Franklin Township, 1895. Village of Spruce Creek.

Population, 525.

TELL—Erected from Dublin Township in April, 1810. Villages of Blair's Mills, Noss-ville, Shade Valley, Richvale, McNeal, and Goshorn.
Population, 688.

TODD—Erected from Union Township April 11, 1838. Villages of Beaver, Newburg, Todd, Eagle Foundry, Joller, East Broad Top, Coles Summit, Cook, Salter, and Trough Creek.
Population, 693.

UNION—Erected from Hopewell Township June, 1791. Borough of Mapleton, villages of Calvin, Page, and Colfax.
Population, 669.

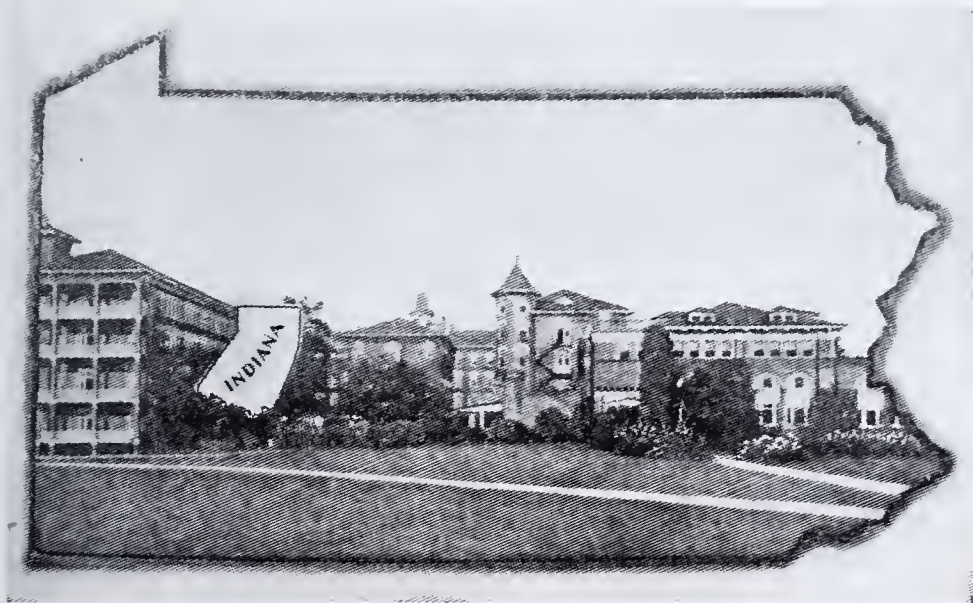
WALKER—Erected from Porter Township April, 1827. Named for Judge Jonathan H. Walker, Henry Lloyd and family pioneer settlers before Revolution. Villages of McConnellstown and Long Siding.
Population, 622.

WARRIOR'S MARK—Erected from Franklin Township, January, 1798. Named for certain strange marks made on the trees by the Indians. Borough of Birmingham, villages of Warrior's Mark, Pennington, Spring Mount, Dungarvin, Ironsville.
Population, 1,008.

WEST—Erected from Barree Township April, 1796. James and John Dickey, pioneer settlers in 1764. Villages of Fairfield, Mooresville, Neff Mills, Cottage.
Population, 371.

WOOD—Erected from Carbon Township, March 5, 1905. Village of Robertsdale and part of Woodvale.
Population, 1,544.

INDIANA COUNTY.



INDIANA COUNTY was erected by Act of March 30, 1803, out of Lycoming and Westmoreland counties. The part lying south of the Purchase Line was taken from Westmoreland, and that to the north from Lycoming County. It was named for the original occupants of the soil. The early settlers were Scotch-Irish from the Cumberland Valley, who first came there in 1769. The seat of justice was fixed at Indiana in 1805, and by Act of March 10, 1806, the judicial functions were performed in the new county seat.

The Conemaugh River forms the entire southern boundary, and a number of streams afford excellent water for the soil which is well suited for agriculture.

The area is 829 square miles, which is underlaid with coal, iron, limestone, natural gas, and salt springs. For more than 50 years the county was a chief inland center for the manufacture of salt. About five-sixths of the county is arable land, and most of this is under cultivation. The population is 75,395, of which number 7,679 are foreign-born whites and 747 Negroes, or 88.8 per cent, are native whites; 20,606 males and 2,898 females are engaged in industry; 74 manufacturing plants with 2,206 employees earned \$2,723,553 in wages and produced products valued at \$9,595,313 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$2,832,834; the live stock \$2,549,949; dairy products \$914,488; and chicken products \$547,584 in 1929.

There are fourteen boroughs and twenty-four townships.



Along William Penn Highway

COUNTY SEAT.

INDIANA—County seat, was incorporated from White Township March 28, 1816. Settled by Conrad Rice in 1794. Named for the county. Laid out in 1805, when the commissioners to select a seat of justice formally accepted the 250 acres offered by Hon. George Clymer, of Philadelphia. A principal street is named "Clymer." The seat of State Teachers

College, opened May 17, 1875. Home of former Governor John S. Fisher. The chief products are glass products, wagons, horse collars, leather novelties, ladders, wooden ware, enamel ware, foundry products, tannery, woolens and textiles, maccaroni, flour, saw and planing mills. The publications are "Progress," established 1803, published Wednesdays, A. Sand and A. R. Moorhead, editors; "Messenger," established 1861, published Wednesdays, H. K. and J. R. Smith, editors; and "Gazette," established 1890, published daily, R. H. Ray and F. M. Smith, editors; "Patriota" (Italian), established 1914, published weekly, Francesco Biamonte, editor; "Indiana Democrat," established 1861, published



Cherrytree Monument, Indiana County

Wednesdays, Augustus E. Hood, editor; and "Forum," established June 30, 1932, published Thursdays, N. L. Butter, editor.

Population, 9,569.

BOROUGHES.

ARMAGH—Incorporated from East Wheatfield Township, April 10, 1834. Settled in September, 1792, by Margaret Graham, who was soon followed by other Scotch-Irish, who named the place for their native county in Ireland.

Population, 123.

BLAIRSVILLE—Incorporated from Burrell Township, March 25, 1825. Settled in 1792 by Fergus Moorhead and James Kelly; laid out in 1819 by James Campbell and Andrew Brown and named for John Blair of Blair's Gap, for whom also Blair County is named. The Wallace mill and fort are near here, but in Westmoreland County. The chief products are plate glass, enamel ware, railroad shops, silk, textiles, coal, stone quarries and clay pits.

Seat of Western State Hospital for Insane. The "Dispatch," established 1905, is published Tuesdays and Fridays, M. R. Shale, editor.

Population, 5,296.

CHERRYTREE—Incorporated from Montgomery and Green townships April 30, 1855, and named for a large cherry tree long used as a landmark. Settled by John Bartlebaugh and others in 1800. It was called Bardsville in 1833, then Newman's Mill, then Grant, and in 1907, changed to Cherrytree. Junction point of the counties of Indiana, Clearfield, and Cambria, where a monument was placed by the Commonwealth in 1894, to mark Canoe Place, and to commemorate the treaty with the Indians November 5, 1768.

Population, 519.



State Teachers College, Indiana

CLYMER—Incorporated from Cherry Hill Township February 29, 1908. Laid out in 1905 by Dixon Run Land Company. Name suggested by Hon. John S. Fisher for George Clymer, signer of the Declara-

tion of Independence, and of the Federal Constitution, who owned extensive land interests in the county, and who gave 250 acres for the public buildings in the county seat. Coal mining town. Other product, fire brick.

Population, 2,672.

CREEKSIDE—Incorporated from Washington Township, June 5, 1905. Coal mines and railroad repair shops.

Population, 500.

GLEN CAMPBELL—Incorporated from Banks Township, September 27, 1894. Oldest coal mining town in the county, founded in 1889.

Population, 588.

HOMER CITY—Incorporated from Center Township September 26, 1872, and named for the ancient poet Homer. A competitor with Indiana for the county seat. Settled in 1800; laid out in 1854, by William Wilson, who named the village. The chief products are coal, incubators, cabinets, timber, gas. The "Journal," established 1926, is published Thursdays, John D. George, editor.

Population, 2,004.

JACKSONVILLE—Incorporated Young and Black Lick townships, September 28, 1852. Named for President Andrew Jackson. Laid out in 1830 by William and Joseph McFarland. Agricultural region.

Population, 204.



William Penn Highway, West of Blairsville

MARION CENTER—Incorporated from East Mahoning Township March 28, 1868. Settled by John Peck in 1795. First called Brady for pioneer family, afterward changed to Marion. Hon. Hubert Work, former Postmaster-General and Secretary of Interior, was born near here, July 3, 1860. The "Independent," established 1881, is published Fridays, C. R. Griffith, editor.

Population, 459.

MECHANICSVILLE—Borough surrendered its charter and reverted to Brush Valley Township in 1909.

PLUMVILLE—Incorporated from South Mahoning Township, December 6, 1909. Coal mines.

Population, 518.

SALTSBURG—Incorporated from Conemaugh Township April 16, 1838. Settled in 1772, and laid out in 1817 by Andrew Boggs, and named for the salt wells and works that then flourished there. Coal mining is the present chief industry, with stock farming and fruit growing also important. Seat of the Kiskiminetas Springs School. The "Press," established 1875, is published Thursdays, R. A. Walker, editor.

Population, 1,035.

SHELOCTA—Incorporated from Armstrong Township, April 15, 1851. Founded in 1822 by Thomas and Joseph Sharp, and called Sharpsburg till 1836. Laid out by Abner Kelly and named for the Indian chief who frequented that region.

Population, 135.

SMICKSBURG—Incorporated from West Mahoning Township, June 28, 1854. Birth-place of Hon. John P. Elkins, Attorney-General and Justice of the Supreme Court.

Population, 184.

TOWNSHIPS.

ARMSTRONG—An original township, which at one time embraced nearly half of what is now Indiana County, south of the Purchase Line. Named for General John Armstrong, hero of Kittanning and distinguished officer of the Continental Army. Pioneer settler was John Robinson in 1787. Indians caused much trouble for the early inhabitants, as they reluctantly yielded up these favorite hunting grounds. Underlaid with coal, but chief occupation is agriculture. Borough of Shelocta, and villages of Stewartsville, Tannery, Parkwood, J. M. Junction, Watts, Thomas.

Population, 888.

BANKS—Erected from Canoe Township in 1868, and named for William Banks, a citizen of Indiana. Lumbering was the early industry. Underlaid with coal. Borough of Glen Campbell, villages of Sidney, Smithport, Madeline, Urey, Lockvale, Flinns, Maderia Hill, Hillman, Flora, Johnsonburg, North Summit, and Horton.

Population, 1,356.

BLACKLICK—Erected from Armstrong Township in March, 1807, and named for its stream. General Charles Campbell settled there before the Revolution; and in 1771 he, Randal Laughlin, and three other settlers were taken captive by Indians near Fort Wallace, a stockade of much importance, and held as prisoners for several years. Borough of Jacksonville, villages of Livermore, once a borough now part of the township, and Newport, Fillmore, and Kent.

Population, 935.

BRUSH VALLEY—Erected from Wheatfield Township in 1835, and named for the valley of Brush Creek. James McDonald was pioneer settler in 1790. Underlaid with coal, iron, and limestone. Stock raising is a leading industry. John G. McCrory, of five and ten cent store fame, was reared in the township. Borough of Mechanicsburg surrendered its charter and is now a village in the township; also villages of Rico, Dias, Suncliff, Keller's Mill, Claghorn, Sharps, and Brush Valley.

Population, 1,212.

BUFFINGTON—Erected from Pine Township in 1867, and named for Judge Joseph Buffington. A block house was built on the farm of Joseph McCartney, the earliest settler. Underlaid with coal and limestone. An iron furnace was operated for forty years in Dilltown. Villages of Dilltown, Buffington, Wehrum, Wheatfield, Blaides, Croft, Raxis.

Population, 836.

BURRELL—Erected from Blacklick Township in 1853, and named for Judge Burrell. Coal, iron, limestone and fire clay abound. Borough of Blairsville, and villages of Blacklick, Josephine, Strangeford, Cedar Point, Smith Station, Bells Mills, Rugh Station. Population, 3,291.

CANOE—Erected from Montgomery Township in 1847, and named for the creek, the mouth of which was the head of canoe navigation. Underlaid with coal, but agriculture is leading industry. Villages of Rossiter, Rossiter Junction, Canoe Ridge, Locust, Locust Lane, Robertsville, Rodeker, Juneau, and Smyerstown. Population, 3,606.

CENTER—Erected from Armstrong Township in 1807, and named for its geographical situation. Indians broke up earliest settlement of Samuel and Thomas Wilkins. Underlaid



Fergus Moorhead Blockhouse

with coal and limestone, while much attention is given to stock raising and general farming. Borough of Homer City, and villages of Gracetown, Waterman, Luciusboro, Tide, Lucerne, Coral, Crete, Aultman, Smathers, Two Licks. Population, 6,898.

CHERRYHILL—Erected from Green and Brush Valley townships in 1844, and named for Cherryhill Manor, surveyed for the Proprietaries. Underlaid with coal. Borough of Clymer, and villages of Weimer, Rembrandt, Wandin, Diamondville, Mitchells Mills, Mauver, Alvenda, Kenwood, Manner, Greenville, Penn Run, Pikes Peak, Ideal, Sample Run, Hustonville. Population, 1,911.

CONEMAUGH—Erected from Armstrong Township, in March, 1803, and named for the river which forms its southern boundary. Settled by Scotch-Irish prior to 1770. A

blockhouse was erected on the Dickson farm in the Revolutionary War period. Underlaid with coal, iron, and limestone, and soil is fertile. An excellent quality of salt was manufactured here from 1813 for some years, the principal industry was called Great Cone-maugh Salt Works, with the operation at White. Borough of Saltsburg, villages of Tunnelton, Clarksburg, Nowrytown, Edri, Ebenezer, Mooween, Lewisville, White, and Foster.

Population, 2,066.

EAST MAHONING—Erected when Mahoning was divided, in 1845, to form East, North, South, and West Mahoning townships. The original Mahoning was erected in Lycoming County in 1893, and embraced all that part of the county north of the Purchase Line. The distinguished Brady family were pioneer settlers. Coal is chief product. Borough of Marion Center, and villages of Georgeville, Mottarns Mill, Savan, Hamill, Oak Tree, Morrison Siding, Loraine, and Brady.

Population, 739.

EAST WHEATFIELD—Erected when Wheatfield was divided, in 1859, to form East and West Wheatfield townships. Original Wheatfield Township was erected in Westmoreland County in 1779 and embraced all of the present county south of the Purchase Line. The name is derived from the "barrens" or places destitute of timber, affording excellent soil for wheat and other farm crops. The pioneer settler was George Findley in 1764. Old Frankstown Road ran through the center of the township. Borough of Armagh, and villages of Shoupstown, Ninevah, Virginia, Cramer, Charles, Boltz, Robindale.

Population, 1830.

GRANT—Erected from Montgomery Township in 1868, and named for General U. S. Grant, then President of the United States. First settled by George Buterbaugh. Villages of East Run, Colfax, Decker Point, Nashville, Richmond, Rochester Mills, Ord.

Population, 837.

GREEN—Erected from Wheatfield Township in 1816, and named for the immense forests of pine and hemlock. Settled by Thomas Price in 1802. Villages of Cookport, Dixonville, Kesslerville, Taylorville, Utah, Purchase Line, Beringer, Spruce, Grip, Martintown, Grisemore, Pine Flats, Leard, Shanktown, Commodore, Lovejoy, Starford, Uniontown, McKeages, Cush, Cushion, Naudin.

Population, 5,127.

MONTGOMERY—Erected from Mahoning Township in 1834, and named for John Montgomery, early settler and landowner, who was a veteran of the Revolution. Noted for its lumber. Borough of Cherrytree, and villages of Hillsdale, Arcadia, Gipsy, Cush Creek, Hooverhurst, Glen Campbell Station, Mobley, Bowdertown, Gorman Summit, and Wilgus.

Population, 2,142.

NORTH MAHONING—Erected when Mahoning was divided, in 1845, to form East, West, North, and South Mahoning townships. Villages of Davidsville, Trade City, Marchand, Valier, Smitten, and Covode, named for Hon. John Covode, distinguished statesman, long known in Congress as "Honest John Covode."

Population, 870.

PINE—Erected from Wheatfield Township in 1850, and named for its extensive forests of pine. Villages of Strongtown, Nolo, Pineton, Stiles, Kinter, Heilwood, Jewtown, Glory, Grisemore, Brownstown, Sides, Penn Marys, Mentcle.

Population, 2,613.

RAYNE—Erected from Washington and Green townships in 1847, and named for Robert Rayne, early settler on the run which bears his name. Underlaid with coal. Villages of Kellysburg, Home, Ernest, Chambersville, Kintersburg, Gilpin, Tanoma, Rayne, Kimmel, Grove Chapel, Onberg, Gaibleton, and Idamer.

Population, 2,998.

SOUTH MAHONING—Erected when Mahoning was divided in 1845, to form East, West, North, and South Mahoning townships. Andrew Weamer was pioneer settler in 1803. Underlaid with coal, and a fertile agricultural soil. Former Governor John S. Fisher was born May 25, 1867, near present Plumville, the only borough in the township. Villages of Ambrose, Rossmoyne, Denton, Millford, Wallopsburg, Wells, Frantz, McCormick, and Beyer.

Population, 1,101.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Armstrong Township in 1823, and named for the first President. Best gas producing area in a wide section, first well was struck in March, 1900. Borough of Creekside, and villages of Five Points, Marlin's Mills, Willet, Davis, and Advance.

Population, 1,064.

WEST MAHONING—Erected when Mahoning Township was divided in 1845. Underlaid with coal, iron, limestone. Borough of Smicksburg, and villages of Sellersville, North Point, Loop, and Goodville.

Population, 674.

WEST WHEATFIELD—Erected when Wheatfield Township was divided in 1859. Site of old Indian village at Centerville. Settled by Robert Liggett in 1790. Indians committed many forays. Villages of Clyde, Heshbon, Garfield, Robinson, Centerville, Smokeless, Huff, Climax, and Bruce.

Population, 1,775.

WHITE—Erected from Center, Washington, Green, and Armstrong townships, in 1843, and named for Judge Thomas White. The pioneers were Moorheads, Kellys, and Thompsons. The Moorhead block house was in this township. The township forms an area three miles wide around Indiana, county seat. An agricultural and residential region.

Population, 2,948.

YOUNG—Erected from Blacklick and Conemaugh townships in 1830 and named for President Judge Young. Robert Elder and his family were the pioneer settlers. Underlaid with coal and limestone. Villages of West Lebanon, Eldersridge, Iselin, Reed, Harttown, Whiskey Run, Lowrys, Coal Run, Clune, Nesbit Run, and McIntyre.

Population, 3,872.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.



JEFFERSON COUNTY was erected by the Act of March 26, 1804, out of Lycoming County. The same act erected four other counties out of the territory of Lycoming, namely Clearfield, McKean, Potter, and Tioga. Jefferson is one of the four counties in Pennsylvania named for Presidents of the United States. The first white settlers were Joseph Barnett and Samuel Scott in 1800. The county was not soon developed and until Brookville was designated the seat of justice in 1830, the judicial work of the county

was administered from Westmoreland or Indian County. The area is 666 square miles, and it is mostly hilly but well watered by a number of large streams. The entire area is underlaid with bituminous coal, and natural gas, glass sand, and lumber are the natural resources. Part of Cook Forest, noted virgin timber tract, is in this county. The population is 52,114, of which number 3,587 are foreign-born whites and 129 Negroes, or 92.9 per cent. are native whites; 13,986 males and 2,609 females are engaged in industry; 75 manufacturing plants with 1,982 employees earned \$2,084,362 in wages, and produced products valued at \$8,686,173 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,979,433; live stock \$1,614,777; dairy products, \$605,137; and chicken products \$311,131 in 1929.

There are eleven boroughs and twenty-three townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

BROOKVILLE—County seat, incorporated from Rose Township in 1843. The site for the county seat was selected by four commissioners appointed by Governor John A. Shulze in 1829, who were influenced by the numerous brooks and springs which encircled the site, and its location on the Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike. It was laid out as a town in 1830. The chief industries are railroad cars and locomotive works, furniture, mirrors, glass, tiles, bricks, gloves, planing and flour mills. The "Jeffersonian Democrat," established 1839, is published Thursdays, John J. McMurray, editor; "Republican," established 1859, is published Thursdays, Karl Reed Bierly, editor; and "American," established 1918, is published Thursdays, W. L. Ingersoll, editor.

Population, 4,387.

BOROUGHES.

BIG RUN—Incorporated from Henderson Township September 12, 1867. Named for its stream, called by the Indians Garyarnese, meaning "big run." Settled in 1822. Tannery products.

Population, 795.

BROCKWAY—Until recently called Brockwayville, was incorporated from Snyder Township September 13, 1883. Settled by Alonzo and Chauncey Brockway in 1822, and named for them when the town was laid out in 1836. The chief products are glass, coal, clay, macaroni, and agriculture. The "Record," established 1919, is published Thursdays, E. J. Durbin, editor.

Population, 2,690.

CORSICA—Incorporated from Union Township March 22, 1860. Laid out as a town in August, 1847. Nearly destroyed by fire June 2, 1873. Coal mining, and tannery products. Population, 391.

FALLS CREEK—Incorporated from Washington Township August 18, 1900. Town laid out by Joseph P. Taylor in 1891. Chief products, leather, plate glass, and planing mill. Population, 1,231.

PUNXSUTAWNEY—Incorporated from Young Township in 1849. Oldest town in the county. Named from the Indian word meaning "punkies," or gnats that annoyed the early settlers. In 1772 Rev. John Ettwein attempted to plant a colony of 241 Moravian converted Indians there, but the punkies drove them farther west. Moravians called the place Ash-town; some of the early settlers called it Gnattown. Regularly laid out in 1818 by Rev. David Barclay. The chief industries are railroad repair shops, glass, boilers, and machine shops, silk and textile mills, packing and provision plant, coal and gas. The "Spirit," established 1873, is published daily, W. O. Smith, editor for fifty years, died May 12, 1932, and was succeeded by his son, P. L. Smith as editor; "News," established 1885, is published Wednesdays, Horace G. Miller, editor; and "Jefferson County Press," established 1924, published Thursdays, Martin Luther Weaver, editor.

Population, 9,266.

REYNOLDSVILLE—Was incorporated from Winslow Township, May 25, 1915. Site of the Indian village of Olney. Name changed in 1850. Settled in 1838 by Thomas and Woodward Reynolds, who were not related, and occupied different ends of the present town site. The place of Thomas was named Prospect Hill; when he became postmaster in 1850 the name was changed to Reynoldsville. It is probable that the present name can be attributable to both men. West Reynoldsville, formerly Ohiotown, was annexed to borough in 1914. Chief products are silk, mine cars, caskets, furniture, steel, brick, and planing, wood working and flour mills; coal, fire clay and limestone. The "Star," established in 1872, is published Wednesdays, Charles S. Lord, editor.

Population, 3,480.

SUMMERVILLE—Incorporated from Clover Township, in March, 1887. Coal mines, grist, and planing mills.

Population, 1,202.

SYKESVILLE—Incorporated from Winslow Township March 14, 1907. Named in honor of Jacob B. Sykes, a progressive citizen. Brick, tiles, shirts, glass, coal, coke, oil, and gas. The "Post-Dispatch," established 1905, is published Fridays, Otto J. Nupp, editor.

Population, 2,103.

TIMBLIN—Incorporated from parts of Porter and Ringgold townships in 1922.

Population, 431.

WORTHVILLE—Incorporated from Beaver and Ringgold townships, April 1, 1878. Formerly Geistown until 1854.

Population, 102.

TOWNSHIPS.

BARNETT—Erected from Rose Township in 1833, and named for Joseph Barnett, pioneer of Jefferson County. Until 1838 the township comprised the area of the county north of the Clarion River. The Armstrong family first settled here in 1827. Underlaid with coal, iron ore, and limestone. Only villages of Ella, and Hominy Ridge.

Population, 136.

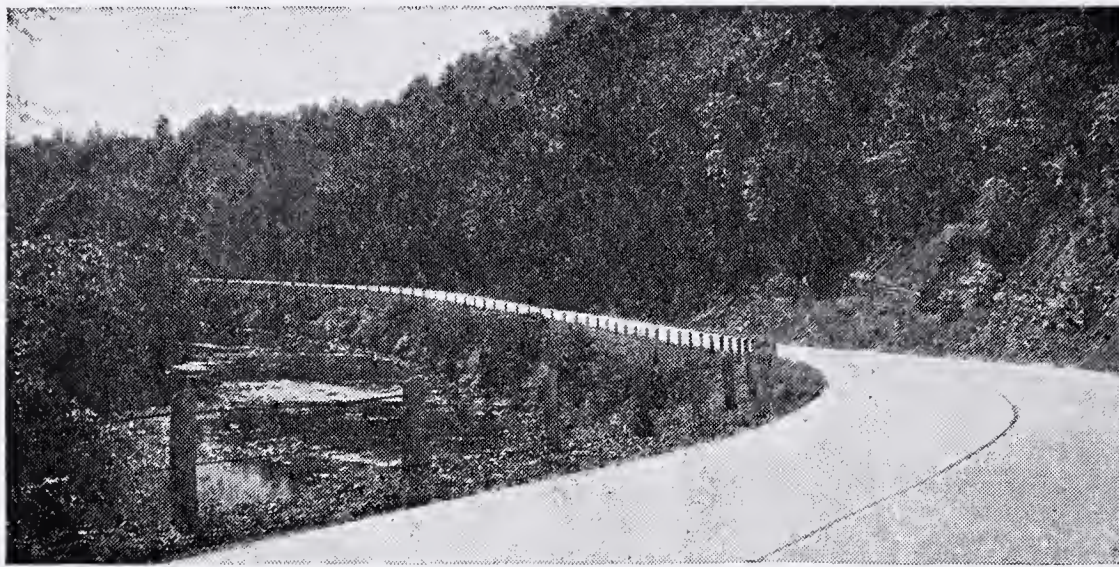
BEAVER—Erected from Clover and Ringgold townships in 1850, and named for its principal stream. First settlement made by Hulet Smith, in 1816. Coal, iron ore, limestone, and generally fertile soil. Part of the borough of Worthville, and villages of Heathville, Pleasantville, Langville, Patton Station, Pansy, Ohl, and Conifer.

Population, 736.

BELL—Erected from Young Township in 1857, and called for James H. Bell, prominent early citizen of the township. Nathaniel Tindell and Dr. Jenks were pioneer settlers in 1818. Agricultural region. Villages of Cloe, Bells Mills, Finley Mills, Williams, Funnanda, Albion, Spintletown, Elbell Station, and Canoe Creek Station.

Population, 1,411.

CLOVER—Erected from Rose Township in 1841, and named for Levi G. Clover, then prothonotary of the county.



Near Punxsutawney

Pioneer settler was Samuel Baldwin in 1812. Salt industry was first one of importance. Underlaid with coal and limestone. Borough of Summer-ville, and villages of Glenn, Baxter, and Content.

Population, 550.

ELDRED — Erected from Rose and Barnett Township in 1836, and named for Nathan B. Eldred, then president judge. Pioneer settler was Isaac Matson in 1828. Agri-

cultural region. Villages of Sigel, Howe, Crawford Pump Station.

Population, 998.

GASKILL—Erected from Young Township in 1842, and named for Charles C. Gaskill, agent of Holland Land Company. Settled in 1818 by Winslow Carpenter and family. Lumber was pioneer industry. Coal and limestone, and fertile soil. Villages of Winslow, Hudson, Bowersville, and Hillman.

Population, 671.

HEATH—Erected from Barnett Township in 1847, and named for Elijah Heath, associate judge and early settler. Lumbering was original industry. Agriculture and oil are chief pursuits. Villages Melzer, Dunkle, and Cross Pump Station.

Population, 181.

HENDERSON—Erected from Gaskill Township in 1857, and named for Joseph Henderson, then associate judge. Joseph Potter was pioneer settler in 1823. Excellent limestone quarries, and much stock raising. Borough of Big Run, and villages of Desire, Cramer, Stump Creek, and Clouser.

Population, 1,527.

KNOX—Erected from Pine Creek Township in 1853, and named for Judge John C. Knox. Joseph Karr was pioneer settler in 1817. Underlaid with coal, limestone, fire clay, and gas deposits. Villages of Knoxdale, Ramsaytown, Norman, Colon, Tait, Green Valley, Barnes, Fuller, Iowa, and Erdice.

Population, 1,460.

MCCALMONT—Erected from Young Township in 1857, and named after Judge John S. McCalmont. Settled in 1830. Veins of excellent coal. Villages of Eleanor, Eleanor Mines, Florenza, Cortez, Anita, Battle Hollow, Panic, and Desire.

Population, 1,495.

OLIVER—Erected from Perry Township in 1851, and named for Commodore Oliver H. Perry, hero of battle of Lake Erie. Reuben Hickox was first settler in 1822. Coal of excellent quality, iron ore, limestone and fire clay. Fruit growing. Villages of Oliveburg, Coolspring, Sprankle Mills, Norena, East Branch, Markton, and Coulter.

Population, 1,174.

PERRY—Erected from the original Pinecreek Township in 1818, and named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, hero of War of 1812. Settled in 1809, by John Bell. Villages of Hamilton, Fordham, Frostburg, Valier, Grange, Whiteville, Perryville.

Population, 1,359.

PINECREEK—Erected in 1806 from territory taken to form the county from the district of the same name in Lycoming County. Named because of its abundance of pine forests, and the stream of that name, large enough to float the logs. Only township in county until 1818, when Perry was organized. The Barnett family were pioneer settlers. Coal is the chief industry; sand stone and fire clay also abound. Villages of Port Barnett, Iowa, Fuller, Meredith, Emerickville, Sulger, South Sulger, Kirkman, Bell, Erdice, and Camp Run. The county farm is in this township.

Population, 1,255.

POLK—Erected from Warsaw and Snyder townships in 1851, and named for President James K. Polk. The pioneer settler was Paul Vandervort prior to 1838. Coal and limestone. Villages of Munderf, Schoffner's Corners, Green Briar, Smith Camp, White Pine, Blowtown.

Population, 290.

PORTER—Erected from Perry Township in 1840, and named for David R. Porter, then Governor of Pennsylvania. First settler was James McClelland, in 1803. Excellent coal, limestone, and fertile soil. Only village is Porter.

Population, 771.



Along Buffalo-Pittsburgh Highway

RINGGOLD—Erected from Porter Township in 1848, and named for Major Samuel Ringgold, of Maryland, who died heroically at Palo Alto during the Mexican War. Originally called Hastings for Thomas Hastings, then North Porter, changed to Ringgold in 1853. Settled in 1818. Coal. Excellent farms abound. Boroughs of Worthville, and Timblin, and villages of Ringgold, and Dora.

Population, 1,239.

ROSE—Erected from original Pinecreek Township in 1827. Named for Dr. Rose, prominent resident and landowner. The Matsons settled here in 1805. Coal and limestone. Borough of Brookville, county seat, and villages of Alaska, Coder, Stanton, McGarey, Bellview, Payne, Verstines Mills, and Rose.

Population, 1,544.

SNYDER—Erected from Pinecreek Township in 1835, and named for Governor Simon Snyder. The Bröckways settled here in 1822. Coal mining is chief industry. Borough of

Brockwayville, and villages of Crenshaw, Beechton, Sugar Hill, Lanes Mills, Blue Rock, Delwood, Corner, West Clarion Mines.

Population, 1,531.

UNION—Erected from Rose and Eldred townships in 1848. Name is sentimental. John Scott settled here in 1802. Coal and limestone. Borough of Corsica, and village of Roseville.

Population, 575.

WARSAW—Erected from Pinecreek Township in 1843, and named for that city in Poland. Vashinder brothers settled in 1800. Coal, iron ore, limestone and fire clay. Villages of Warsaw, Hazen, Egypt, Reitz, Allen Mills, Richardsville, Pekin, North Sulger, Pueblo, Moore Bridge, Markle, Petersburg.

Population, 919.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Pinecreek and Snyder townships in 1836, and named for the first President. Settled in 1824. Andrew Hunter, born in Ireland, October 1, 1790 was living in this township October 1, 1890, when a great celebration was made in his honor; he having settled there in 1830. Underlaid with excellent veins of coal. Borough of Falls Creek, and villages of Beech Tree, Coal Glen, Rockdale Mills, Westville, Harveys Run, Red Mill, Smithtown, Pardus, Hormtown, and Grove Summit.

Population, 1,520.

WINSLOW—Erected from Washington, Pinecreek, and Gaskill townships in 1847, and named for James Winslow, associate judge. John Fuller and wife settled here in 1822. Excellent coal and its chief product. Boroughs of Reynoldsville and Sykesville, and villages of Bowersville, Pancoast, Pardus, Rathmel, Prescottville, Sandy Valley, Sherwood, Soldier, Deemers Cross Road, O'Donnell, Wishaw, Meredith, Paradise, Hopkins, and Prindible.

Population, 2,472.

YOUNG—Erected from Perry Township in 1826, and named for Judge John Young. Abraham Weaver was pioneer settler prior to 1818. Underlaid with coal. Borough of Punxsutawney, and villages of Walston, Harmony, Horatio, Adrian, DeLancey, Crawfordtown, Sportsburg, and Anita.

Population, 2,289.

JUNIATA COUNTY.



JUNIATA COUNTY was erected by Act of March 2, 1831; the territory being taken from Mifflin County, and named for the beautiful Juniata River which flows through its area for a distance of twenty miles. The name occurs nowhere else in the United States. It is an Iroquois word meaning "standing stone people." The first four settlers in that part of the Tuscarora Valley which is now Juniata County were Samuel Bingham, Robert Hogg, James Grey and John Grey. The first of these arrived in 1749,

cleared some land and built a fort known in the Provincial Archives as Fort Bingham. It was a stockade and blockhouse combined and was situated on the famous Trader's Path leading from the Conococheague settlements, through Sterrett's Gap and past Fort Robinson, in present Perry County, extending through Bingham's Gap and westward to Fort Shirley at Aughwick. The Tuscarora Indians were resident here when the whites came.

On January 27, 1756, a party of Indians from Shamokin (present Sunbury) made a foray into the Juniata Valley, first attacking the house of Hugh Mitcheltree, near present Thompsettown. Hugh was on a mission at Carlisle, leaving his wife in charge of the house, and a young manservant, named Edward Nicholas. Both were killed by the Indians, who then went up the river to Edward's parents, whom they killed, and carried away seven others as prisoners. Hugh Mitcheltree was himself carried off a captive, March 29 following.

The "Pennsylvania Gazette," on June 24, 1756, says: "The following is a list of persons killed and missing at Bingham's Fort, namely: George Woods, Nathaniel Bingham, Robert Taylor, his wife and two children, Francis Innes, his wife and three children, John McDonnell, Hannah Grey and one child. Some of these are supposed to be burnt in the fort, Robert Cochran and Thomas McKinney found dead and scalped. Alexander McAllister's house was burned and a number of cattle and horses driven off. The enemy was supposed to be numerous, as they did eat and carry off a great deal of beef they had killed."

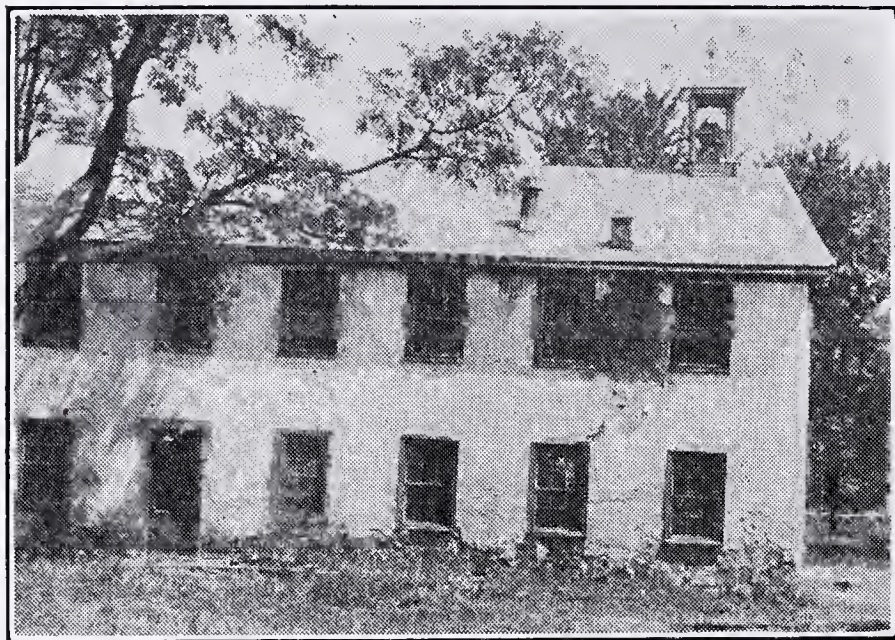
The prisoners were carried across the Allegheny Mountains to Kittanning, and then to Fort Duquesne, where they were delivered over to the French. Woods was a remarkable man; he purchased his own ransom, and afterward figured extensively in history of Juniata Valley.

Bedford and Allegheny counties. He assisted in laying out Pittsburgh, the Fort Duquesne of his days of captivity, and succeeded in having a street in that city named after him—the present Wood Street. His daughter married James Ross, unsuccessful candidate for Governor. He died at an advanced age.



William Penn Highway Near Mexico

Mrs. Grey and her daughter were carried off to Canada. The following year John Grey joined Colonel Armstrong's expedition to Kittanning in the hopes of finding his family; failing in this he returned home broken in health and spirits, and soon thereafter



Old Tuscarora Academy

died. A year later Mrs. Grey reached her home in safety, but her daughter remained in captivity. Francis Innes was held captive until the end of the war. His wife escaped a short time before, but two of their children were recovered, the third being drowned by the Indians.

Fort Bingham was rebuilt in 1760 by Robert Sterrett, whose son William was born in the fort soon after it was rebuilt, being the first white child born in the Tuscarora Valley. In the spring of 1763 the fort was again the object of an Indian attack, when a friendly brave gave timely warning, and its inmates sought safety in Carlisle, but the fort was burned to the ground.

The area is 392 square miles. The soil is fertile and well drained by the streams tributary to the Juniata. John Harris' plantation, which afterwards became Mifflintown, was a competitor of Lewistown for the honor of being the county seat of Mifflin County. When the latter won the people of Mifflintown were bitterly disappointed, and immediately agitated the erection of a new county, which did not meet with success until 1831, when Mifflintown was named in the Act of Assembly as the county seat of the new county.

The population is 14,325, of whom 34 are foreign-born whites, 69 Negroes, or 99.3 per cent. native whites; 4,194 males and 500 females are engaged in industry; 20 manufacturing plants with 433 employees earned \$403,339 in wages, and turned out products worth \$992,428 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,476,706; live stock, \$1,529,414; dairy products, \$722,369; and chicken products, \$420,093 in 1929.

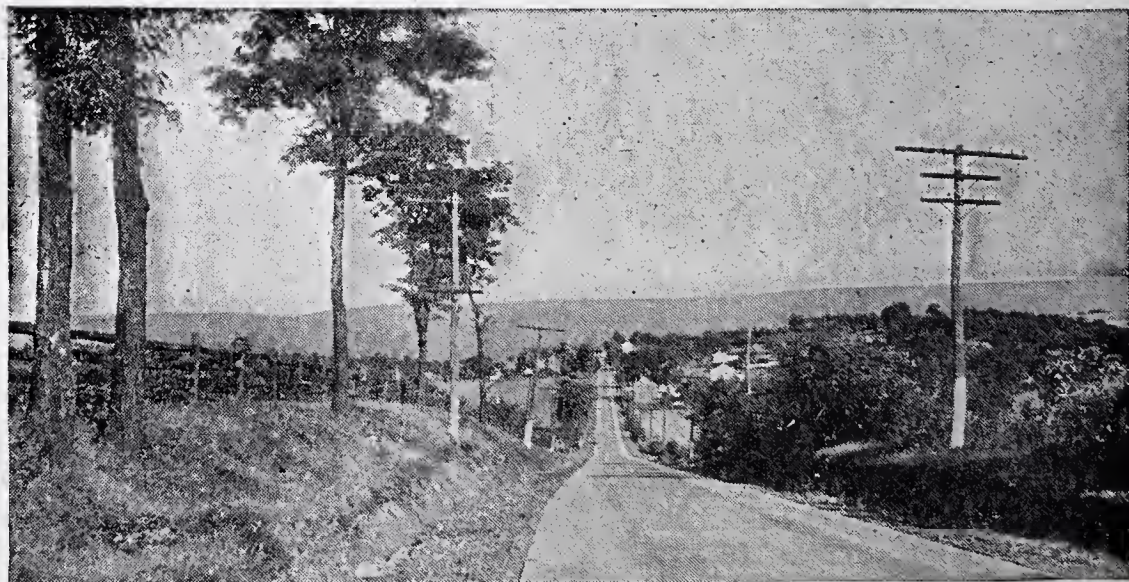
There are four boroughs and thirteen townships

COUNTY SEAT.

MIFFLINTOWN—The county seat was founded by Alexander Lafferty, September 8, 1775, and laid out in 1790 by John Harris, who named it in honor of General Thomas Mifflin, then the first governor of the Commonwealth. The public square now occupied by the courthouse was set apart by Harris for public use. Incorporated from Fermanagh Township as borough March 6, 1833. The town was thrice visited by destructive fires, in 1870, 1873 and 1883. The chief industries are textile mills, creamery, limestone and shale quarries, and agricultural products. The newspapers are the "Juniata Sentinel and Republican," established in 1846, is published Wednesdays, Wilberforce Schweyer, editor; and "Juniata Tribune," established

1876, Thursdays, John W. Mann, editor; and "Weekly News," established 1931, Thursdays, D. Miles Bender, editor.

Population, 1,027.



Near Mifflintown

BOROUGHs.

MIFFLIN—Was laid out in 1849 by Mr. Fallen, of Philadelphia, and named Patterson, for William H. Patterson, owner of site. Part of the tract warranted to John McClellan, September 8, 1775, and William H. Patterson purchased the site from his son, Joseph, in 1800. An important railroad center and seat of repair shops. Incorporated from Milford Township, March 17, 1853. Name changed to Mifflin, which had for some years been the name of the post office.

Population, 913.

PORT ROYAL—Was incorporated from Milford Township. First settled by Thomas and James Wilson, February 3, 1775. Laid out by Henry Groce, April 27, 1812, and the next year was called Perryville, for the naval commander. Incorporated as such April 4, 1843; name changed to Port Royal in 1874. Chief industry is spinning mill. The "Times," established 1876, is published Tuesdays, G. M. Runkle, editor.

Population, 579.

THOMPSONTOWN—Was laid out by William Thompson in 1790, and named for him and his ancestors. Pioneer settler was John Tennis in August, 1765. Incorporated from Delaware Township, December 4, 1867. Chief industry is a shirt factory. The "Juniata Globe," established 1893, is published Tuesdays, H. W. Wickersham, editor.

Population, 325.

TOWNSHIPS.

BEALE—Erected from Milford Township, February 8, 1843, and named for John Beale, an early settler. The Innes family were carried off from this locality when the Indians destroyed Fort Bingham, June 11, 1756. Seat of Tuscarora Academy, founded by Rev. McKnight Williamson, in 1836, the building of which is still standing at Academia. Other villages are Okeson, Doyles Mills, Nook, Walnut, and Allenville. The remains of a mastodon were found in 1847, near Academia, which measured about twenty-five feet in length.

Population, 555.

DELAWARE—Erected from Greenwood and Walker townships, February 3, 1836. Settled by James Crampton. Hugh Mitcheltree was captured here by the Indians, March 29, 1756. Borough of Thompsonstown and villages of East Salem, Maze, Goodville, and Durward Station.

Population, 1,050.

FAYETTE—Erected from Greenwood and Fermanagh townships, December 4, 1834. Seat of McAllisterville Soldiers' Orphan School, founded as an academy in 1855. Villages of McAllisterville, founded by Hugh McAllister, March 3, 1792, Oakland Mills, Bunkertown, Swales, Beers Foundry, and Cocolamus.

Population, 1,504.

FERMANAGH—An original township, erected about 1755, while part of Cumberland County, by Captain John Hamilton, who named it for his home county in Ireland. Settled before 1754. Settlers driven off by Indians during French and Indian War. Borough of Mifflintown, county seat, and villages of Cuba Mills, and Grahamville.

GREENWOOD—An original township, erected in 1767, while in Cumberland County, when it embraced all of present Perry County east of the Juniata River, and part of Juniata County. Villages of Dimmsville, Seven Stars, and Cabala.

Population, 349.

LACK—An original township, erected as Lac Township, October 23, 1754, when in Cumberland County, and embraced the whole of Tuscarora Valley and part of Huntingdon County. Villages of Lack, Peru Mills, Cross Keys, Wistie, Waterloo, Perulack, Ross-farm, Pyleton, Black Log, and Appleville.

Population, 782.

MILFORD—An original township, erected in 1768, while in Cumberland County, and named after the "mill ford." Pioneer settler was John McClellan, in 1755. Licking Creek Forge was erected in 1791. Boroughs of Mifflin and Port Royal, and villages of Farmdale and Denholm.

Population, 1,194.

MONROE—Was erected from Greenwood Township, July 24, 1858, and named for President James Monroe. Pioneer settler was John Graybill, in 1772. Villages of Richfield, founded in 1791, by John Graybill; laid out in 1718; Evandale, Knousetown, and Loschs.

Population, 1,014.

SPRUCE HILL—Was erected from Turbett Township, September 10, 1858. First settler was Henry Quigley, in 1762. Villages of Spruce Hill, Pleasant View, Graham, Seven Pines and Warble.

Population, 583.

SUSQUEHANNA—Erected from Greenwood Township, July 24, 1858. Pioneer settler was Thomas McKee in 1755. Villages of Oriental and Mahantango.

Population, 406.

TURBETT—An original township, erected from Milford Township, November 20, 1815, and named for Colonel Thomas Turbett, under whom Judge Jonathan Walker had served during the Revolutionary War. Captain William Patterson was first settler in 1755. Villages of Turbett, Old Port, Church Hill, Stewart, Freedom, Mexico, Tuscarora Station, Kilmer, and Mechanicsburg.

Population, 520.

TUSCARORA—An original township, erected from Lack Township in 1825, while in Mifflin County, and named for the Indians, who were here when the first white men came. Villages of East Waterford, McCulloughs Mills, McCoysville, Reeds Gap, Honey Grove, Beale, Heckman, and Fort Bingham. The Innes family lived in a stone house nearly two miles from McCoysville, when they were captured by the Indians. The two girls were recovered by Colonel Bouquet in 1764.

Population, 924.

WALKER—An original township erected from Fermanagh Township, in April, 1822. Squatters were removed by Provincial authorities in 1750. First settler Captain James Patterson in 1765. His family was illustrious in the early history of the county. Villages of Center, Van Wert, Locust, Van Dyke, and Mexico, seat of Fort Patterson.

Population, 1,524.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.



LACKAWANNA COUNTY was erected by Act of April 17, 1878, out of Luzerne County, and named for the river and valley. It is the youngest county in Pennsylvania, but one of the most populous and prosperous. The name is an Indian word and Lackawannock seems to have been first used; the meaning is "the stream that forks." There are more than fifty natural lakes in the county. Scranton was made the county seat in the Act which created the county. The territory of the county was part of the Con-

necticut claim and, in 1771, the sixth town of the Susquehanna Company was surveyed at Capouse, and called Providence, consisting of five miles square, or 6,000 acres. Its area of 451 square miles is underlaid with coal, and much of the land outside the coal measures is fertile and under cultivation. One-third of all the anthracite coal of the world is mined within sixteen miles of the city of Scranton, and the output of the county is nearly sixteen million tons annually. The population is 310,397, of which number 57,424 are foreign-born whites and 863 Negroes, or 81.2 per cent. are native whites; 87,830 males and 25,164 females are engaged in industry; 353 manufacturing plants with 16,852 employees earned \$17,047,685 in wages, and produced products valued at \$74,553,349 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,493,927; live stock, \$1,671,542; dairy products, \$1,235,298; chicken products, \$324,254 in 1929.

There are two cities, twenty-one boroughs, and nineteen townships.

CITIES.

SCRANTON—County seat, is the third city in Pennsylvania, being exceeded only by Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. It is the site of the Indian village, Capouse; then until 1798 was known as Deep Hollow, and as the site of Slocum Hollow for the next forty years. George W. Scranton and Selden T. Scranton having purchased the Slocum lands of 503 acres settled there in 1840, and began iron and coal operations. Later they called the place Harrison, in honor of President W. H. Harrison. After the success of the iron industry they named it Lackawanna Iron Works, and when Joseph Hand Scranton, their cousin, of Georgia, came in 1846, and assumed control of the iron works, he and his two cousins, the real founders, called the place Scranton, and, in 1851, the present name Scranton was first adopted.



International Correspondence School

Incorporated as a borough in 1856; chartered as a city, April 23, 1866, by the consolidation of the boroughs of Hyde Park, Providence, and Scranton and Providence Township. Now a city of 143,433 population; the metropolis of the anthracite coal region, the world's largest anthracite coal mining city. Five locomotive roads enter the city. The largest lace mill and the largest button mill in the United States are located here.

and Scranton ranks second in the manufacture of silk. Scranton is often called the "Electric City," for it was here the first electric car in America on which fares were collected was first operated in November, 1886, and here also (1903) was developed the third rail

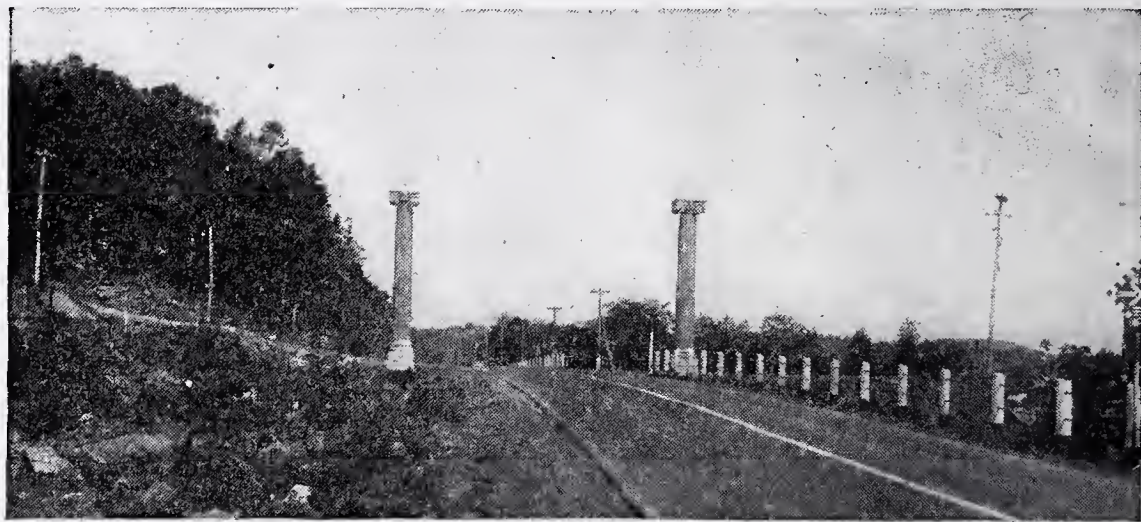


The Archbald Glacial Pothole

system. Among the more than 250 different products are text books, stoves, underwear, graphic arts, machinery, building tile, bolts, nuts, automobile trucks, beds, white lead, drawing instruments, stokers, boxes, furniture, phonograph records, coal mining machinery, safety lamps, curtains, steel and brass castings, springs, textiles, buttons, clothing, railroad machine shops. The seat of International Correspondence School, the largest in the world; and which has contributed to make Scranton the world's center of education by mail. St. Thomas College (boys); Marywood College (girls). The publications are the "Republican," established 1867, published mornings, Hon. Lawrence H. Watres, editor-in-chief; "Times," established 1870, published evenings, Edward J. Lynett, editor; "Catholic Light," established 1900, published Fridays, Rt. Rev. Paul A. Kelly, managing editor; "Lackawanna Jurist," established 1899, published Fridays, Cornelius Comegys, editor; "Minatore" (Italian), established 1911, published Fridays, Ludwig Caminita, editor; "Narodna Wola" (Ukrainian), established 1911, published Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Nicholas Ceglinsky, editor; "Obrana" (Slovak), established 1913, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Fedor Salva, editor; "Republika-Gornik" (Polish), established 1912, published Sundays, Frank Synakowski, editor; "Scrantonian," established 1897, published Sundays, E. Tracy Sweet, editor; "Straz" (Polish), established 1894, published Thursdays, Stanley Staruszkiewicz, editor; "Up to Date," published monthly, established 1899, edited by the grocery trade; "Fashion Service," published monthly; "Scranton," published by Scranton Chamber of Commerce; "Lackawanna Motorist," published monthly; "Pennsylvania Manufacturing Journal," published monthly, C. F. Miller, editor. Radio Stations WGBI and WQAN.

CARBONDALE—Chartered as a city, March 15, 1851, and is the oldest city in Northeastern Pennsylvania. It was created out of Carbondale Township. The first settlement was made in 1824, when William and Maurice Wurts opened the first anthracite coal mines, which industry suggested the name of the town. It was formerly called Ragged Island.

Carbondale was the terminal of the first railroad (D. & H. Gravity) to tap the northern anthracite coal field. This railroad which connected with the same company's canal at Honesdale began operation in 1829. The chief products besides coal, are machine and car shops, boilers, tanks, silk and flour mills, children's dresses, textiles, cigars, and bricks. The



Gateway of Lackawanna Trail, at Clark Summit

"Leader," established 1872, is published daily, Frederick Gelder, editor; and "Munn's Review," weekly, Charles Munn, editor.

Population, 20,061.

BOROUGHs.

ARCHBALD—Incorporated from Blakely Township in 1877. "Ridge" section settled by the Welsh in 1831, and early known as White Oak Run. In 1846 the name was changed to Archbald in honor of James Archbald, civil and mining engineer for Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. The famous Archbald Pot-Hole, a glacial formation, was discovered here in 1884. The chief products are silk, children's garments, coal. The "Citizen," established 1894, is published Saturdays, William D. McHale, editor. Village of Eynon is within borough limits.

Population, 9,587.

BLAKELY—Incorporated from Blakely Township, August 27, 1867. Named for the township, which was organized in 1818, and named for Captain Jonathan Blakely, naval hero of the War of 1812. Seat of Midvalley Hospital. Village of Peekville is in borough limits. Coal and textiles are the chief industries.

Population, 8,260.

CLARKS GREEN—Incorporated from South Abington Township, May 12, 1914, and named for Deacon William Clark, an early settler, in 1799. Residential section.

Population, 694.

CLARK'S SUMMIT—Incorporated from South Abington Township, August 30, 1911. Twin borough of Clarks Green. The so-called "Irish-War," May, 1850, was fought here between German and Irish laborers working on a new railroad project. There were several casualties. Automobile bodies and parts are made here. The "Summit Press," established, 1930, Earl E. Wooten, publisher.

Population, 2,604.

DALTON—Incorporated from North Abington Township, February 4, 1895. Settled as early as 1801; the post office was established in 1854. First called Bailey Hollow. Lilly Lake is in borough limits.

Population, 1,072.

DICKSON CITY—Incorporated from Blakely Township in 1875. Named for Thomas Dickson, president Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. Chief products coal, silk, and stoves.

Population, 12,395.

DUNMORE—Incorporated from Providence Township, April 10, 1862, and named Buckstown, when originally settled in 1840, on account of the great number of deer. Name changed to Dunmore in honor of George Murray, fifth Earl of Dunmore and his younger brother, who were expected to become interested in local railroad project. Pennsylvania Coal Company (now Pittston Company) machine shops were located here in 1847. Coal, silk, textiles, stoves, and cement vaults. The "Dunmorean," established 1912, is published Saturdays, Barrett and Grady, publishers.

Population, 22,627.

ELMHURST—Incorporated from Roaring Brook Township, May 27, 1889; first called Dunning, after Gilbert Dunning. Residential district. Lithuanian Sisterhood mother house and Greek Catholic orphanage are in borough.

Population, 841.

GLENBURN—Incorporated from South Abington Township in 1877. Formerly called Humphreysville, after George E. Humphrey, who purchased site in 1848. Jonathan Hall was first settler in 1800. Gravel Lake and Gleaburn ponds.

Population, 520.

GOULDSBORO—Incorporated from Bucks Township, Luzerne County, May 12, 1871, and is now situated in Lehigh Township. Named for Jay Gould, the spectacular railroad magnate, who in the 'fifties operated a tannery here. The post office for the borough is named Thornhurst.

Population, 76.

JERMYN—Incorporated from Blakely Township January 3, 1870. First settlement was called Baconville, then Rushdale, but later settled by Judge William Gibson, and called Gibsonburg, until land was sold to Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company in 1874, when railroad station, post office, and borough were renamed in honor of John Jermyn, wealthy English settler, and coal operator, to whom the town owed much of its prosperity. Chief products powder and other explosives, caskets, furniture, textiles, and coal. The "Press," established 1882, is published Fridays, Earl Mathews, editor.

Population, 3,519.

LAPLUME—Incorporated from North Abington Township, August 22, 1885, and called for the pen name of Mrs. Isaac A. Tillinghast. Keystone Academy is located here. Center of dairy district.

Population, 332.

MAYFIELD—Incorporated from Carbondale Township in 1891, formerly called Glenwood, then Mayville. Named for Captain William A. May, manager of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company operations. Railroad repair shops and coal mining.

Population, 3,774.

MOOSIC—Incorporated from Lackawanna Township, 1890. Named for the great herds of moose once supposed to have roamed the Lackawanna Valley. Originally called Marathon, then Spring Brook, and in 1870 it became Moosic. Dr. Joseph Sprague, pioneer physician of valley, original settler in 1771. Chief products powder and explosives, textiles, and coal.

Population, 4,557.

MOSCOW—Incorporated from Covington Township in 1908. Settled by Rev. Peter Rupert, Lutheran clergyman, in 1830. In 1852 the post office was named Moscow, after famed bells of Moscow. Silk, grist, and planing mills.

Population, 892.

OLD FORGE—Incorporated from Old Forge Township April 28, 1899. Old Forge had been erected from Lackawanna Township, and its area was all included in the borough. Settled prior to 1789, when an iron forge was established here by Doctor William Hooker Smith, pioneer physician. The venture did not prove profitable, but when the town was laid out, about 1800, it was named for this old landmark. Silk mills, metal works, cigars, and coal. Borough includes villages of Rendham, Barbertown, Lawrenceville, and Austin Heights.

Population, 12,661.

OLYPHANT—Incorporated from Blakely Township, in January, 1877. Settled in 1858, and named for George Talbot Olyphant, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. Borough includes villages of Marshwood and Smoketown. Silk products, iron foundries, and coal. The "Gazette," established 1887, and the "Record," established 1892, are both published Saturdays, James W. Kennedy, editor; and "New Life," established 1912, is published Thursdays, L. I. Tolopko, editor.

Population, 10,743.

TAYLOR—Incorporated from Lackawanna and Old Forge Township November 23, 1893. Early called Union, then Taylorville, finally Taylor. Named for Moses Taylor, of New York, who owned large interests here. The Moses Taylor Hospital in Scranton was founded in his memory. Taylor is where the first white settlement in the county was made in 1769. Scene of Indian outrage following battle of Wyoming in July, 1778. Coal is chief industry.

Population, 10,428.

THROOP—Incorporated from Blakely Township, April 16, 1893. Doctor Benjamin H. Throop, the pioneer physician of Scranton, owned extensive coal holdings and the town is named in his honor. Coal is chief product. Scene of Pancoast mine disaster, April 7, 1911, when seventy-two workers suffocated. Village of Underwood is in borough limits.

Population, 8,027.

VANDLING—Incorporated from Fell Township, November 14, 1899. Named for A. H. Vandling, a coal and land agent. Coal, silk and textiles.
Population, 1,169

WAVERLY—Was incorporated as borough in 1854, but gave up charter in January, 1920, and remerged into Abington Township. The post office, however, remains Waverly. Originally called Abington Center. "Underground Railroad" station here in ante-bellum days. Madison Academy was established here in 1831. Belin Community House is here. A residential community.



Waverly Community House

WINTON—Incorporated from Blakely Township in 1877. Settled in 1849. Early called Seymour, then Mount Vernon, but named Winton in 1874, when William W. Winton established a coal breaker, and laid out the town in July of that year. Coal and silk products. Village of Jessup is in borough.
Population, 8,508.

TOWNSHIPS.

ABINGTON — An original township, erected from Tunkhannock in August, 1806, when part of Luzerne County, and first called Ebbington for Colonel Ebbington, Connecticut settler and land agent. It is the mother of Lackawanna townships, the present Abington, North, West, and South Abington, Scott, Greenfield, and Benton having been carved from its area. Settled as early as 1794. The boroughs of Clarks Summit, Clarks Green, Dalton, Glenburn, and LaPlume, and village Waverly.
Population, 708.

BENTON—An original township, erected from Nicholson Township in 1839, when part of Luzerne County, and named for United States Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. Villages of Fleetville, East Benton, Wallsville, Lake Sheridan, and Marshbrook. There are ten lakes of fair size, and each is a popular resort.
Population, 976.

BLAKELY—Was an original division of Lackawanna County. It was erected from Providence and Greenfield townships in 1818, when in Luzerne County. Since becoming a part of Lackawanna it has given up part of its area to assist in organizing Carbondale Township, and there have been carved from its remaining portion the boroughs of Blakely, Archbald, Dickson City, Throop, Winton, Olyphant, and Jermyn, and today there is no township organization.

CARBONDALE—An original township, erected in 1831 from Blakely and Greenfield townships, while in Luzerne County. The city of Carbondale, borough of Mayfield, and villages of West Carbondale, White Bridge Station, Childs, and Whites.
Population, 1,877.

CLIFTON—Erected from Covington Township December 14, 1873, when yet part of Luzerne County. Henry W. Drinker was the pioneer settler, in 1792, and the dominant figure for more than fifty years. The only villages are Clifton and Ash Gap. Lumber and agriculture.
Population, 217

COVINGTON—An original township, erected in 1818, from Wilkes-Barre Township, while part of Luzerne County. Named in honor of General Leonard Covington, who was killed at Williamsburg, Canada, in the War of 1812. The area of the original township embraced all the lower portion of the county below the city of Scranton. Borough of Mos-

cow, and villages of Turnersville, Freystown, Staplesville, Lehigh, and Daleville. Lake Heary is fair sized body of water.

Population, 609.

FELL—An original township, erected from Carbondale Township in 1845, and named for Honorable Jesse Fell, associate judge of Luzerne County, who first successfully burned anthracite coal in a grate. Peter F. Ball and others from New York State were pioneer settlers in 1818. Coal mining and textiles are chief industries. Borough of Vandling, and villages of Simpson, Richmondale, and Hollenbock Station. Part of Crystal Lake is in the northwestern corner of the township.

Population, 5,710.

GREENFIELD—An original township, erected from Abington Township in 1816, while part of Luzerne County, and named by the Vermont pioneer settlers for their "Green Mountain" State. These Yankees arrived as early as 1797. An agricultural region. The villages of Amasa and Tompkinsville. The larger part of Crystal Lake and three smaller lakes are in the township.

Population, 744.

JEFFERSON—An original township, erected from Blakely Township in 1836, and named for the third President. Settled in 1781 by Connecticut men. Moosic Lake is a popular pleasure resort, and two others of comparable size are likewise growing in popularity. Villages of Cortez, Kiser, Elmdale, Wimmers, Drinker, and Mount Cobb.

Population, 800.

LACKAWANNA—An original township, erected from Pittston Township in 1839, and named for its stream, which is an Indian word meaning "the stream that forks." First settled by Connecticut Yankees in 1769, who were actors in the Pennsylvania-Connecticut wars. Timothy Keys seems to have been the first white man to take up a land claim. The only village is Minooka, which adjoins the city of Scranton, first called Capoosea. The city of Scranton and boroughs of Taylor, Old Forge, and Moosic were erected from the township. Coal mining.

Population, 3,077.

LEHIGH—An original township, first called Bucks, in honor of Samuel Buck, a pioneer settler, when it was organized in 1833. Name changed to Lehigh in 1880 to avoid confusion with adjoining Bucks Township in Luzerne County. Bear Lake, a large natural body of water, borough of Gouldsboro, and village of Thornhurst are in township.

Population, 109.

MADISON—An original township, erected from Covington and Jefferson townships in August, 1849, when part of Luzerne, and named for President James Madison. Settled in 1830. Borough of Moscow, and villages of Madisonville, Jubilee, Clarksville, and Aberdeen.

Population, 747.

NEWTON—An original township, erected from Falls Township in 1842, when part of Luzerne County, and named for that town in New Jersey, whence its pioneer settlers came. Agricultural region. Fords Lake is in the township, and many fine residences make it a promising residential section. Villages of Newton Center, Schultzville, and Square Top. The Hillside Home, Scranton Poor District institution, and Scranton airport are in the township.

Population, 1,730.

NORTH ABINGTON—An original township, erected from Abington Township in 1867. Boroughs of Dalton and LaPlume, and villages of Wallsville, Craig, and Waverly, which was a borough until 1920, when it again reverted to the township.

Population, 361.

PROVIDENCE—Named after Providence, Rhode Island; was erected in 1770, the sixth of the townships allotted by the Connecticut Company to the settlers. Following the

Decree of Trenton, 1782, the township lost its identity, but restored in 1792. Originally embraced the present city of Scranton, boroughs of Dunmore, Dickson City, and present day Taylor, and a portion of Jefferson Township. Borough of Providence incorporated May 14, 1849; Hyde Park, May 4, 1852; Scranton, February 14, 1856; and Dunmore, April 10, 1862. Boroughs of Providence, Hyde Park, and Scranton, and remainder of Providence Township were incorporated as city of Scranton. Isaac Tripp was first settler in 1771. The first railroad through township was completed in October, 1851.

RANSOM—An original township, erected from Newton and Exeter townships in 1849, when part of Luzerne County, and named for Captain Samuel Ransom, a hero of the battle of Wyoming. Settled by Connecticut pioneers in 1769, and later by Germans. Bald Mount, 2,223 feet above sea level, is an excellent point of view for this and contiguous townships. Campbell's Ledge, or Dial Rock, villages of Ransom, Mountain Valley, and Milwaukee.

Population, 1,403.

ROARING BROOK—An original township, erected May 24, 1871, from Dunmore Borough, Jefferson and Madison townships, and named for its stream. Borough of Elmhurst, and villages of Forest Hill and Dunning. The chief reservoirs for Scranton water supply are in the township. Mountainous woodlands.

Population, 268.

SCOTT—An original township, erected from Greenfield Township in 1846, when part of Luzerne, and named for David Scott, judge of the county. An agricultural region. Settled in 1800 by Roger Orvis. Heart and Chapman lakes, and villages of Scott, Montdale, Green Grove, Justus, Orvis Corners, Brown Hollow, Jordan Hollow, and Tompkinsville.

Population, 1,677.

SOUTH ABINGTON—An original township, erected from Abington Township in 1867. Boroughs of Glenburn, Clark's Green, Clarks Summit, and villages of Chinchilla, Leach Flats, and Edella.

Population, 1,906.

SPRING BROOK—An original township, erected from Covington and Pittston townships, November 22, 1853, and named for its stream. The earliest distinctively Welsh settlement in the county, dating from 1831. Maple Lake is in township. Villages of Spring Brook, Maple Lake, Rockdale, and Yostville.

Population, 467.

WEST ABINGTON—Erected from part of Abington Township in 1895. The only hamlet in Walls Corners, where is a Grange hall.

Population, 231.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

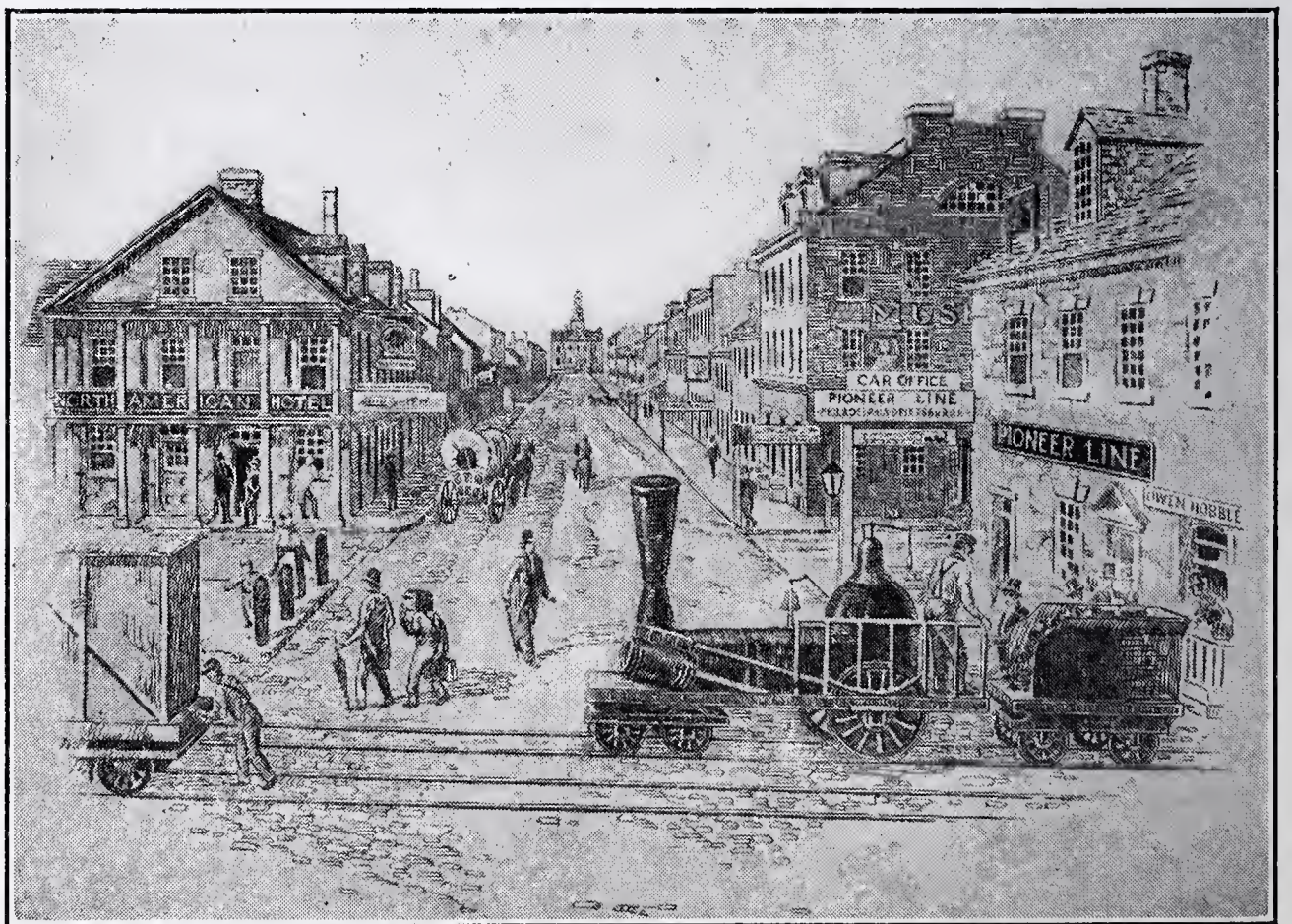


LANCASTER COUNTY was erected by Act of May 10, 1729, out of Chester County. First county erected after the organization of the three original divisions. The territory was erected into the township of Conestoga in 1712, when part of Chester County, and named for its chief stream, the Conestoga River. The name has become widely known through the Conestoga wagon and the breed of horses used to pull these "ships of inland commerce." John Wright, who established Wright's Ferry, in 1726, was

a leading spirit in the movement for a new county, and through his influence it was named for his native shire of Lancaster, England. Lancaster became the county seat May 1, 1730. The county was the favorite home of Indians, and much of the early history is known from the explorations of Captain John Smith, July, 1608, when Indians of this region first came in contact with Europeans. Indian traders lived in the limits of the county from 1631, and many stirring events have come down to us through legend, tradition and known facts. Mennonites settled near Lampeter as early as 1710, Scotch-Irish and Palatines arrived before 1717. The soil of the 941 square miles comprising its area is the finest agricultural region of comparable size in the United States. These finest of limestone lands are watered by numerous streams tributary to the Susquehanna River which forms its western boundary. Iron and other minerals are to be found, but agriculture remains the chief industry, making it "America's Garden Spot."

The population is 196,882, of which number 4,369 are foreign-born whites and 2,593 Negroes, or 96.4 per cent. are native whites; 59,558 males and 18,964 females are engaged in industry; 493 manufacturing plants with 23,299 employees earned \$26,578,871 in wages, and produced products valued at \$167,445,682 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$19,657,599; live stock \$11,638,877; dairy products \$6,201,249; and chicken products \$3,608,247, in 1920.

There are the city of Lancaster, eighteen boroughs, and forty-one townships.



The First Railroad Reaches Lancaster

COUNTY SEAT.

LANCASTER—County seat, and popularly called the "Red Rose City," was chartered as a city March 20, 1818. The site was first settled by George Gibson, who kept a tavern there, and in whose honor the hamlet was called "Gibson's Pasture." James Hamilton, later Governor of Pennsylvania, laid out the town in March, 1730, on a tract two miles



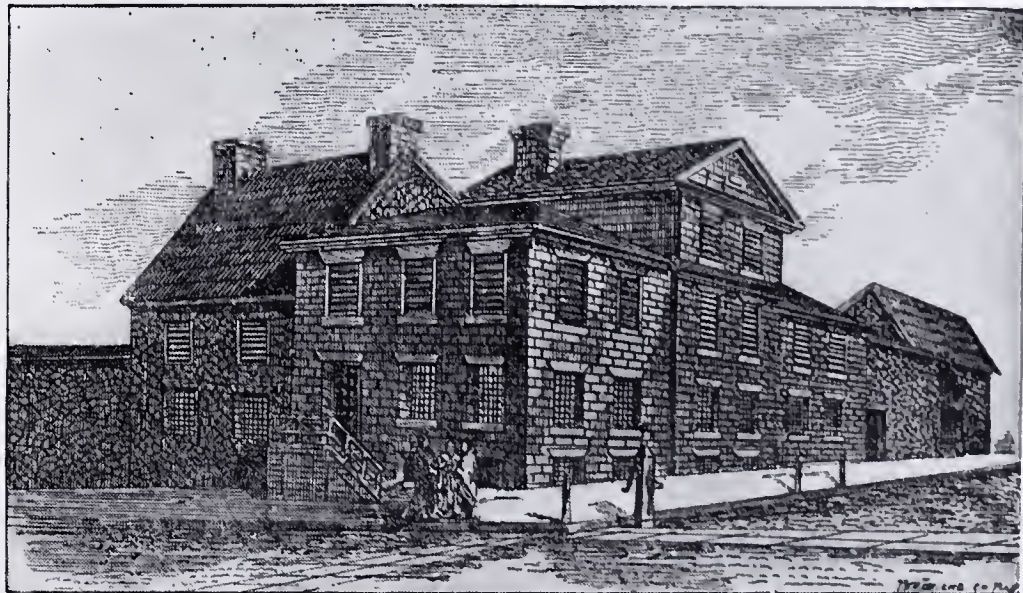
"Wheatland," Home of President Buchanan

square. On May 1, following, the county seat was fixed at "the townstead of Lancaster," which also formally named the town. It was incorporated a borough August 13, 1742, and soon became a place of great importance in the Province, and one of the oldest inland cities in the British Colonies of America. In the early times of the Province important Indian treaties were held here with the principal Indians and officials of this and other counties. Here the last collective body of the original inhabitants of Lancaster County, when a wilderness, were killed by the "Paxtang Boys," in December, 1763. The borough became the seat of the State Government during the Revolutionary War, and for one day, September 27, 1777, the seat of government of the struggling colonies. It was the State Capital from 1799 to 1812.

Edward Shippen established his home here, and George Ross here began the practice of law in 1750, later he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Here lived many of the greatest of our scholars, statesmen, soldiers, artists, and scientists. It was the home and final resting place of Thaddeus Stevens; of Governor Shulze; President James Buchanan; of Major General John Fulton Reynolds, gallant hero of the battle of Gettysburg, and others. Thomas Wharton, Jr., died here during his term of service and his body lies buried in Trinity Lutheran Church. Thomas Mifflin, first Governor under Constitution of 1790, General Edward Hand, Colonel Frederic Antes, both of Revolutionary fame, Jasper Yeates, Thomas H. Burrowes, and many others are buried in this city.

Seat of Franklin and Marshall College, and Academy; the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church of the United States; Thaddeus Stevens Trade School; and Bowman Technical School. Lindley Murray,

America's foremost grammarian, was born in the county. The chief products of the busy city are linoleum, cork products, watches, silk and textiles, locks, umbrellas, cigars, and tobacco, metals, boilers, confectionery. It has the largest cattle market east of Chicago. The publications are "Intelligencer Journal," established 1794, is published mornings, J. H. Steinman, editor; "New Era," established 1877, published evenings, John H. Carter, editor; "Sunday News," established 1923, John Thomas Barber, editor; "Law Review," established 1885, published Fridays, G. R. Eshleman, editor; "Student Weekly," established 1915, published by students; "American Theological Review," established 1918,



Old Lancaster Jail

published quarterly, Frederick C. Grant, editor; "Inquirer," established 1859, published quarterly, E. H. Levan, editor.

Radio Stations—WGAL and WKJZ.

Population, 59,949.

BOROUGHs.

ADAMSTOWN—Incorporated from East Cocalico Township in 1850. Settled in 1761, as Adamsburg. Woolen hats and hosiery were made there.

Population, 909.

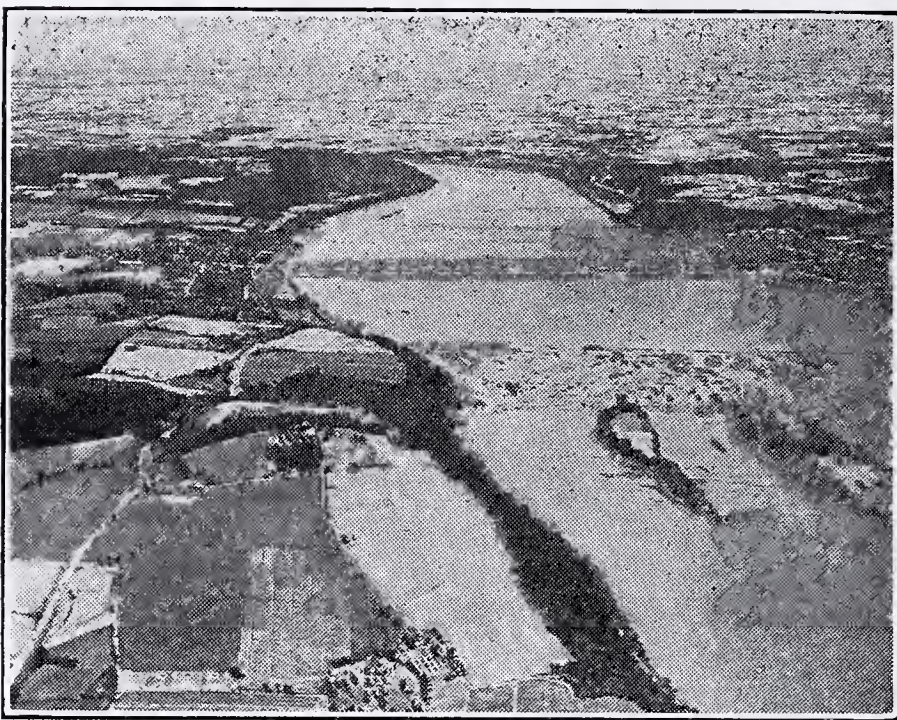
AKRON—Incorporated in 1884. Settled in 1762. Tobacco, shirts, and shoes.

Population, 747.

CHRISTIANA—Incorporated from Sadsbury Township, March 1, 1894. First settled by John Kennerly, a Quaker. Laid out by William Noble in 1833, and named for his wife,

Christiana. Most tragic of the anti-slavery riots prior to the Civil War took place here September 11, 1851. Chief products silk, foundry, machine shop, planing mill, creamery. Agriculture. The "Local Ledger," established 1883, is published Thursdays, L. E. Melcher, editor.

Population, 959.



Wrightsville-Columbia Bridge

COLUMBIA—Incorporated from Hempfield Township, February 25, 1814. Largest and most important borough. Land deeded by William Penn to George Beale, in 1701. Settled in 1726 by Robert Barber, a Quaker of Chester County, who brought John Wright and Samuel Blunston and their families there in the fall of that year. Site of the Indian town Shawanah. The place was for a long time called Wright's

Ferry. Samuel, grandson of John Wright, laid out the town in 1788, and called it Columbia. About this time there was bitter debate in the Federal Congress over the establishment of a national capital. The House voted in favor of Wright's Ferry, but the Senate refused to concur, and because the Pennsylvania representatives were not sufficiently energetic and diplomatic Columbia lost the honor. It may have been due to this anticipated honor that the name of Columbia was selected for the town, as there is some significance in the name assumed by the District of Columbia. Former site of largest wooden bridge in the world, built 1814, it was replaced with another structure in 1834, which was destroyed by Confederates July, 1863, was rebuilt in 1868-69, and replaced in 1897, and finally by an additional concrete structure in 1930. The late Lloyd Mifflin, pronounced America's foremost writer of sonnets, and an artist and sculptor, lived here until his death in his fine home "Norwood." The chief industries are iron and steel mills, laundry machine works, stoves, foundries, silk and textile plants. The "News," established 1888, is published daily, S. Smith Crist, editor.

Population, 11,349.

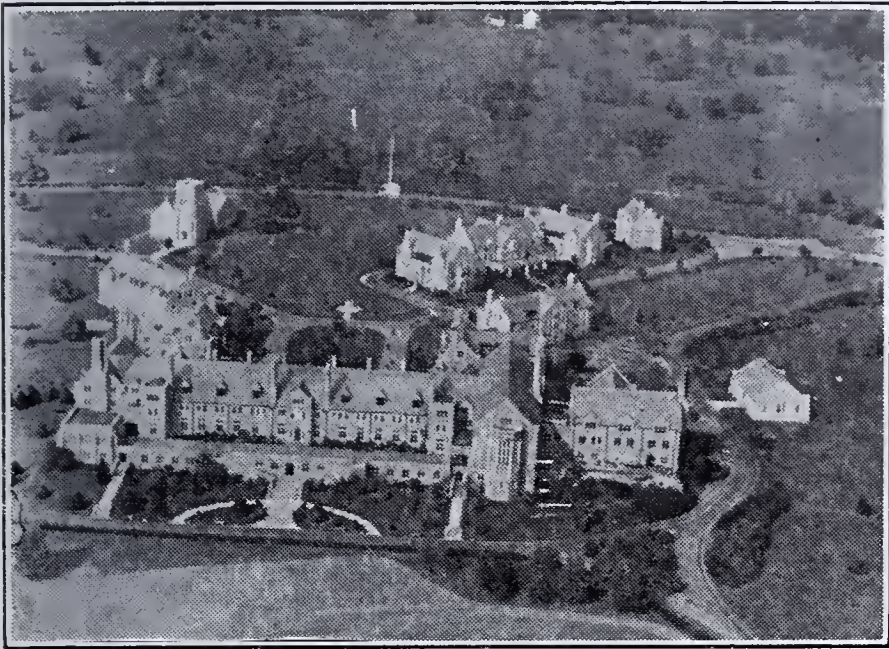
DENVER—Incorporated from Cocalico Township in 1900. Chief products, hats, silk, textiles, shoes, shirts, cigars, cigar boxes, tobacco, planing mill. The "Press," established 1890, is published Tuesdays and Fridays, Silas E. Bard, editor.

Population, 1,203.

ELIZABETHTOWN—Incorporated from West Donegal and Mount Joy townships, April 13, 1827. Settled in 1730, laid out in 1751. Believed to have been named for Elizabeth, wife of Barnabas Hughes. Seat of the great Masonic Home of Pennsylvania, and Elizabethtown College (Brethren), and State Hospital for Crippled Children. The "Chronicle," established 1869, is published Fridays, John G. Westafer, editor.

Population, 3,940.

EPHRATA—Incorporated from Ephrata Township in 1891. Founded by Johann Conrad Beissel, in 1732, when he established here the society of Ephrata. These German sectarians were also known as Dunkers, or Seventh Day Baptists. The convent buildings,



Masonic Home, Elizabethtown

popularly called the Cloister, remain today as one of the most celebrated of the historic shrines of Pennsylvania. The chief products are silk, textiles, shirts, tobacco products, and limestone. Summer resort. The "Review," established 1878, is published Fridays, Charles S. Yeager, editor, and "Community Messenger," published on Wednesdays, T. J. Barton, editor.

Population, 4,988.

John Reuter and Rev. Nathaniel Seidel. The town still retains a religious and educational influence of much importance. Seat of Linden Hall Seminary. A monument was unveiled here May 17, 1930, erected by the Federal Government to 110 soldiers of the Continental Army who died in the Lititz Military Hospital during the Revolution. The chief products are animal traps, manufactured in the largest plant of its kind in America, cocoa and chocolate candy, pretzels, made here since 1810, shoes, safes, textiles, paper boxes, planing mills. The "Express," established 1877, is published Thursdays, John G. Zook, editor, and "Record," established 1877, is published Thursdays, E. D. Fulweiler and J. R. Johnson, editors.

Population, 4,368.

MANHEIM—Incorporated from Rapho Township, May 16, 1848. Settled by Scotch-Irish in 1716. Town founded by "Baron" Wilhelm Heinrich Stiegel, an eccentric German, who came here from Philadelphia in 1761, bought two hundred acres of land, laid out a town, which he named Manheim after his native city in Germany. He erected a great brick mansion, which was described as a castle, in which he entertained his guests with princely hospitality; and established a glass works, where he made the famous "Stiegel glassware." He was in turn a glass manufacturer, iron master, preacher, teacher, and died in the latter capacity very poor, a special act for his relief being passed December 24, 1774. At the Lutheran Church the quaint custom of paying an annual rental of one red rose to the descendants by Baron Stiegel is still carried on. The chief products are asbestos, silk and agriculture. The "Sentinel and Advertiser," established 1846, is published Fridays, H. E. Trout, editor.

Population, 3,520.



James Buchanan's Grave, Lancaster County

MARIETTA — Incorporated from East Donegal Township March 6, 1812.

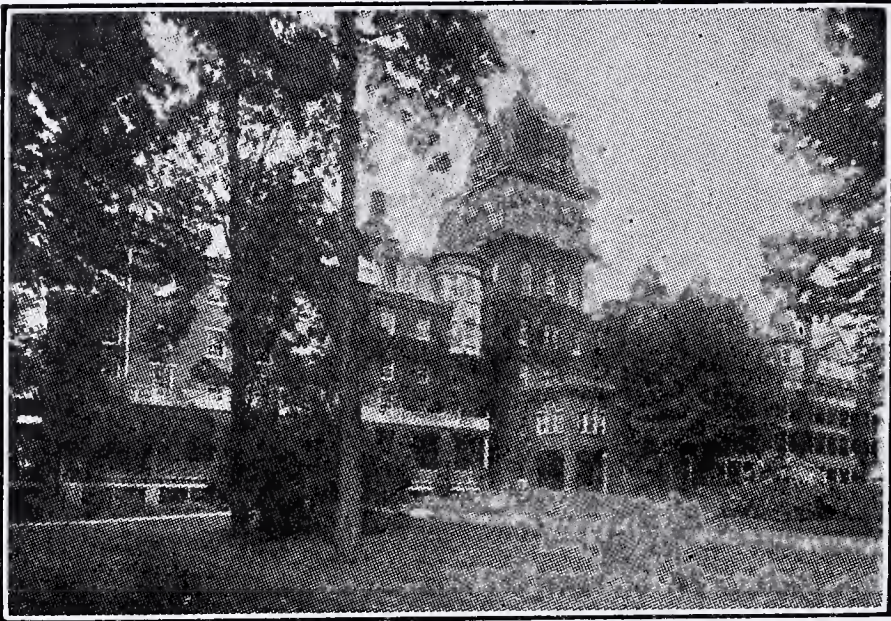
Settled in 1718, and first known as Anderson's Ferry, having been established there by John Anderson a few years later than Wright's Ferry, in 1733, and popularly known as Waterford. Another settlement adjacent was known as New Haven, laid out by David Cook in 1803. Was a canal boat and lumber exchange center. The two villages were incorporated as the borough of Marietta in 1812, the name a compound of the given names, Mary and Etta,

of Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Anderson. Sometimes known as "Little Pittsburgh," for its iron smelting business. The chief industries are cigars, iron, hollow ware, enamel, door and sash works, tobacco packing houses, silk mills, planing and flour mills.

Population, 1,969.

MILLERSVILLE—Incorporated from Manor Township, 1932, is the youngest borough in the county. Site was settled by Meyer family, October 16, 1738. Laid out by John Miller, in 1764, and named for him. Former site of Indian town Conestoga, sometimes called Indiantown. Seat of first normal school in Pennsylvania, now State Teachers College, founded as Lancaster County Normal School, and on December 2, 1859, became the first State Normal School. The "Eastern Farmer," established 1926, is published Wednesdays, W. D. Marburger, editor.

Population, about 2,000.



Millersville State Teachers College

MOUNT JOY — Incorporated from Mount Joy Township, February 10, 1851. Settled by Scotch-Irish as early as 1768. Named for the township. Laid out in 1812 by Joseph Rohrer, and named for him. Three villages of Rohrerstown, Richland,

and Wallecktown were consolidated under the name Mount Joy when it became a borough. Chief products chocolate, cotton, woolen, silk, embroidery, paper boxes, shoes, aprons, novelties, hardware. Cattle shipping center, stock raising, and tobacco products. The "Bulletin," established 1901, is published Wednesdays, J. E. Schroll, editor.

Population, 2,716.

MOUNTVILLE—Incorporated from West Hempfield Township, 1900. Cigars, shirts, agricultural implement works.

Population, 954.

NEW HOLLAND—Incorporated from Earl Township in 1895. Settled in 1728, and called Earltown, afterwards New Design. Two hundredth anniversary celebrated in 1928. Chief products, silk, cigars, carriages, concrete pipe, tobacco, machine shops, stock raising center. The "Clarion," established 1873, is published Fridays, Harry C. Ressler, editor.

Population, 1,725.

QUARRYVILLE—Incorporated from Eden Township December 1, 1892, on land deeded directly from William Penn to Sir Joshua Bart, in 1681. Chief products are limestone and agriculture. The "Sun," established 1885, is published Tuesdays and Fridays, Howard Reynolds, editor.

Population, 1,028.

STRASBURG—Incorporated from Strasburg Township in 1816. Settled in 1733 and known first as Bettelhausen, afterward as Beggarstown. Laid out prior to the Revolution, and called Strasburg by the LeFevres, Ferrees, and other early settlers because of their native Strasbourg in Alsace. Birthplace of Thomas H. Burrowes, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and one of the founders of the free school system in Pennsylvania. The chief products, fishing tackle, tobacco packing, vegetable and fruit growing. The "News," established 1898, is published Saturdays, Hon. John G. Homsher, editor.

Population, 975.

TERRE HILL—Incorporated from East Earl Township, 1900. Chief industries, cigar and shirt factories, hosiery mill, and agriculture. The "Times," established 1892, is published Fridays, P. W. Cake, editor.

Population, 812.

WASHINGTON—Incorporated from Manor Township, May 1, 1827. Site of an old Indian town, where many of the most valuable artifacts have been found recently, which

represent cultures of several thousand years, of different peoples. Many of these objects are now on exhibition in the State Museum. Peter Chartier, an Indian trader and interpreter, resided here. First settled by whites in 1718. Washington, sometime known as Washington Boro, is a consolidation of Washington with Charleston, forming a town a mile in length on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, a few miles above Safe Harbor, where the Indian pictographs were recently removed from the bed of the stream.

Population, 426.

TOWNSHIPS.

BART—Erected from Sadsbury Township in the spring of 1744, and name was derived from the titular appendage to the name of Sir William Keith (Baronet, abbreviated to Bart.) who was Governor of Pennsylvania 1717-26, during which time the township was settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Iron and nickel mines were worked for some years. The Downing Mill, on Octorara Creek, was erected in 1747. Villages of Bartville, Nickel Mines, Georgetown, Green Tree, Nine Points, and Coulter Corner.

Population, 1,003.

BRECKNOCK—Was not an original township, but was erected prior to January 10, 1740. Named by earliest Welsh settlers, in 1737. Mennonites settled here soon afterwards. Borough of Adamstown, and villages of Bowmansville, Muddy Creek, Sensenig, Dry Tavern, Red Run, and Five Pointville.

Population, 1,621.

CAERNARVON—An original township, settled by Welsh Quakers in 1730, who named it for an historical place in Wales. Boundaries were defined June 9, 1729. The famous Windsor Forge, near Churchtown, established by William Branson in 1743, figures also in the Indian and slave owning history of the county. Villages of Churchtown, Narvon, Bear-town, and Windsor Forge.

Population, 1,433.

CLAY—Erected from Elizabeth Township in 1853, and named for Henry Clay, then at the height of his fame. Early settlers were Germans who arrived in 1740. Villages of Clay, Hopeland, Durlach, Union, Weidmanville, Newtown, Mount Airy, and Indiantown.

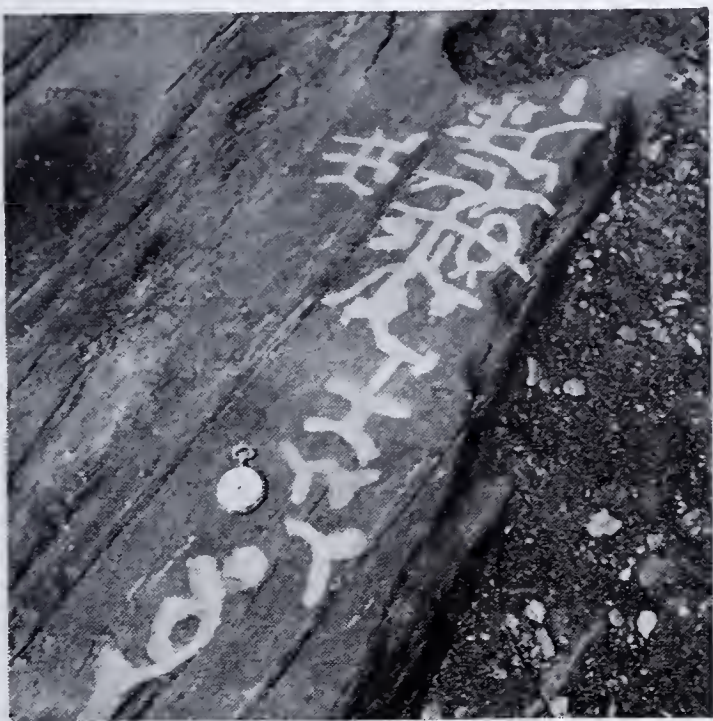
Population, 1,541.

COLERAIN—Erected from Drumore Township in February, 1738. Settled by Scotch-Irish who named it for the same place in Ireland. Several iron forges were operated early in nineteenth century. Villages of Union, Colerain, Octorara, Kirkwood, Collins, and Andrews Bridge.

Population, 1,113.

CONESTOGA—An original township, erected in 1712, while part of Chester County, and named for its historic creek, an Indian word meaning "at the place of the immersed pole." The name has become nationally known because of the Conestoga wagons, which carried civilization westward, and aptly styled

"the ship of inland commerce." The word has also been applied to the rude cigar, known as the "Stogie," which the drivers smoked as they guided the great teams over the mountains and



Pictographs on Rocks at Safe Harbor



Making Casts of Indian Pictographs on Rocks Near Safe Harbor

plains. The first seat of justice for the county was here August 5, 1729. Seat of the great new hydro-electric power plant of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company. Villages of Conestoga, Safe Harbor, Shenk's Ferry, Colemanville, Rock Hill, and Slackwater.

Population, 1,487.

CONOY—Erected from West Donegal Township in 1842, and named for the Indians who formerly lived here. Tract was surveyed for James Logan in 1719, and another for

James LeTort. The Galbraiths, Haldemans, and Brenemans were among the early settlers. Villages of Bainbridge, Falmouth, Locust Grove, Conoy, Billmyer, Stackstown, Lobata, Collins Station, and Ridgeville.

Population, 1,769.

DRUMORE — An original township, confirmed August 5, 1729. Named for Dromore, a strongly fortified place in Ireland. Its earliest settlers were from there. Captain William Steele, an officer of the Revolution and his seven heroic sons, lived in the township. One of the boys was General John Steele of Revolutionary fame, born in the township in 1758; General James Porter lived near Unicorn. Villages of Greene, Furniss, Chestnut Level, Liberty Square, Huber, Drumore Center, Fern Glen, Fites, Eddy Station, Fairfield, Benton Station, Fishing Creek Station, and Whitaker Station.

Population, 1,074.

EARL—An original township, organized June 9, 1729, and given the name Earl as equivalent of Graf, the first settler being Hans Graaf, a

Swiss refugee, in 1717. Settled by Germans from the Palatinate. Hon. Amos Ellmaker, candidate for Vice-President on Anti-Masonic ticket in 1832, General Henry Hambright, and other prominent citizens resided in the township. Borough of New Holland, villages of Vogansville, Weavertown, Reidenbach, Hinkletown, Martindale, Pleasant View, Groffdale, Laurelville, Ellsworth, and Amsterdam.

Population, 2,264.

EAST COCALICO—Erected when Cocalico was divided to form East and West Cocalico townships in 1838. The original Cocalico was named for the Indian word meaning "a cave or den of serpents," and an abundance of these reptiles infested the creek of that name. Settled by Germans. Borough of Denver, and villages of Reamstown, settled in 1723, Swartzville, Vera Cruz, Stevens, and Napierville.

Population, 2,411.

EAST DONEGAL—Erected when Donegal was divided in 1738 to form East and West Donegal townships. The original Donegal was organized in 1722, while part of Chester County, and named from the county of that name in the north of Ireland, whence the pioneer



The "Witness Tree" at Donegal

settlers came in 1716. The old Donegal Presbyterian Church, established 1721, with its renowned "Witness Tree," are today reminders of the part these sturdy pioneers played in the struggle for American independence. The Camerons, of whom two became United States Senators, and one ^{Super} Secretary of War in Lincoln's Cabinet, settled in this township. Boroughs of Marietta, and Mount Joy, and villages of Maytown, Rowenna, Shock Mills, Watts, Donegal Springs, Waynesboro, and Wild Cat Falls Station.

Population, 3,033.

EAST DRUMORE—Erected from Drumore Township in 1883. The last political division in the county. Villages of Drumore Center, Hopkins Mill, Unicorn, Mechanics Grove, Oak Bottom, Pussyville, Buck, and Hensel.

Population, 1,129.

EAST EARL—Erected from Earl Township, November 20, 1851. The Welsh settlers came in 1722, soon followed by Germans. Borough Terre Hill, and villages of Goodville, Fetterville, Cedar Lane, Greenbank, Spring Grove, Sensenig, Weaverland, Blue Ball, East Earl, Sorrel Horse, Fairville, and Union Grove.

Population, 2,477.

EAST HEMPFIELD—Erected when Hempfield was divided

in 1818 to form East and West Hempfield townships. The old Hempfield was an original township, named for the large quantities of hemp grown. Hance Brubaker was the pioneer settler in September, 1717. Mennonites soon followed. Zinc mines were worked for some time. Villages of Salunga, East Petersburg, Landisville, Mechanicsville, Millway, Locust Grove, Bamfordville, McGovernsville, Rohrerstown, laid out in 1812, under the lottery system, by Christian Rohrer, Centerville, and Chestnut Hill.

Population, 4,095.

EAST LAMPETER—Erected when Lampeter was divided in 1841 to form East and West Lampeter townships. Old Lampeter was an original township. Settled by Germans from the Palatinate and Welsh Quakers. Named by the latter for this town in Wales. It is also claimed it was named for Peter Yeordy, an early settler, who was lame, and it was first called Lamepeter, and afterward the spelling of the word was changed. Villages of Sondersburg, Ronk, Fer-



Birthplace of Robert Fulton, Near Quarryville



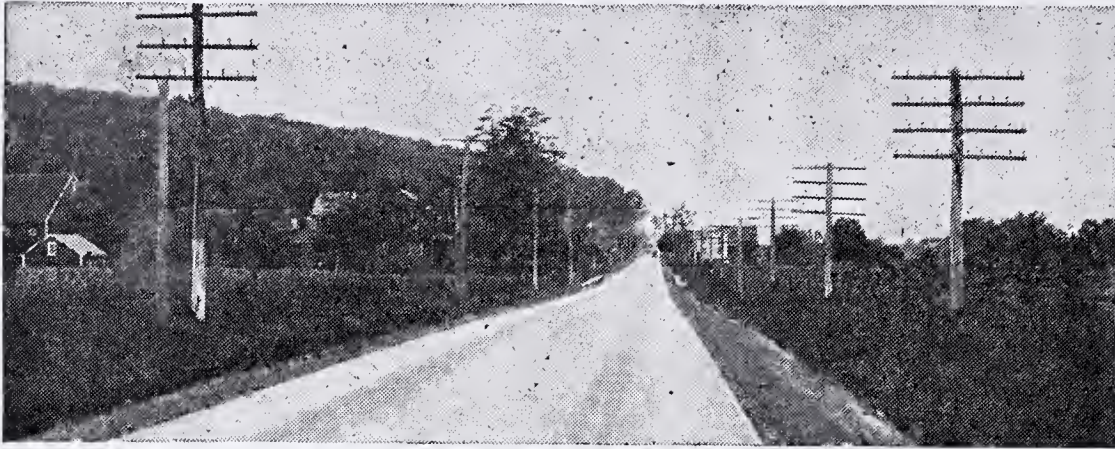
Indian Pottery Found Near Washington Borough

tility, Bird-in-Hand, Smoketown, Witmer, Bridgeport, Greenfield Station, Hartman, Greenland, and Mount Rock.

Population, 3,230.

EDEN—Erected from Bart Township in 1855. Named for Mount Eden, where an early iron furnace was once located. Underlaid with iron ore and limestone. Borough of Quarryville, and villages of Camargo, May, Bowery, and Hawksville.

Population, 646.



West of Lancaster

ELIZABETH — Erected from Warwick Township in 1757 and named by Robert Old, an early iron master, for the Queen of England. Iron manufacture was an early industry. The Hopewell and Speedwell forges, and Elizabeth Furnace were located in

this township. Villages of Brickerville, Brubakers, Penn, Elm, and Halfville.

Population, 864.

EPHRATA—Erected from Cocalico Township in 1838, and named for the monastic community of Seventh Day Baptists, founded by Johann Conrad Beissel in 1732, the pioneer settler. Boroughs of Ephrata and Akron, and villages of New Berlin, Hahntown, Greenville, Murrell, Frysville, Erbs Corners, and Lincoln, laid out in 1813 as old Ephrata; name changed after the War of the Rebellion.

Population, 2,787.

FULTON—Erected from Little Britain Township in 1844, and named for Robert Fulton, son of Lancaster County, whose statue is in the hall of fame in the National Capitol, for his development of the steamboat. It was his birthplace when Little Britain Township, and the house is still in use. Marylanders were the pioneer settlers, under Maryland warrants, about 1733. Mineral deposits of chrome, magnesia, slate, and potters clay. Villages of Fulton House (the birthplace of Robert Fulton), Haines, New Texas, Arcadia, Wakefield, Lyle, Goshen, Eldora, Dorsey, Edwin, McSparren, Peters Creek, Westbrook, Whitaker, Pleasant Grove, Peach Bottom.

Population, 1,308.

LANCASTER — An original township, and named for the county. Settled by Swiss Menonites 1717-20. City of Lancaster, county seat, and villages of Bausman, Fairview, Conestoga Park, Wabank, and Furnace Station.

Population, 4,878.



Indian Burials Near Washington Borough

LEACOCK — An original township, erected June 9, 1729. Hatwell Varnon was the pioneer settler in 1728. Villages Intercourse, Hatville, Gordonville, New Milltown, Ellwerth, Laurel Hill, Midway, Weavertown, and Irishtown.

Population, 2,197.

LITTLE BRITAIN—Erected from Drumore Township February 7, 1738, and named by the pioneer English settlers in memory of their mother country. Villages of Kinseyville, Kirk's Mills, Wrightsdale, Elim, Oak Hill, Ashville, Oak Shade, Fairmount, Spring Hill, White Rock, Pine Grove, Bethel, Little Britain, Oakryn, Tayloria, Pine Grove, Kings Bridge, Lookout Station, Norwood, Eastland.

Population, 1,120.

MANHEIM—An original township erected June 9, 1729. Named by its pioneer German settlers for the city in Germany. Villages of Oregon, Neffsville, named for Dr. John Henry Neff, first medical practitioner in county, Landis Valley, Roseville, Eden, Dillerville, Catfish, Brooklawn, Glenmore, Rossmere, Oreville, Shriners Station, Fruitville, Overlook, Groffs Corner, Binkley.

Population, 6,306.

MANOR—An original township, contained the whole area of Conestoga Manor, for which it is named. Settled in 1717. Boroughs of Washington, and Millersville, and villages of Creswell, Highville, Masonville, Shultztown, Pittsburg, Indiantown, LeTort, Youngstown, Central Manor, Windorn, and Weaver.

Population, 5,313.

MARTIC—An original township. Organization ratified in 1730. Originally spelled Martock from a small tribe of Indians who inhabited the township, along Pequea Creek. The earliest settlers were Germans, led by Matthias Kreider, in 1691. Villages of Marticville, Bethesda, Mount Nebo, Tucquan, Rawlinsville, Pequea Station, Martic Forge, York Furnace Station, Bon View, Haltwood, Shoffs, Cullys Station, and McCalls Ferry Dam.

Population, 1,908.

MOUNT JOY—Erected from Donegal Township in 1759. Named for Viscount Mountjoy, of Queen Elizabeth's time. There is a legend of an Indian battle in the vicinity of the Cove, and also an interesting narrative of the cave and its white hermit. This cave is known locally as the Stone Wigwam. The pioneer Scotch-Irish settlers came into Mount Joy Township in 1735, preceding the German settlers by a decade. Seat State Health Department Hospital School. Borough of Mount Joy and villages of Florin, Springville, Milton Grove, Bellaire, Beverly Station, Aberdeen Station.

Population, 2,286.

PARADISE—Erected from Strasburg Township in 1843. First called Pequea, but name changed because the settlers believed it to be a paradise on earth. The first settler was Madame Mary Ferree, a French Huguenot, who came here in 1710, bringing her six children. She was met by Chief Beaver, who, the next day, introduced her to King Tanawa, known by William Penn, and always a friend to the English. Villages of Paradise, Kinzers, Leaman Place, Williamstown, Harristown, Bellmont, La Park, Vintage, and Black Horse.

Population, 2,314.

PENN—Erected from Warwick Township in 1846, and named in honor of William Penn, the Founder. Settled by Germans as early as 1735. Villages of Penryn, Unionville, Junction, Elstonville, White Oak, Fairland, Pennsville, Lime Rock, Mount Hope, Sellers Station.

Population, 2,385.

PEQUEA—Erected from Conestoga Township in 1853, and named for its stream, an Indian word meaning "from Piqua." Early Indians occupied this area. Villages of New Danville, West Willow, Baumgardner, Herrville, Harnish Station, and Silver Mines.

Population, 1,434.

PROVIDENCE—Erected from Martic Township in 1853. Settled by Swiss as early as 1720. Valuable deposits of iron ore, mined before the Revolution, and cannon balls made

here. Villages of New Providence, Smithville, Hess Station, Strohm, Truce, Cabeen Branch Station.

Population, 1,401.

RAPHO—Erected from Donegal Township in 1741, and named for Rapho in Ireland. Scotch-Irish were earliest settlers, led by William Patterson, prior to 1721. Borough of Manheim, and villages of Sporting Hill, Naumanville, Old Line, Mastersonville, Newtown, Union Square. The Manheim Fish Reserve is in the township.

Population, 3,317.

SADSBURY—An original township, organized while part of Chester County. Name derived from Sudbury in the English County of Suffolk. Settled by English Friends and Scotch-Irish, the first of whom was John Kinnerly in 1691, who held a deed from William Penn. Borough Christiana, and villages of Smyrna, Coopersville, Nobleville, Steelville, and Simmonstown.

Population, 749.

SALISBURY—An original township erected from Pequea Township in 1729, and named for that city in England. Settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Quakers. The most important village is Gap, where is the traditional Penn Rock, the Penn Spring, the Shawnee Garden, and the ashes of an old Indian village. William Penn paid Gap a visit in 1700. Other villages are Pequea, Bethanna, Buyerstown, Rising Sun, South Hermitage, Mount Airy, Springville, Limeville, Salisbury, Cambridge, Mast, Meadville, Vinola, Spring Garden, Jacksonville, Beartown, Alert, Ledger, White Horse Tavern, Eby, Chain, and Slaymakerville.

Population, 3,303.

STRASBURG—An original township, settled in 1712 by the Lefevres and Ferrees, who came from the eastern part of France, in the vicinity of Strasburg. Borough of Strasburg and villages of Martinville, Hessdale, and Refton.

Population, 1,628.

UPPER LEACOCK—Erected from Leacock Township, June 17, 1843. John Beshong, led other French Huguenots here in 1731. Villages of Leacock, Mechanicsburg, Bareville, Groff Store, Mascot, Monterey, Heller Church Station, Leola, and Center Square.

Population, 2,826.

WARWICK—An original township. Settled by Richard Carter in 1716, and named by him for Warwickshire, England. Borough of Lititz and villages of Brunnersville, Millway, Rothsville, New Haven, Pine Hill, Warwick, Lexington, Millport, Rome, Seminole, Diss-ton, and Kissel Hill.

Population, 3,282.

WEST COCALICO—Erected when Cocalico was divided in 1838. Ulrich Shirk settled here in 1732. Villages of Cocalico, Reinholds, Schoeneck, Stevens, Blainsport, Gockley, Indiantown.

Population, 2,283.

WEST DONEGAL—Erected when Donegal was divided in 1838. Philip Gloninger erected a mill in 1749. Borough of Elizabethtown, with the Masonic Home of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, and villages of Rheems, Newville, Anchor, Conewago Station.

Population, 2,072.

WEST EARL—Erected from Earl Township, November 18, 1833. Hans Graaf was the pioneer settler. The first mill in Lancaster County was erected at the confluence of the Conestoga and Cocalico creeks. Villages of West Earl, Brownstown, first called Grofftown, when settled in 1717 by Hans Graeff, Earlville, Farmersville, Fairmount, Five Points, Balmerstown, Center Square, Talmage, Rose Hill, Groffdale, and Diamond Springs.

Population, 2,410.

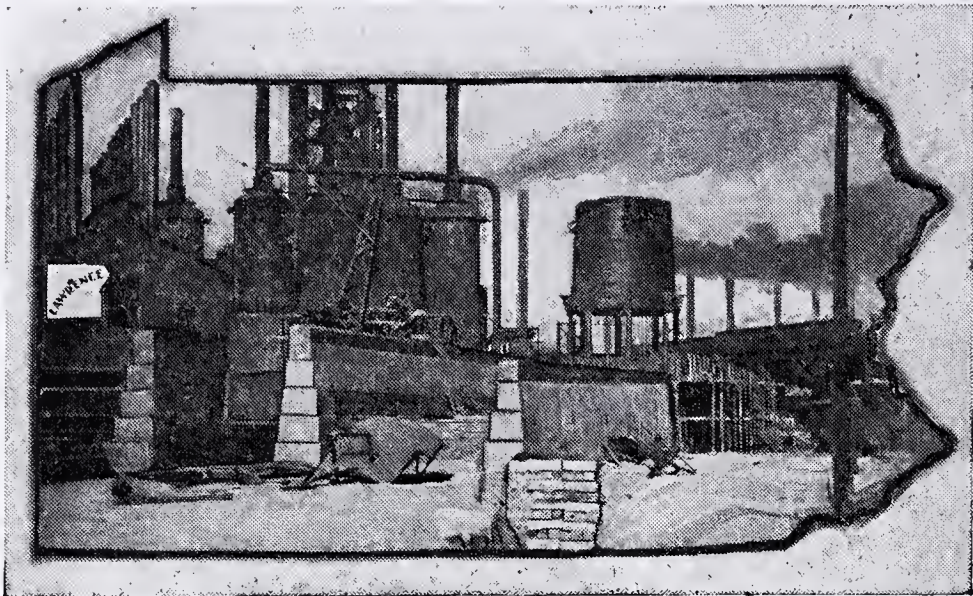
WEST HEMPFIELD—Erected from Hempfield Township in 1818. Settled by Scotch-Irish in 1718. Hempfield Manor was surveyed for Governor John Penn. Scene of action in "Cresap War" of 1735-38. Lake Grubb is in the township. Iron and ochre deposits. Boroughs of Columbia and Mountville, and villages of Kinderhook, Silver Spring, Hiestandville, Ironville, Klinesville, Cordelia, Cappenheffer Station, Bruckhart, Farmdale, Florinel Station.

Population, 2,681.

WEST LAMPETER—Erected from Lampeter Township in 1841. Villages of Lampeter, Lime Valley, Wheatland, Willow Street, Hollinger.

Population, 2,267.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.



LAURENCE COUNTY was erected by Act of March 20, 1849, out of Beaver and Mercer counties, and named for the flagship of Commodore Perry's fleet, in the battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812. The Act creating the county designated New Castle as the seat of justice. The county is rich in early history, especially that of the Indian occupation and the attempt of the Moravian missionaries, of Bethlehem, to settle them into peaceable communities. A log church, where New Castle now stands, was dedicated

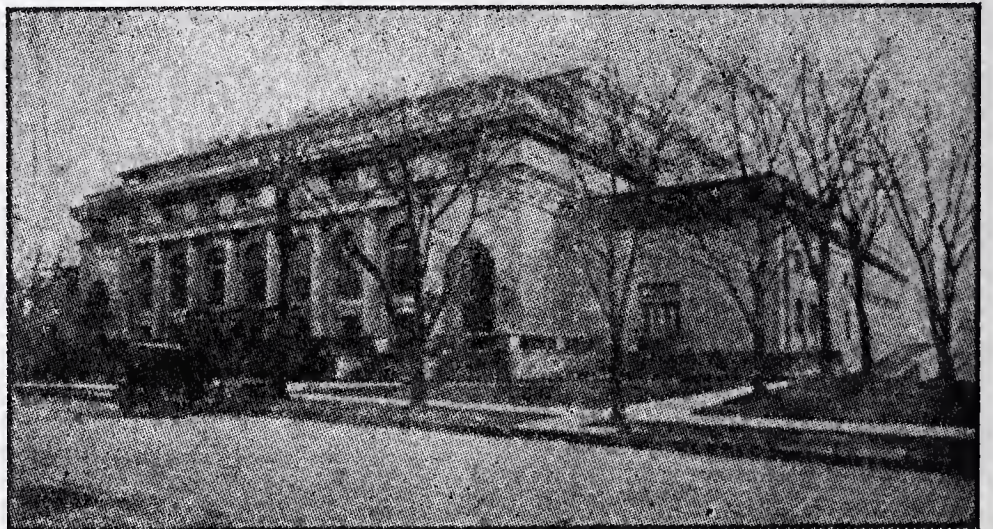
by Bishop Zeisberger, for his Moravian Indian converts, June 20, 1771.

The area of 360 square miles is underlaid with rich deposits of coal, gas, iron, and limestone. The land is so fertile that fully eighty per cent. of it is under cultivation. The population is 97,258, of which number 13,942 are foreign-born whites, and 2,129 are Negroes, or 83.5 per cent. are native whites; 28,079 males and 5,407 females are engaged in industry; 116 manufacturing plants with 12,388 employees earned \$20,029,603 in wages and produced products valued at \$106,275,682 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,728,630; live stock \$2,123,849; dairy products \$1,256,078; and chicken products \$439,603 in 1929.

There are the city of New Castle, eight boroughs and seventeen townships in the county.

COUNTY SEAT.

NEW CASTLE—County seat, and only city in the county was chartered February 25, 1869. In 1798 John C. Stewart, a civil engineer, discovered an unoccupied tract of fifty acres between two adjacent districts of Donation Lands, at the confluence of Neshannock Creek with the Shenango. Stewart took up this tract in his own name, and, in 1802, laid out a town which he called New Castle, from the old Swedish town in Delaware. Some authorities believe, however, that Stewart named it for New Castle, the manufacturing town of England, claiming he had an idea that his town would eventually become a great manufacturing center because of its unlimited supply of natural resources and its excellent shipping facilities. If the latter view is correct Stewart made no error in his judgment for there is a remarkable similarity in the business activities of the New Castles in England and Pennsylvania. Stewart built the first charcoal furnace here. Incorporated as a borough in 1825, and from that date the inhabitants were anxious that a new county should be erected and that the county seat should be fixed there. The great tin plate industry has caused New Castle to be known as the "Tin City," many products of this article are made here, also pottery ware, radiators, steel, brass, and bronze, engineering supplies, brick, cement, blast furnaces, coal, sand,



Scottish Rite Cathedral, New Castle

gravel, and limestone. The "News," established 1880, is published daily, George W. Conway, editor.

Population, 48,674.

BOROUGHES.

BESSEMER—Incorporated from North Beaver Township, June 9, 1913. Named for Sir Henry Bessemer, whose discoveries are so important to the iron industry. Brick and stone products.

Population, 2,001.

ELLPORT—Incorporated from Wayne Township, February 15, 1929.

Population, 1,009.

ELLWOOD CITY—Incorporated from Wayne Township, December 6, 1892. Laid out as a town by Pittsburgh Company, and named for Colonel I. L. Ellwood, a pioneer manufacturer of wire-fencing, and a chief stockholder in that company. Chief products are tubes, steel cars, conveyers, wire nails, brass, bronze, enamel ware, brick, foundry and forge products, coal, limestone and sand stone. The "Ledger," established 1894, is published daily, Will F. Kegel, editor.

Population, 12,323.

ENON VALLEY—Incorporated from Little Beaver Township, June 17, 1899. Popularly known as Old Enon and as New Enon. The former was laid out in 1839 by Enoch Marvin, and named Enon, meaning "valley of many waters." Enon Valley (New Enon) was first settled in 1800, and laid out as a town 1850. The places were consolidated when incorporated.

Population, 360.

NEW WILMINGTON—Incorporated from Wilmington Township, April 24, 1863. Seat of Westminster College, a United Presbyterian institution. Chief industries are tool works, fruit raising and general agriculture. The "Globe," established 1880, is published Thursdays, W. J. Conway, editor; and "Westminster Herald," established 1884, is published weekly by the students.

Population, 907.

SOUTH NEW CASTLE—Incorporated from Shenango Township, April 1, 1901. Residential district for city of New Castle. Rigby is the post office.

Population, 1,038.

VOLANT—Incorporated from Wilmington Township, June 6, 1893. Settled in 1800.

Population, 186.

WAMPUM—Incorporated from Big Beaver Township, February 19, 1876. Settled in 1796. Coal mines, stone quarries, and flour mills.

Population, 883.

TOWNSHIPS.

BIG BEAVER—An original township. Coal and limestone deposits. Borough of Wampum, and villages of Clinton, Newport, and Cloverdale.

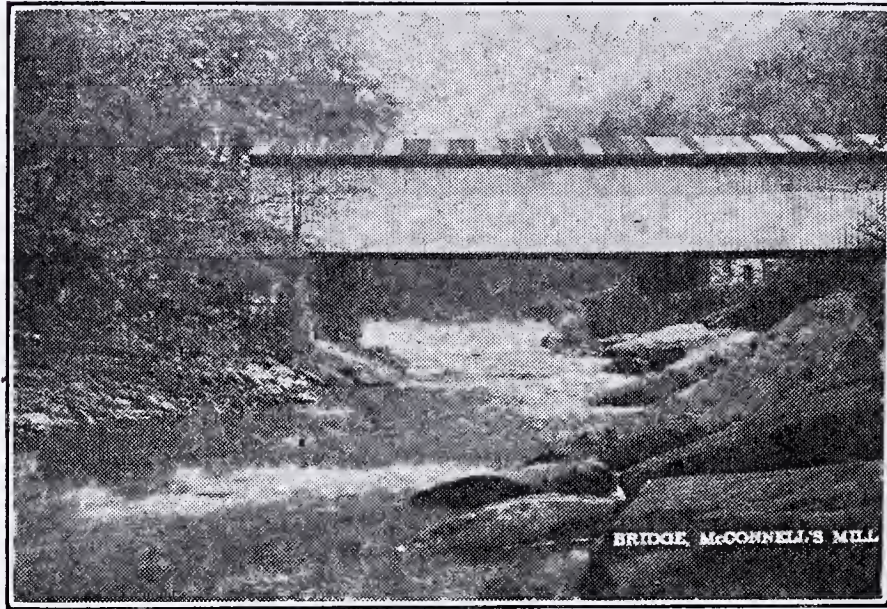
Population, 1,285.



Near New Castle

HICKORY—Erected from Neshannock Township in 1859. Coal, iron, and limestone deposits. Villages of Eastbrook and Skidmore.

Population, 1,357.



Bridge, McConnell's Mill

NORTH BEAVER—An original township. Borough of Bessemer, and villages of Moravia, where the first church west of the Allegheny Mountains was built by the Moravians in 1771; Mount Jackson, North Beaver, Mahoningtown, and Lawrence Junction.

Population, 2,234.

PERRY—An original township, named for Commodore O. H. Perry, hero of the battle of Lake Erie, during War of 1812. Villages of Pleasant Hill, Mountville, and part of Wurtemberg.

Population, 1,136.

PLAIN GROVE—Erected from Slippery Rock Township in 1855. Villages of Plain Grove, Clear View, Elliott Mills, and Brent.

Population, 845.

PULASKI—An original township. Named for Polish patriot. Villages of New Bedford, Marr, or Badger, Pulaski, Nashua, and Villa Maria.

Population, 1,782.

SCOTT—Erected from Slippery Rock Township in 1853. Named for General Winfield Scott, hero of War of 1812 and war with Mexico. Township embraces the "Academy Lands," granted by Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh Academy. Villages of Harlansburg, Rockville, and McCaslin.

Population, 874.

SHENANGO—An original township, organized when part of Beaver County. Seat of New Castle Almshouse. Borough of South New Castle, and villages of Altman, Joyce, Union Valley, and Energy.

Population, 4,370.

SLIPPERY ROCK—An original township. Villages of Princeton, Rose Point, Grant City, Hogue, Gibsondale, Waggetown, and McConnells Mills, near which is a beautiful cascade, and is an attractive and popular resort.

Population, 1,518.

LITTLE BEAVER—An original township, organized in 1805. Borough of Enon Valley, and villages of Newburg, settled in 1798, Mount Air, and Old Enon.

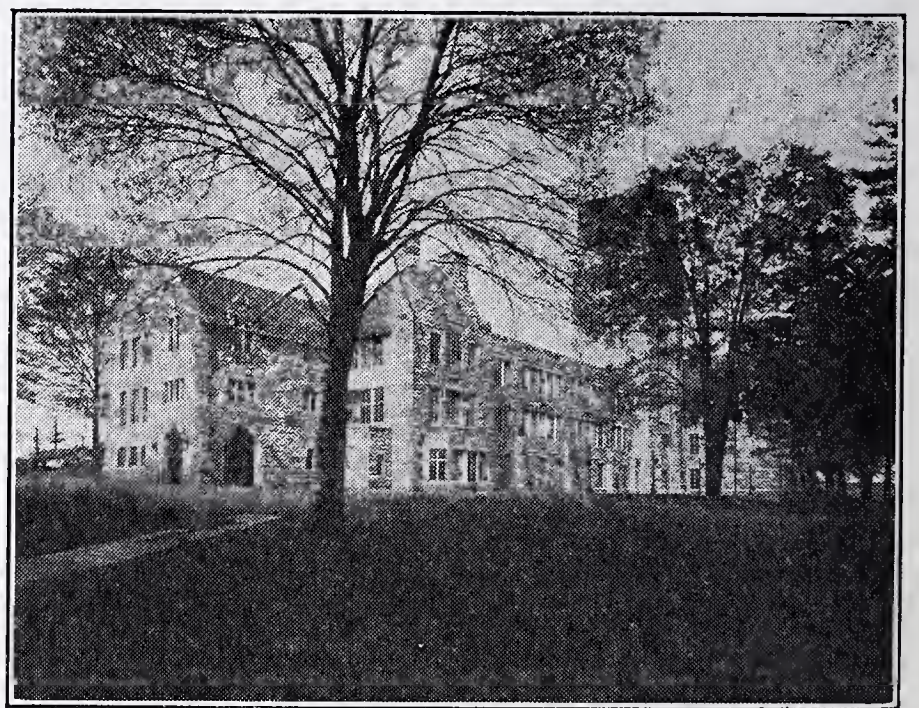
Population, 600.

MAHONING—An original township, organized in 1805. Coal, iron and limestone deposits. Villages of Edensburg, laid out in 1824, Hillsville, formerly Hillsburgh, Quakertown, and Carbon.

Population, 3,374.

NESHANNOCK—An original township. Coal and iron deposits. Villages of Clover, Coaltown, and Harbor Bridge.

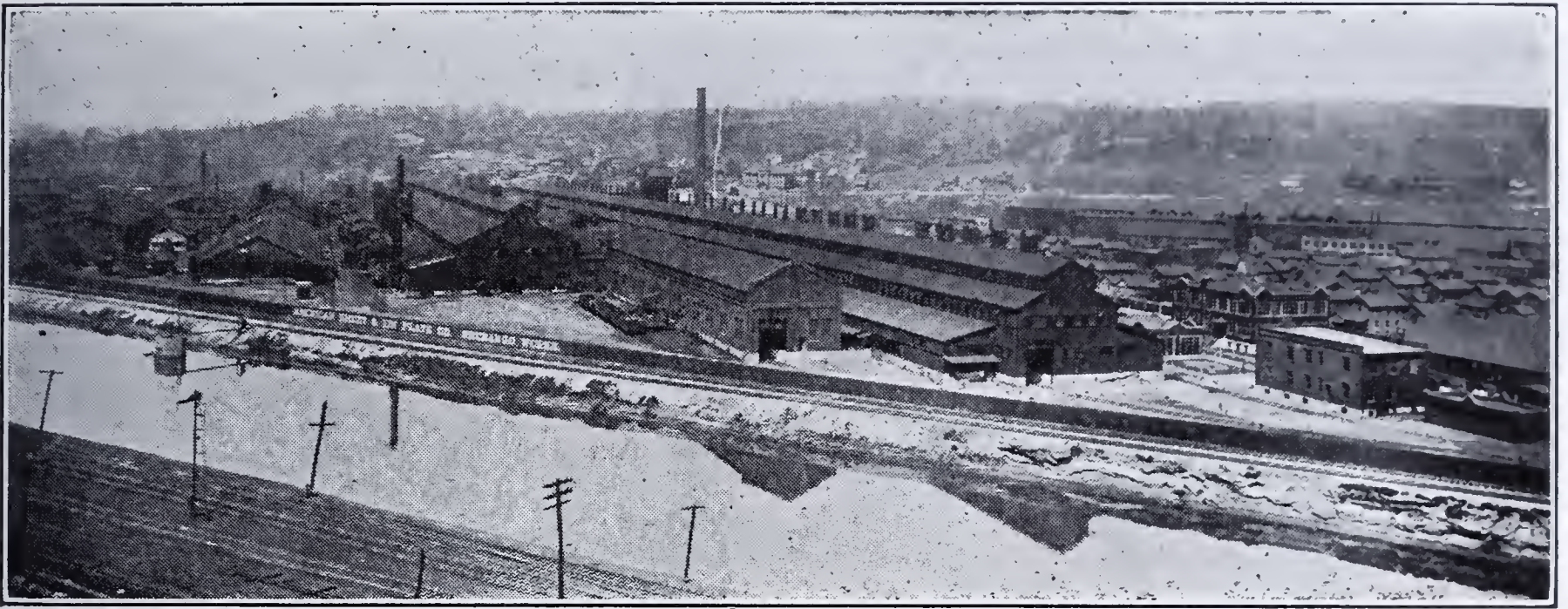
Population, 2,369.



Westminster College

TAYLOR—Erected from Shenango and North Beaver townships in 1853. Named for President Zachary Taylor. Villages of East Moravia, site of first church west of Allegheny Mountains, and former Moravian Indian village of Freickenstadt, settled in 1770; New Castle Junction, and West Pittsburgh.

Population, 1,257.



Shenango Works, American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.

UNION—Erected from Neshannock and Mahoning townships in 1858. Village of Parkstown.

Population, 4,088.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Plain Grove and Scott townships February 15, 1859. Named for the first President. No villages.

Population, 549.

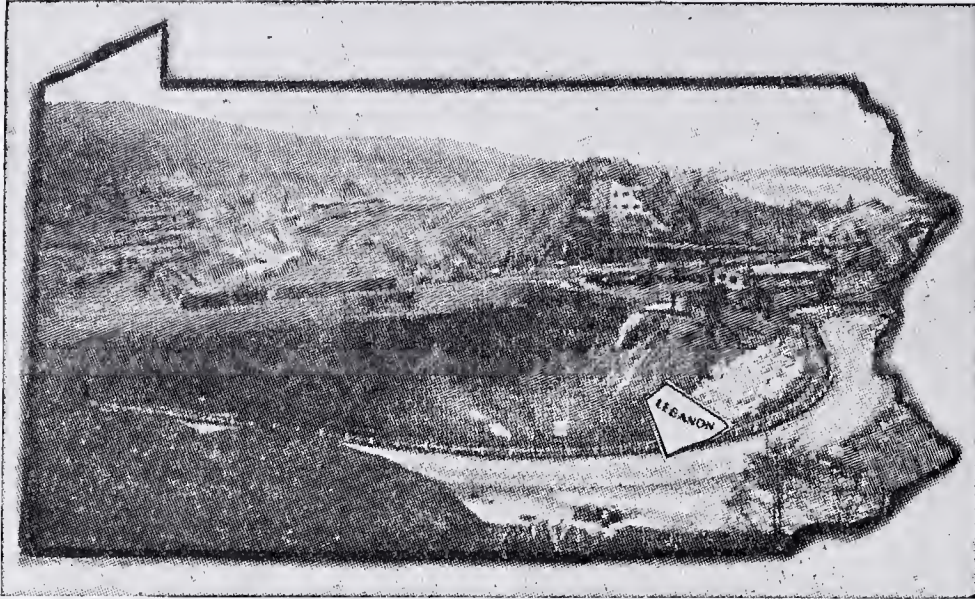
WAYNE—An original township. Boroughs of Ellwood City and Ellport, and villages of Chewtown, Staylesville, Rock Point, and part of Wurtemberg.

Population, 2,661.

WILMINGTON—An original township. Boroughs of New Wilmington and Volant, and villages of Fayetteville, or Fay, and Neshannock Falls.

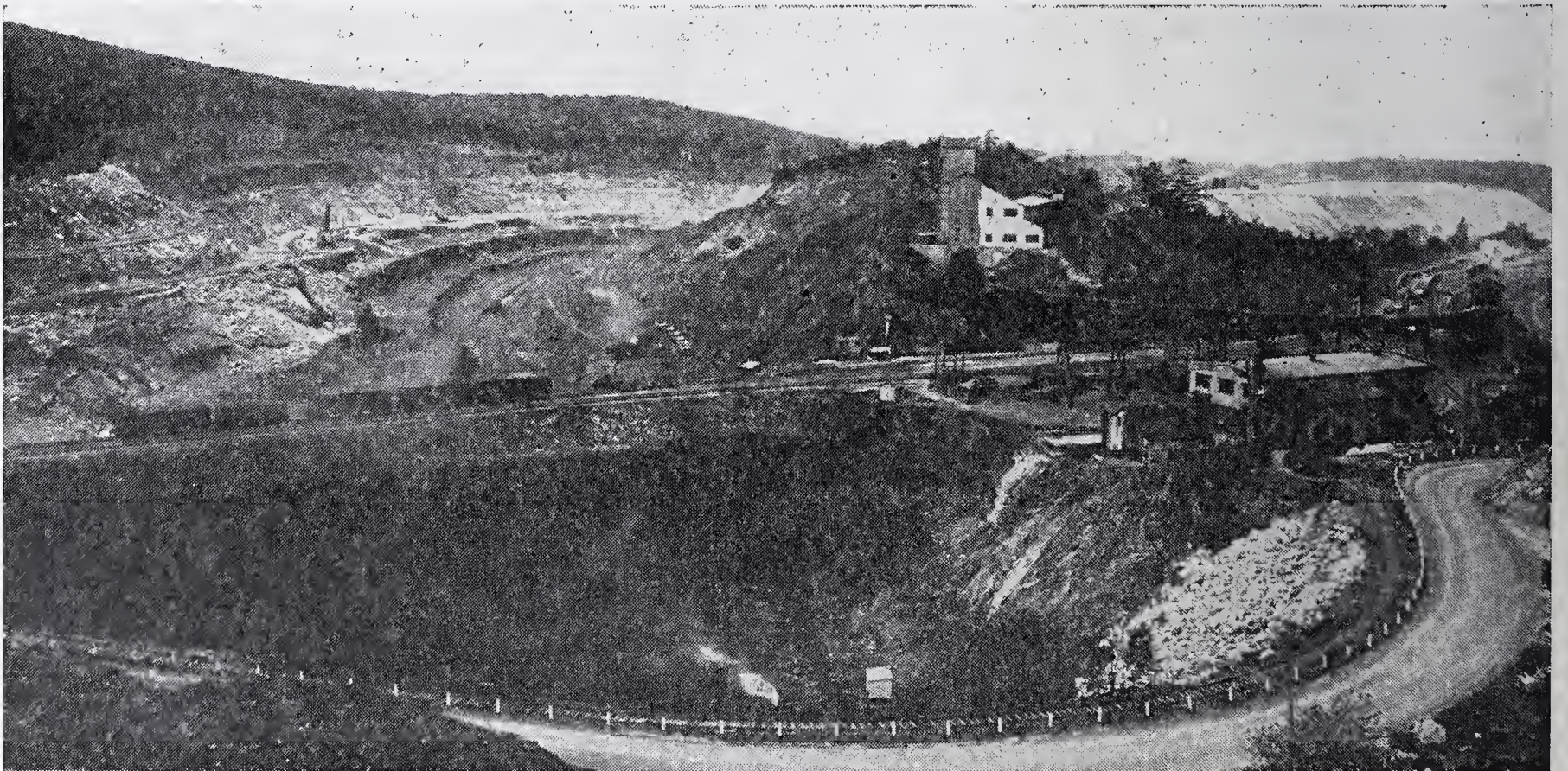
Population, 933.

LEBANON COUNTY.



LEBANON COUNTY, erected by Act of February 16, 1813, out of Lancaster and Dauphin counties. One of two counties in the Commonwealth with a Biblical name. Most of the territory was comprised in old Lebanon Township, organized in 1729 as one of the original divisions, of Lancaster County, and the name of the new county was taken from its township. It is supposed that the abundance of cedar trees may have suggested the "cedars of Lebanon" to the pious Germans who settled in the region.

This region was the scene of many thrilling events in the early days of the Province. Fort Swatara, sometimes called Fort Smith, was erected during the French and Indian War in the present limits of Lebanon County. It was a most important place of defense and refuge for the terrified settlers, as was Fort Zeller, in present Heidelberg Township. The town of Lebanon was designated as the seat of justice. The area is 360 square miles and the soil is fertile, nearly three-fourths of it being under cultivation. Iron of an excellent quality is produced in the famous Cornwall mines, and limestone and sandstone are valuable natural resources. Leading industries are agriculture, iron, and tobacco. The first tunnel ever built for a canal passage through a mountain in the United States was opened north of Lebanon on June 11, 1827, and the boat "Alpha," the following morning, passed through a tract of



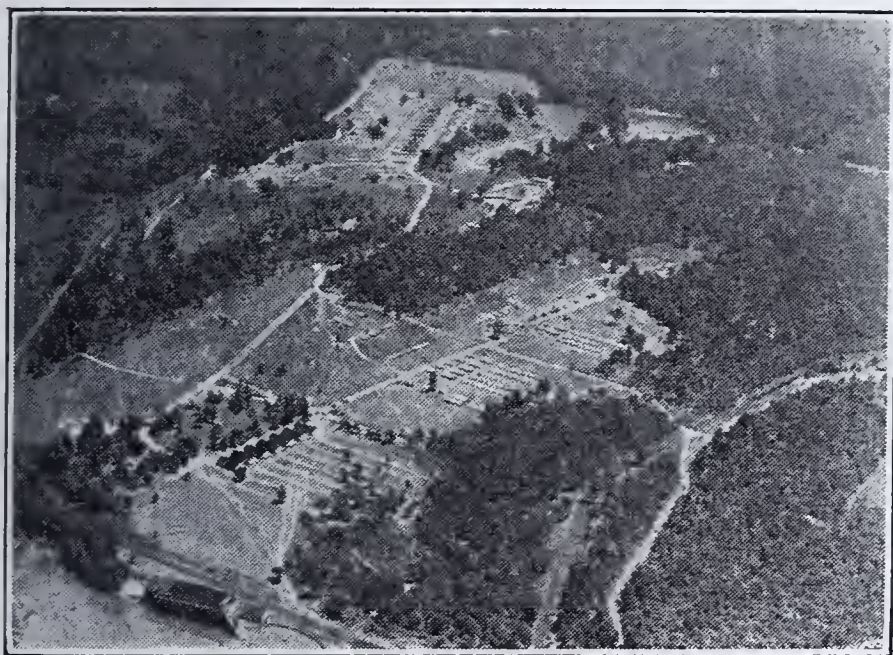
Cornwall Ore Banks on Lakes-to-Sea Highway

land upon which crops were growing. The population is 67,103, of which number 2,360 are foreign-born whites and 329 Negroes or 95.9 per cent. are native whites; 20,333 males and 6,402 females are engaged in industry; 179 manufacturing plants with 10,147 employees

earned \$9,524,080 in wages and produced products valued at \$48,144,807 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,766,998; live stock \$2,675,845; dairy products \$1,690,804; and chicken products \$705,570 in 1929. The county municipality comprises the city of Lebanon, eight boroughs, and eighteen townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

LEBANON—County seat, and only city in the county was chartered in 1868. Laid out in town lots in 1756, and, at first, was known as Steitztown, from George Steitz, the founder.



Mt. Gretna Encampment From the Air

Name was changed in 1758 to Lebanon, as was originally intended by Steitz himself. Incorporated as borough February 20, 1821. The borough of North Lebanon, incorporated 1855, was consolidated with Lebanon in 1869. Both towns were named directly from old Lebanon Township. The chief products are iron and steel, engines, chain, castings, and forgings, silk and textiles, paper boxes, food products, clothing, boots, shoes, cigars. The publications are "Lebanon Daily News," established 1872, published daily, and "Semi-Weekly News," established 1894, published Mondays and Thursdays, Henry L. Wilder, editor of each one; "Report," established 1890, published daily, and "Courier and Report," established 1819, published Mondays and Thursdays,

William R. Mark, editor of each one; and "Mutual Insurance Journal-News," established 1910, published monthly, William E. Schaak, editor.

Population, 25,561.

BOROUGHES.

CLEONA—Incorporated from North Cornwall and North Lebanon townships in 1929. Population, 968.

CORNWALL—Incorporated from Cornwall Township and part of South Lebanon Township in 1926. The most remarkable and valuable iron mine in Pennsylvania. Founded by Peter Grubb, who made his famous lease with the Indians "to use the red dirt as long as grass grows and water flows." The mine, opened in 1735, has been continuously producing ore since 1741, and is today a most important mine. Guns, cannon balls, and ammunition were made here for the Continental Army during the Revolution. One of the original furnace sites, containing the original charcoal iron furnace of 1742, is now owned by the Commonwealth.

Population, 1,837.

JONESTOWN—Incorporated from Swatara Township, August 20, 1870. Settled prior to 1730; laid out by William Jones in 1761, and originally called Williamstown. Name changed when incorporated. Chief products, carriages and men's clothing.

Population, 624.

LEBANON INDEPENDENT BOROUGH—Incorporated from North Lebanon Township, July 1, 1912.

Population, 2,252.

MOUNT GRETNA—Incorporated from South Londonderry and West Cornwall townships in 1926. Seat of the Military Reservation for the National Guard of Pennsylvania; capable of accommodating an encampment of 20,000 troops, and has been used for this purpose since 1885.

Population, 17.

MYERSTOWN—Incorporated from Jackson Township, 1910. Laid out by Isaac Myers in 1768. Until recently the seat of Albright College. Chief products are carriages, cigars,

shirts, silk, iron, pretzels, limestone and agricultural products, especially horses and other live stock. The "Lebanon County Press," established 1893, is published Fridays.

Population, 2,593.

PALMYRA—Incorporated from north Londonderry Township, November 10, 1913.



Near Cornwall

Settled prior to the Revolution by John Palm, and named Palmstown in his honor, name changed afterwards to Palmyra. Chief products, shoes, boxes, shirts, cigars, textiles, planing mill, and limestone products. The "Citizen," established 1910, is published Fridays, Morris Moyer, editor.

Population, 4,377.

RICHLAND — Incorporated from Mill Creek Township, October 17, 1906. Named

for the fertility of its soil. Chief products cigars and textiles, and agricultural crops.

Population, 952.

TOWNSHIPS.

ANNVILLE—An original township, erected in September, 1799, from half of Lebanon Township, and named from the town of Annwill, or Anvil, which had been laid out in 1762. The township was, in 1845, divided into North and South Anville townships; from both townships the town of Anville was organized as a first class township in 1912. The latter was settled about 1745; laid out in 1765, and for many years was called Millerstown, from one of its founders. Seat of Lebanon Valley College, founded by the United Brethren in 1865. Chief products, shoes, handkerchiefs, hosiery, limestone and agricultural crops. The "Journal" established 1887, is published Fridays, C. E. Shenk, editor; and "Vie Collegienne," established 1877, is published weekly by students of the college.

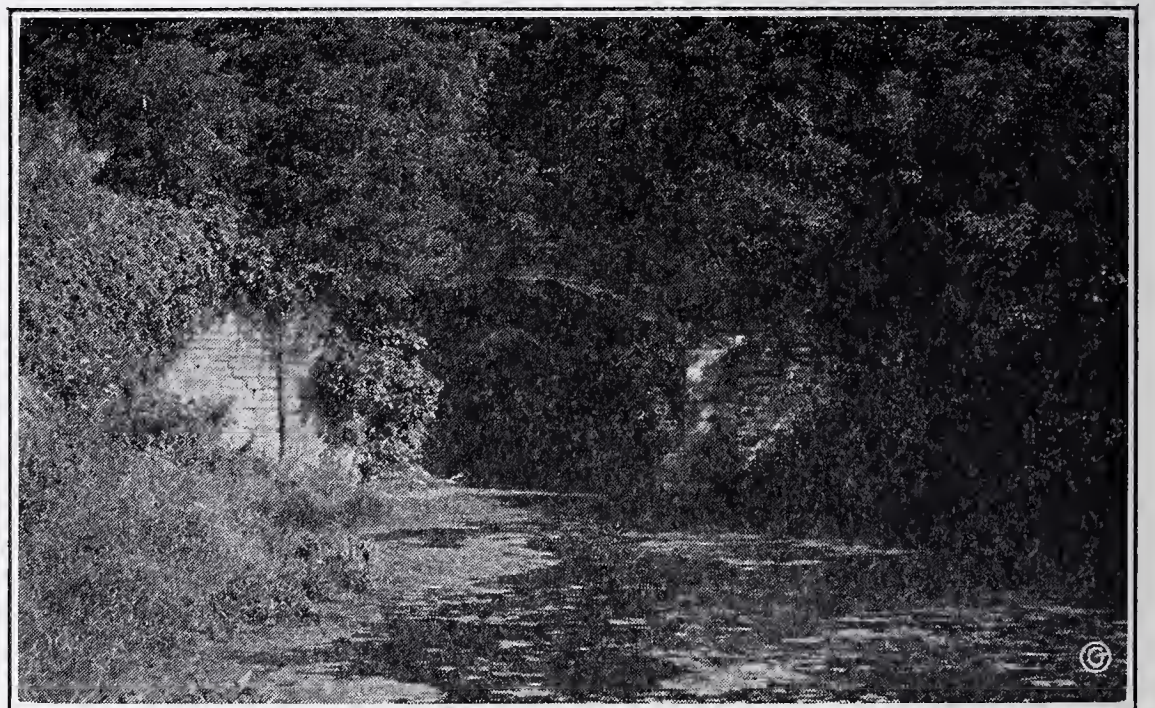
Population of the township, 2,997.

BETHEL—An original township, erected in May, 1739, from Lebanon Township. Named from a Moravian settlement on the Swatara called "Bethel," meaning "House of God." Village of Fredericksburg, laid out in 1754 by Frederick Stump, and called Stumps-town until 1843, when name was changed to Fredericksburg. Birthplace of James Lick, California millionaire, donor of the famous Lick Observatory; a fine monument to him was dedicated November 29, 1894. Also villages of Monroe Forge, Houtzville, Mount Zion, Greble, Hamlin, Shirksville, Peachville.

Population, 1,801.

COLD SPRING — Erected from Union and East Hanover townships, November 3, 1853, and named for its famous spring, which became a popular summer resort, and is the source of Stony Creek. Coal and lumber were the early natural resources. Villages of Cold Spring, Rausch Gap, Gold Mine, and Yellow Spring.

Population, 31.



Oldest Canal Tunnel in U. S. Near Lebanon, Built 1823

EAST HANOVER—An original township, erected from old Hanover Township in 1785, while part of Dauphin County. Originally settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Many Indian incursions during French and Indian War, beginning with the killing of Noah

Frederick and capture of his family, October 12, 1756. Villages of East Hanover, Mount Nebo, Ono, McGilltown, Africa, Harper Tavern, Indiantown, Valley Glen, St. Joseph's Spring.

Population, 1,229.



Avenue of Poplars at Quentin

Flintville, Buffalo Springs, Johnstown, Waldeck, Charlestown, Binckley.

Population, 2,113.

JACKSON—Erected from Bethel and Heidelberg townships in 1813, and named for General Andrew Jackson. Settled by Germans prior to 1700. Known as the "Tulpehocken Settlement." Several places were stockaded and used for defense during French and Indian War. Borough of Myerstown, and villages of West Myerstown, Kutztown, Myerstown Station, Prescott, Nacetown, Jacksonville, Stonerville, Weavertown, and Ramona.

Population, 1,983.

MILL CREEK—Erected from Jackson and Heidelberg townships February 26, 1844, and named for its stream. First settlement was made by German Baptists in 1720, one of their number being Johan Conrad Beissel, who later formed the Ephrata Community. Borough of Richland, and villages of Newmanstown, Sheridan, Millbach, Millbach Springs, Stricklertown.

Population, 2,040.

NORTH ANVILLE—Erected from Annville Township, July 30, 1845. Villages of Union Water Works, Bellegrove, Steelstown, Clear Spring, Millerstown, Syner, New Market Forge, and Alger.

Population, 1,125.

NORTH CORNWALL—Erected from Cornwall Township, which was organized from South Lebanon Township September 26, 1853, and named by the Welsh settlers for Cornwall in England. Remainder of Cornwall Township and part of South Lebanon Township were incorporated as borough of Cornwall in 1926. At foot of the South Mountain are the famous Cornwall ore banks, which are not surpassed by any in America. Peter Grubb obtained these lands in November, 1737, passing to Robert Coleman, whose heirs owned them until recent times, when they passed to the control of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Part of township annexed to city of Lebanon in 1927. Villages of Hauckville, Sunnyside, Rocherty, and Woodfort.

Population, 1,945.

NORTH LEBANON—Erected when Lebanon was divided to form North and South Lebanon townships March 18, 1840. The original Lebanon Township, erected while in Lancaster County in 1792, included the territory which is now Lebanon County, and probably named by its early German Jews for Lebanon in Palestine, the word meaning "White Mountain." City of Lebanon, county seat, Lebanon Independent Borough, and borough of Cleona, and villages of Coheva, Westmount, Ebenezer, Heilmandale, Sand Hill, Mt. Airy, Mt. Lebanon, Eustontown, Weavertown, Reinochville, and Kimmerling.

Population, 2,382.

NORTH LONDONDERRY—Erected by a division of Londonderry to form North and South Londonderry March 16, 1894. The original Londonderry was erected from Derry Township August 1, 1729, while part of Lancaster County. Borough of Palmyra.

Population, 686.

SOUTH ANNVILLE—Erected from Annville Township July 30, 1845. Villages of Mt. Pleasant, Fontana, Hinkletown, formerly Sporting Hill, and Mt. Gretna Station.

Population, 845.

SOUTH LEBANON—Erected when Lebanon was divided to form North and South Lebanon townships March 18, 1840. Hebron Moravian Church was founded June, 1742, their edifice built in 1749, dedicated January 1, 1750, was dismantled in 1902. It was used as place of defense during French and Indian War, and Hessian prisoners of war were brought here during Revolution and confined in it. Site was marked with boulder and tablet May 15, 1932. Villages of Hebron, Avon, Prescott, Iona, Kralls, Midway, and Rexmont.

Population, 2,726.

SOUTH LONDONDERRY—Erected when Londonderry was divided to form North and South Londonderry townships March 16, 1894. The Pennsylvania Military Reservation is situated at Mount Gretna. Part of borough of Mount Gretna, and villages of Colebrook, Lawn, Upper Lawn, Plainville, Campbelltown, and Chautauqua.

Population, 1,717.

SWATARA—Erected from Bethel and Hanover townships in 1813, and named for its stream, an Indian word meaning "when we feed on eels." Many Indian massacres occurred here during 1756-63. Borough of Jonestown, and villages of Bunker Hill, Mt. Ararat, and Trout Run Station.

Population, 953.

UNION—Erected from East Hanover Township September 26, 1842. Peter Heydrich's block house which became Fort Swatara was a haven of refuge during French and Indian War. Villages of Lickdale, Onset, Green Point, Inwood, Murray, Indiantown Gap, Rankstown, Bordnersville, West Jonestown, Brassville, Walmer Church.

Population, 1,436.

WEST CORNWALL—Erected from Cornwall Township March 13, 1893. Villages of Quentin, formerly Bismark, Cold Spring Station, and Chautauqua. Part of township taken to form borough of Mount Gretna in 1926.

Population, 792.

WEST LEBANON—Erected from North Lebanon Township March 13, 1888.

Population, 921.

LEHIGH COUNTY.



LEHIGH COUNTY was erected by Act of March 6, 1812, out of Northampton County, and named for the river which separates it from its mother county. Allentown was designated in the Act as the seat of justice, March 6, 1812. Incorporated under its former name of Northampton, which it retained until 1838. The area, 344 square miles, is well watered with the Lehigh River and its tributary streams, and the soil is generally fertile, more than eighty per cent. being under cultivation. Slate and cement rock are

important natural resources which produce an unusual amount of the industries of the county. The population is 172,893, of which number 15,946 are foreign-born whites, and 460 Negroes, or 90.5 per cent. are native whites; 53,214 males and 16,187 females are engaged in industry; 389 manufacturing plants with 26,697 employees earned \$34,229,450 in wages, and produced products valued at \$174,368,919 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$4,986,009; live stock, \$2,070,800; dairy products, \$920,948; and chicken products, \$611,703 in 1929.

There are the cities of Allentown, part of Bethlehem, eight boroughs, and fifteen townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

ALLENTOWN—County seat, was chartered as a city March 12, 1867. William Allen, Chief Justice, 1750-1774, procured from the Proprietors in 1735 a grant of five thousand acres, which was located in Whitehall and Salisbury townships, then part of Northampton County, and included the present site of the city of Allentown, which William Allen laid out in 1762, and called Northampton. In 1767 Justice Allen deeded 3,338 acres of land, including the town site of Northampton to his son, James, who on his death in 1778, bequeathed his estate to his three daughters, who changed the name of the place to Allentown in honor of their distinguished grandfather, but the citizens did not take kindly to the change, because they were



**Pennsylvania Power & Light Company Building,
Allentown**

important natural resources which produce an unusual amount of the industries of the county. The population is 172,893, of which number 15,946 are foreign-born whites, and 460 Negroes, or 90.5 per cent. are native whites; 53,214 males and 16,187 females are engaged in industry; 389 manufacturing plants with 26,697 employees earned \$34,229,450 in wages, and produced products valued at \$174,368,919 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$4,986,009; live stock, \$2,070,800; dairy products, \$920,948; and chicken products, \$611,703 in 1929.

hopeful that the town might become the county seat of Northampton County. When the county of Lehigh was about to be organized the name of the county seat was changed to Northampton, and incorporated under that name March 18, 1811, which it retained until an Act of Assembly, April 16, 1838, again gave it the name of Allentown, under which it has grown to be one of the great cities of the Commonwealth and Nation. The stone residence "Trout Hall," built by James Allen in 1770 stands in Allen Park. Zion Reformed Church, in which the Liberty Bell and bells of Old Christ Church, Philadelphia, were hidden in 1777, is also an historic shrine. The borough of South Allentown and part of Hanover Township were annexed to the city in 1920, and parts of Salisbury and South Whitehall Township were annexed in 1930. The population in 1930 was 92,563. It is the largest silk producing district in the Commonwealth, the center of the cement industry, and an important manufacturing district. The first homeopathic school of medicine in the world was established here April 10, 1835. The seat of Muhlenberg College, Cedar Crest College, Allentown Preparatory School, and State Hospital for the Insane. The chief products are cement, silk, textiles, metal products, auto trucks, machinery, clothing, cigars, furniture, limestone, and agricultural crops, especially fruit. The publications "Chronicle-News," established 1870, is published evenings, John W. Stickle, editor; "Call," established 1888, published mornings, Percy B. Ruhe, editor; "Leader," established 1893, published evenings, George R. Roth, editor; "Lehigh County Law Journal," established 1907; "Lehigh Valley Review," established 1909, published weekly, John O. Mertz, editor; "Pennsylvania Labor Herald," established 1913, published weekly, C. J. Moser, editor; "Friedens-Bote," established 1812, published weekly, Julius Bodisch, editor; "Muhlenberg Weekly," established 1883, published by the students. Radio stations WCBA and WSAN.

Population, 92,563.

CITY.

BETHLEHEM—Chartered as a city July 17, 1917 from Northampton and Lehigh counties, is three-fourths in the former county, and will be described with it.

BOROUGHES.

ALBURTIS—Incorporated from Lower Macungie Township May 9, 1913. Infant borough of county. Formerly called Lockridge. Blast furnaces, foundry, shirts, and silks. Population, 823.

CATASAUQUA—Incorporated from Hanover Township February 1, 1853. Named for creek. Laid out and called Cranesville, for George Crane, iron master; then Sideropolis, the Greek for "iron city," but when incorporated the name was changed to Catasauqua, the Indian word meaning "the earth is thirsty." Here in 1839 David Thomas successfully united the two great resources, the use of anthracite coal in smelting iron, which industry fostered the Bethlehem Steel Works. Chief products foundries, machine shops, horse shoes, car wheels, boilers, cement, carriages, cigars, rubber goods, silk, textiles. The "Dispatch," established 1870, is published Fridays, R. H. Steinmetz, editor.

Population, 4,851.

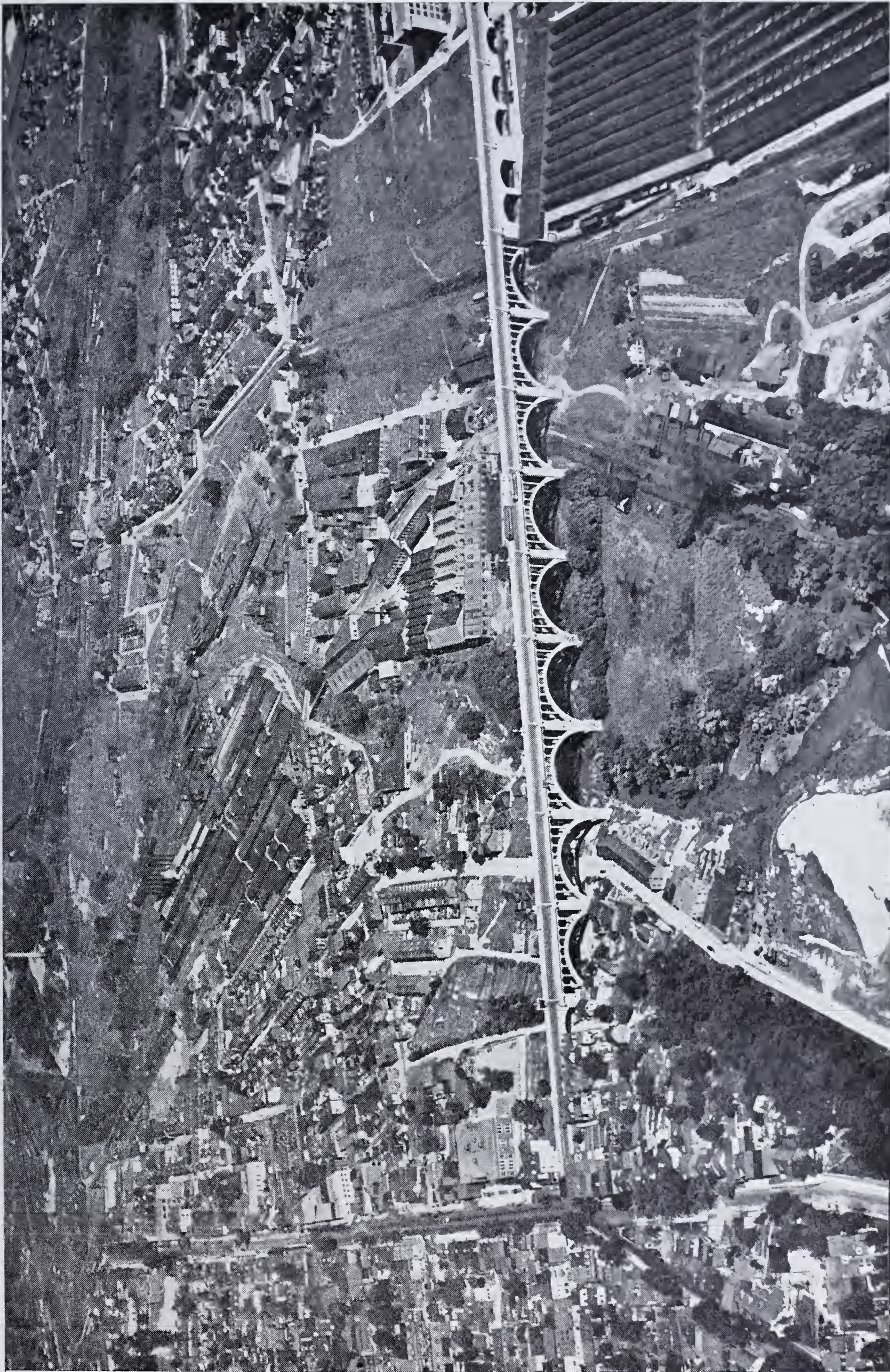
COOPERSBURG—Incorporated from Upper Saucon Township, December 2, 1879. Formerly called Fryburg, name changed June 25, 1832. Silk, cigars, caskets, wagons, hosiery. Population, 1,057.

COPLAY—Incorporated from Whitehall Township April 7, 1869, and named for its creek, which means "smooth-running water." First called Schreibers. Cement, silk, cigars, bricks, and iron furnaces.

Population, 3,279.

EMAUS—Incorporated from Upper Milford Township August 1, 1859. Settled before 1742 by Sebastian and Jacob Ehrenhardt. It became a congregational village, July 30, 1747, and was named for Emmaus in Palestine, and remained a close denominational town until 1835. Moravians opened a boarding school February 6, 1747, with forty pupils. Chief products silk, cast iron pipe, bricks, building materials, cement, quarry products. The "Digest," established 1932, is published Fridays, Fred McCready, editor.

Population, 6,419.



Southerly Section of Allentown, a New Residential and Industrial Area

FOUNTAIN HILL—Incorporated from Salisbury Township, June, 1893, and is in fact a part of the city of Bethlehem. Silk products.

Population, 4,568.

MACUNGIE—Incorporated from Lower Macungie Township November 13, 1857. Settled by Peter Miller in 1776, and named Millerstown, by which it was incorporated,

but name changed to Macungie November 8, 1875, an Indian word meaning "the feeding place of bears." Iron furnace, brass, silks, textiles, cigars, boots, shoes, roller mills, and paper boxes.

Population, 842.

SLATINGTON — Incorporated from Washington Township September 7, 1864. Settled by Nicholas Kern prior to 1737. Part of Washington Township was annexed to borough in 1927. Slate products, silk, rugs, wagons, rolling mills,

boilers, boxes, textiles, and garments. Immense slate quarries. The "News," established 1868, is published Thursdays, J. G. Rauch Sons, editors.

Population, 4,134.

TOWNSHIPS.

HANOVER—An original township. Erected from Allen Township August 15, 1798, when part of Northampton County, and named by early German settlers for Hanover in the "Fatherland." The only township in the county lying east of the Lehigh River. Former borough of West Bethlehem is now part of the city of Bethlehem, and part of Hanover Township was annexed to the city of Allentown in 1920. Borough of Catasauqua, and village of Rittersville, seat of the State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane.

Population, 429.

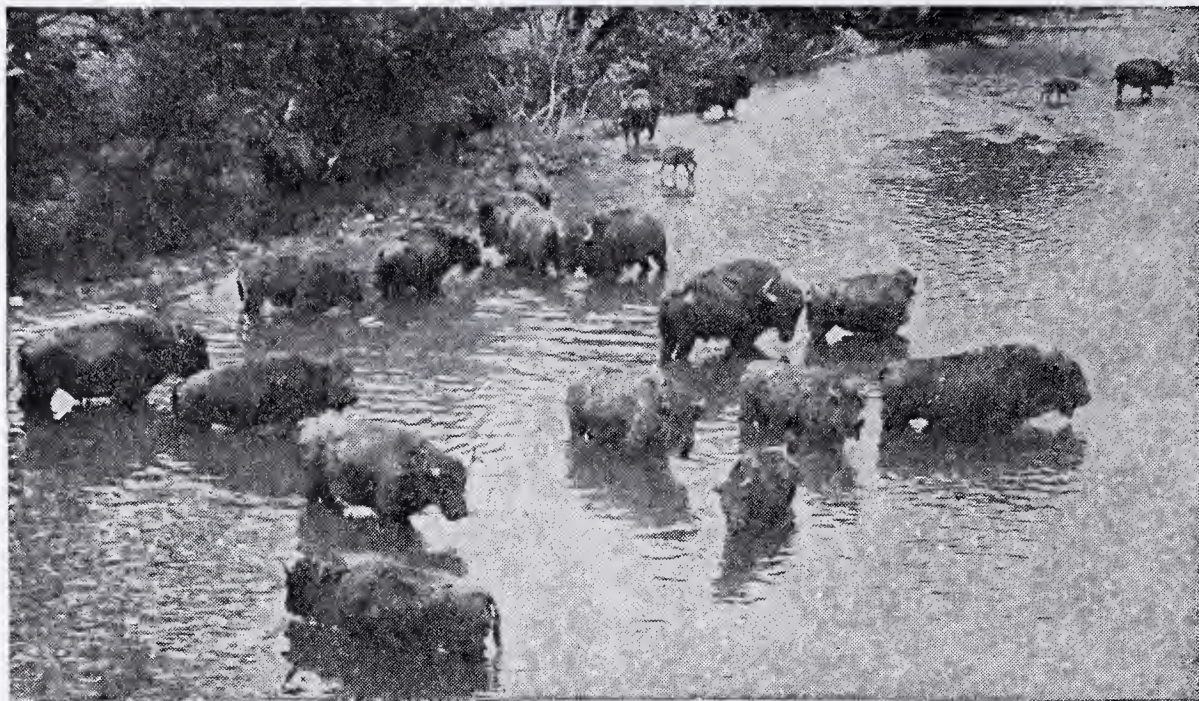
HEIDELBERG—An original township, erected in September, 1752, while a part of Northampton County, and named by its early German settlers for that place in Germany. Settled prior to 1735. The Indian incursions of 1755 devastated this part of the Lehigh Valley, when the massacre of fifty-six persons left the township bare of any settlement; it was followed by other forays until 1763. Villages of Saegersville, Pleasant Corner, Jordan, and Germansville. The remarkable collection of rocks known as the "Bake Oven" is in extreme northern end of the township.

Population, 1,061.

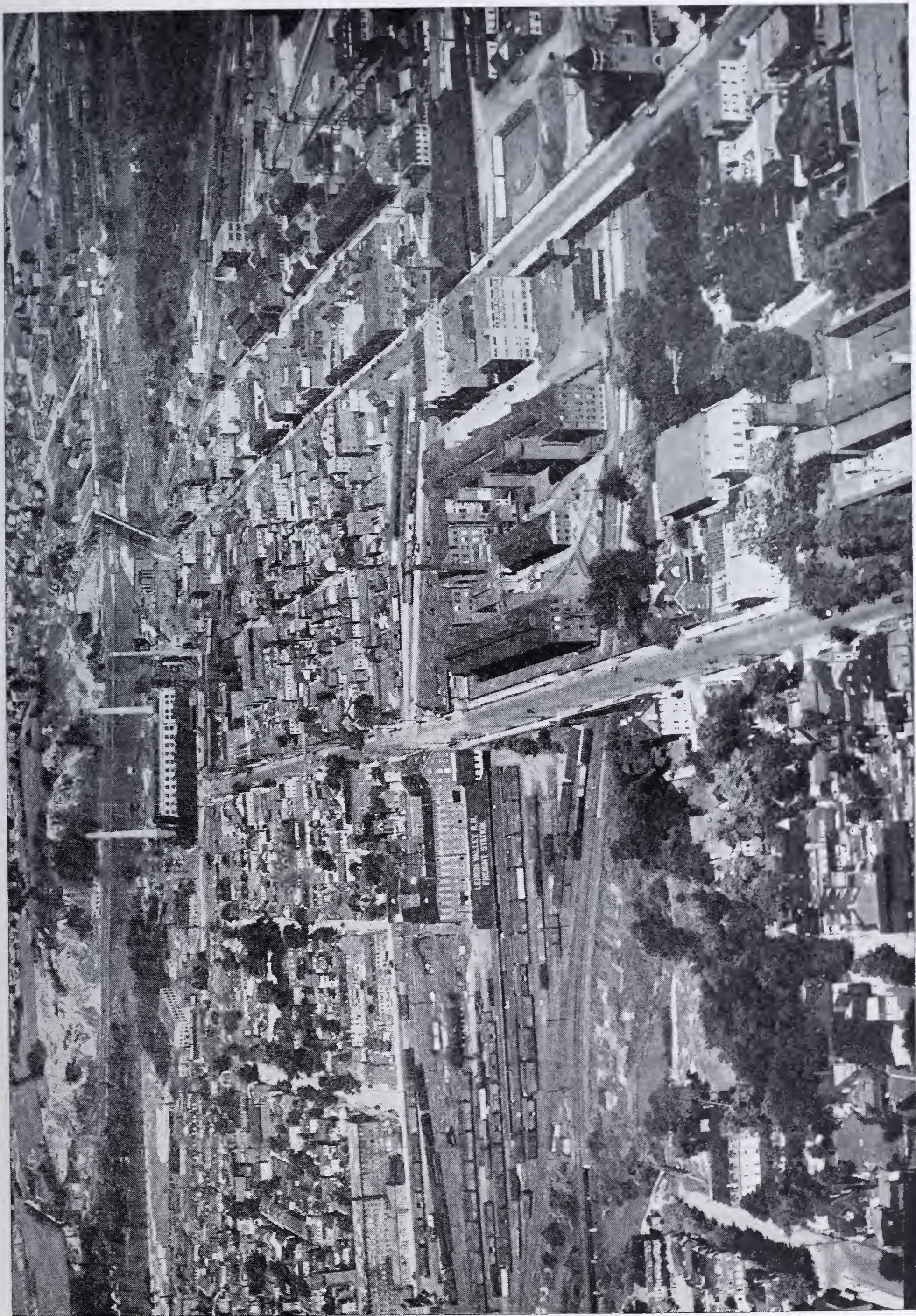
LOWER MACUNGIE—Erected when Macungie was divided May 3, 1832 to form Lower and Upper Macungie townships. Old Macungie was erected nearly one hundred years before, when part of Bucks County. The name is an Indian word meaning "the feeding place of bears." The earliest settler was Peter Trexler in 1719. Underlaid with iron ore and limestone, and rich fertile soil. Boroughs of Macungie and Alburtis, and villages of Centerville, East Texas, Wescosville, Hensingersville. Minesite, Weilersville, Spring Creek, and Lock Ridge.

Population, 2,605.

LOWER MILFORD—Erected when Milford was divided, December 6, 1832, to form Lower and Upper Milford townships. Old Milford was erected June 10, 1737, when part of Bucks County. Settled by Germans in 1733, among whom were Schwenkfelders, Menonites, and other sects. Underlaid with iron ore, and the early industries were devoted to



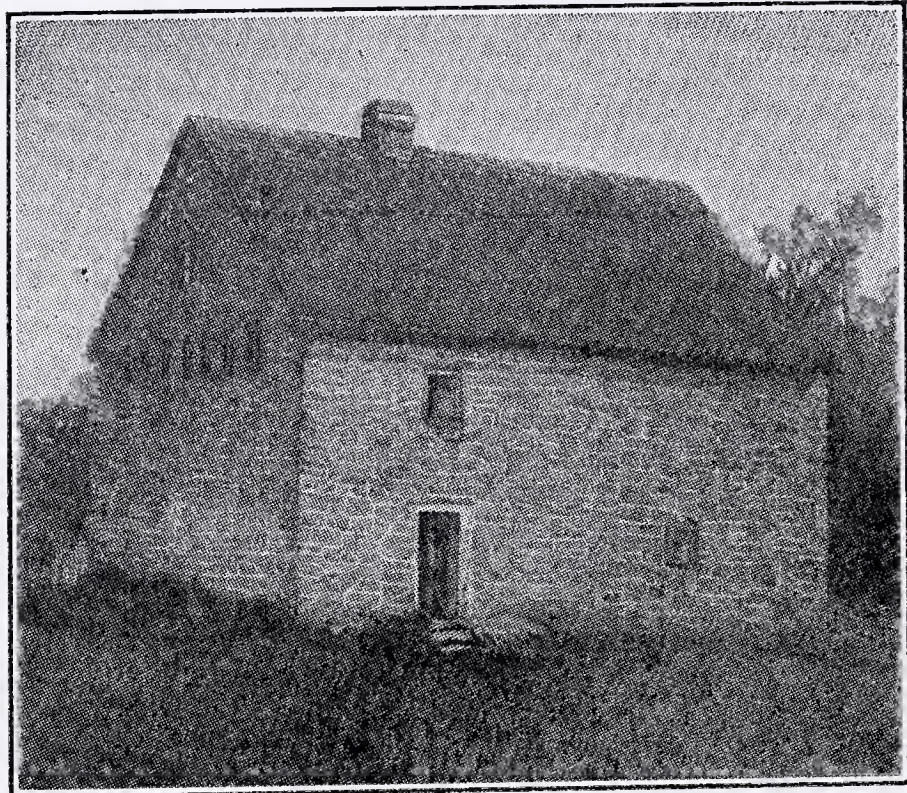
Scene Trexler Game Preserve



View of the City's Central Industrial Section, Showing Several of Allentown's Largest Mills

the manufacture of its products. Villages of Kraussdale, Dillingerville, Limeport, and Plover. An organ factory was started at Kraussdale in 1790, which continued until 1840. Population, 1,050.

LOWHILL—An original township, erected December 18, 1753, while part of Northampton County. Named for the low elevations of the hills as compared with the valleys.



Deshler's Fort

John Conrad Redd was pioneer settler in 1743. Part of the Trexler Game Preserve is in the township. Agricultural region. Villages of Claussville, Weidasville, Lyon Valley, Ruhetown, Bittner's Corner, and Leather Corner Post.

Population, 538.

LYNN—An original township, erected from Heidelberg Township March 11, 1753, while part of Northampton County. Named in honor of Jacob Lynn, the earliest settler. Some slate and a generally fertile soil. Fogel Blockhouse, erected in 1748, served the inhabitants in both the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. Many Indian depredations were committed in the township. The peculiar rock formation known as "Bear Rocks" is in the township. Vil-

lages of New Tripoli, Lynnport, Jacksonville, Wanamaker, Steinsville, Lynnvile, Stein's Corner, Mosserville, Lochland, and Slateville.

Population, 1,924.

NORTH WHITEHALL—An original township, erected when Whitehall was divided in January, 1810, while part of Northampton County. Swiss and Germans were pioneer settlers as early as 1733. A terrible Indian massacre occurred October 8, 1763, when two of the family of John Jacob Mickley were killed, the homes of other settlers burned, and John Schneider, wife, and three daughters killed and two other daughters scalped, and the remaining child carried away into captivity. Deposits of iron ore, cement rock, blue limestone, slate, and white sand make this an exceedingly rich township in natural resources. Villages of Schnecksville, Siegersville, Kernsville, Ruchsville, Ormrod, Ironton, Balliettsville, Unionville, Neffs, Rising Sun, Laurys, Rockdale, Scheidy, Cherry Ford Station, Minnich, and Schadt. Near Siegersville is the 2,000 acre game preserve owned by General Harry C. Trexler, in which are herds of buffalo, elk and deer.

Population, 3,966.

SALISBURY—An original township, erected June 9, 1753, while part of Northampton County, and named by early German settlers for Saltzburg, Germany, the change in spelling probably being an error. Much of the township has been annexed to the city of Allentown. Trexler Fish Hatchery is in this township.

Population, 5,564.

SOUTH WHITEHALL—An original township erected from Whitehall Township in January, 1810, while part of Northampton County. Nicholas Kern was early settler in 1735. The Schantz mill was in operation in 1790. Underlaid with iron ore and clay, the products of both producing the leading industries. The village of Guthsville, contender for the honor of being the county seat; home built by Lorentz Guth in 1745 is still standing; and the villages of Cretonia, Crackersport, Griesmersville, Hoffmansville, Mechanicsville, Shersersville, Walbert, Stetlersville, Wengers, and Orefield.

Population, 3,732.

UPPER MACUNGIE—Erected when Macungie was divided May 3, 1832. George Moltz the pioneer settler in 1734. Villages of Trexlertown, Fogelsville, East Fogelsville, Brein-

igsville, Chapmans, Haafsville, Hartzell Station, Haines Station, Stetler Station, Laros Station, and Crane Station.

Population, 2,675.

UPPER MILFORD—Erected when Milford was divided December 6, 1852. Oldest township, organized as Milford Township June 10, 1737. Settled in 1733 by German sectarians. Natural resources iron ore, mica, emery, corundum, clay, marble, cement, limestone, and fertile soil. Borough of Emaus, and villages of Shimersville, Powder Valley, Old Zionsville, Zionsville, Vera Cruz, Dillinger, Hosensack, Sigmund, and Corning.

Population, 2,043.

UPPER SAUCON—An original township, erected when Saucon was divided, when Lehigh County was erected. Old Saucon was erected in March, 1743, while a part of Bucks County. The name is an Indian word meaning "at the mouth of a creek," probably referring to an Indian village at the mouth of Saucon Creek. Lower Saucon remained a part of the parent county, Northampton. Zinc, iron, and limestone. Borough of Coopersburg, and villages of Center Valley, Lanark, Friedensville, Colesville, Locust Valley, Saucona, Limeport, and Standard.

Population, 3,028.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Heidelberg Township December 6, 1847, and named for the first president. Settled by Swiss and Germans. Great deposits of slate. The rock formation known as the "Devil's Pulpit," is in township. Borough of Slatington, villages of Slatedale, Emerald, Williamstown, Lehigh Furnace, Friedens, Newhards, Newside, Bests, Hoffman, Saegersville, Custer Station, and Peter Crossing.

Population, 2,738.

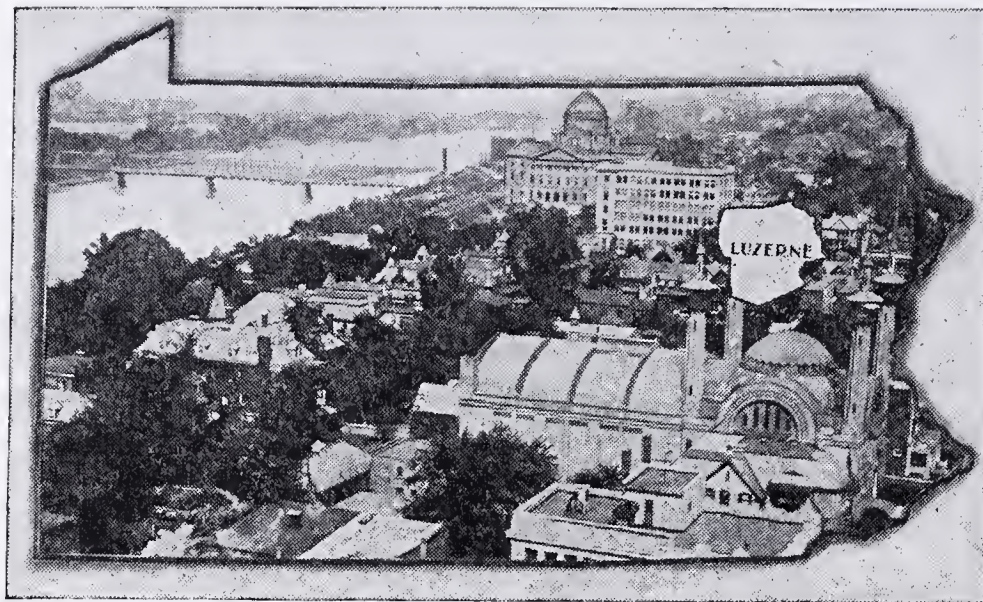
WEISENBERG—An original township, erected in 1753, while part of Northampton County. The name is derived from Weiss, meaning "white," and burgh, meaning "a castle," a fortress in Alsace, vicinity from which most of the early settlers came. Settled in 1734. Villages of Seipstown, Weisenberg, Hynemansville, Seiberlingsville, New Smithville, Werleysville, Switzer, and Wallner Station.

Population, 1,168.

WHITEHALL—An original township, erected March 20, 1753, while part of Northampton County. Jacob Kohler was pioneer settler in 1730. Most historic of all the townships before it was divided to form North and South Whitehall in 1810. On October 31, 1867, a new township was organized from both the Whitehalls and it was named Whitehall. It has been a first class township since 1899, and has the villages of Hokendauqua, Mickleys, Egypt, Cementon, Stiles, Fullerton, North Coplay, and Catasauqua Station. Near Egypt is Deshler's Fort, built in 1760, and the Troxell-Steckel stone house built in 1756. One mile distant occurred the last Indian massacre in the county, of three families in 1763.

Population, 10,707.

LUZERNE COUNTY.



LUZERNE COUNTY was erected by Act of September 25, 1786, out of Northumberland County. Is one of the three counties of Pennsylvania named for French noblemen; Luzerne being called for Anne Cesar, Chevalier de la Luzerne, minister of France to the United States, 1779-83, as a token of the high regard for the distinguished statesman, who, in the darkest hour of the American Revolution, raised money on his own responsibility to relieve the general distress. Wilkes-Barre was designated to be the

county seat over Forty Fort, its only formidable competitor for that honor, May 27, 1787. The Wyoming Valley is rich in the Provincial history of Pennsylvania. The name Wyoming means, in the Delaware Indian language "broad or large plain." Shawnee Indians settled at present Plymouth as early as 1702. King Tedyuskung, the Delaware Sachem, ruled his people from his "castle," on the river bank in present Wilkes-Barre, and here he burned to death in his cabin, April 17, 1763. The scene of the Yankee-Pennamite War, which was fought intermittently from September, 1769, to March, 1784, between colonists from Connecticut on the one side and adherents of the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania on the other, for the possession of the rich and coveted Wyoming Valley region. Scene of two bloody Indian incursions, which have been termed massacres, October 15, 1763, during the Pontiac War, and the terrible battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, when 227 scalps of men, women, and children were taken by the Indians and their Tory allies, and many others carried away captives. Here General John Sullivan rendezvoused his army and marched against the Six Nations, successfully laid waste their villages and defeated them in battle. The Wyoming Valley is rich in sites of frontier forts; in Wilkes-Barre stood Fort Durkee, Fort Wyoming, and Fort Wilkes Barre; Forty Fort in Kingston, and Fort Jenkins in Pittston. It is the center of the anthracite coal region of America, and here coal was first successfully burned in a grate. The area of 892 square miles is underlaid with coal of the highest quality known to exist anywhere. The soil is fertile and well watered by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, which flows for a distance of forty-five miles through its territory, and the



President Roosevelt at Wyoming Monument

many tributary streams. Harvey's Lake, the largest of many bodies of water, is a delightful resort 1,255 feet above sea level, and contains an area of 1,285 acres. The Pocono Mountains, in the eastern end of the county, are a haven for pleasure seekers. The population of the county is 445,109, of which number 77,794 are foreign-born whites and 1,056 Negroes, or 82.3 per cent. native whites; 126,280 males and 32,084 females are engaged in industry; 411 manufacturing plants with 25,277 employees earned \$24,347,829 in wages, and produced products valued at \$108,525,380 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$2,850,432; live stock, \$1,753,305; dairy products, \$787,211; and chicken products, \$513,148 in 1929.

There are four cities, thirty-three boroughs, and thirty-six townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

WILKES-BARRE—County seat, was chartered as a city May 24, 1871. Earliest settlement in present Luzerne County, and the site to which the Connecticut settlers came in 1769, and erected Fort Durkee, and the place was named Wilkes-Barre by Major John Durkee, in July, 1769, from his affection for Colonel John Wilkes, of the British



Public Square in Wilkes-Barre

Parliament, and Lord Mayor of London, who had suffered much as a friend of liberty, and Colonel Isaac Barre, with whom he, Durkee, served at the capture of Quebec. Fort Wyoming, built January, 1771, was also in this place. The town plot of Wilkes-Barre was made in 1770. The ownership of lots was determined by lottery in 1772, among Connecticut settlers. The Indians and Tories destroyed the town July 3, 1778, and in 1784 the place was again practically destroyed in the Yankee-Pennamite War. Colonel Timothy Pickering resided here during an important period of his eventful life. Wilkes-Barre became the county seat May 27, 1787, incorporated a borough March 17, 1806. Coal was first burned in a grate here by Judge Jesse Fell, February 11, 1808. Miners Mills borough

and Parsons borough annexed to city in 1929. Seat of Harry Hillman Academy. The chief products are coal, iron and steel, railroad shops, silks, textiles, and cigars. The publications are the "Record," established 1832, published mornings, E. T. Giering, editor;



Redoubt, Wilkes-Barre

"Wachter" (German), established 1841, published Thursdays, Felix Wenger and Gustav Siesing, editors.

Population, 86,626.

CITIES.

HAZLETON—Chartered as a city December 4, 1891. The second city in size, was first settled in 1780, laid out as a town in 1836, and named from the township in which it is situated, which in turn was named for Hazel Creek. John Adam Winters discovered coal here in 1818, at the point where the first mining operation was begun in 1836 by Ario Pardee and J. G. Fell. Incorporated as a borough April 3, 1851, and April 22, 1856, when the name was spelled Hazleton in the articles of incorporation. The chief products are coal, coal electric power, silks, textiles, brick, centrifugal pumps, steel and iron products, shirts, separators, railroad repair shops. The publications are "Standard-Sentinel," established 1882, published mornings, and "Plain Speaker," established 1882, published evenings, J. R. Dershuck and Henry Walser, editors; "Anthracite Miner," established 1925, published Fridays, Llewellyn Richards, editor; "Vigilant," established 1903, published Fridays, W. A. Evans, editor; "Slovensky Obean," established 1912, published Fridays, John M. Janosov, editor; "Trentino" (Italian), established 1911, published Fridays, P. C. Flaim, editor; "Unione Italiano," established 1920, published Fridays.

Population, 36,765.

NANTICOKE—Chartered as a city in 1926. Settled by whites about 1800. The place was a noted village of the Nanticoke Indians, who carried the bones of their dead from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and settled at the place since known as Nanticoke. Coal was discovered in 1825, and the borough was incorporated from Hanover Township January 31, 1874. Chief products coal, silk, textiles, and cigars. The "News," established 1890, is published Fridays, Thomas R. Callery, editor, and "Review," established 1921, published Fridays, George L. Myer, editor.

Population, 26,043.

PITTSTOWN—Chartered as a city in 1894. Laid out on the site of old Fort Pittston, erected during the Pennsylvania-Connecticut Controversy. It was one of the five original Connecticut Townships, and named for Sir William Pitt, the celebrated English statesman. Settled in 1770; laid out in 1772; incorporated as a borough April 11, 1853, from Pittston Township. Seat of Saint John's Academy. Chief products coal, paper, silk, textiles,

"Times-Leader," established 1879, published evenings, Ernest G. Smith, editor; "News," established 1878, published evenings, John J. McSweeney, editor; "Bratstvo" (Slovak), published Thursdays, Edmund Uffalussy, editor; "Courier-Herald," established 1899, published Thursdays, H. W. and C. F. Yetter, editors; "Gornik" (Polish), established 1893, published Thursdays, M. Kijanski, editor; "Independent," established 1906, published Sundays; "Luzerne Legal Register," established 1872, published Fridays, Joseph D. Coons, editor; "National Industrial Gazette," established 1903, published Fridays, George S. Boyle, editor; "Praca" (Polish), established 1905, published Thursdays, S. J. Tybarski, editor; "Republika" (Polish), established 1910, published Fridays, Ignacy Haduch, editor;

machine shops, brass foundries, paper boxes, cigar, and planing mills. The "Gazette," established 1850, is published daily, William J. Peck, editor.

Population, 18,246.

BOROUGHES.

ASHLEY—Incorporated from Hanover Township, December 5, 1870. Was settled as a coal town in 1851 and known for twenty years by nine different names—Skunktown, Peestown, Hightown, Newton, Scrabbletown, Coalville, Nanticoke Junction, Alberts, and in 1870 the name Ashley was bestowed in honor of Herbert Henry Ashley, of Wilkes-Barre. Chief products coal, textiles, and railroad shops.

Population, 7,093.

AVOCA — Incorporated from Pittston Township in 1889. First named Pleasant Valley, from its delightful situation. Name signifies "Vale of Tears." Mine Run disaster occurred here October 10,

1888, in which a large number of inhabitants were killed. Chief products are coal, and silk mill products.

Population, 4,943.

CONYNGHAM—Incorporated from Sugar Loaf Township October 19, 1921. Settled at the time of the Revolution, and named in honor of Captain Gustavus Conyngham, a distinguished naval officer of that war.

Population, 522.

COURTDALE—Incorporated from Kingston Township September 6, 1897. Coal.

Population, 1,007.

DALLAS—Incorporated from Dallas Township April 21, 1879, and named for the township. Seat of Misericordia College. Agriculture. The "Post," established 1889, is published Fridays, Howard W. Risley, editor; and "Mirror," established 1927, published Fridays, J. Robert Morre, editor.

Population, 1,188.

DUPONT—Incorporated from Pittston Township March 26, 1917. Chief products coal and silk.

Population, 5,161.

DURYEA — Incorporated from Marcy Township May 28, 1891. Originally called Babylon, because of the many tongues spoken there, but in 1845 the name was changed in honor of Abram Duryea, owner of coal lands, and who built the first breaker there.

Population, 8,503.

EDWARDSVILLE—Incorporated from Plymouth and Kingston townships June 16, 1884, and named in honor of Daniel Edwards, mine superintendent of the Kingston Coal Company. Practically adjoins Kingston borough.

Population, 8,847.



Wilkes-Barre in 1849



Marker on the Site For Forty Fort

EXETER—Incorporated from Exeter Township February 8, 1884, and named for the township. Remarkable for its historical interest. Scene of the beginning of the battle of Wyoming.

Population, 5,724.

FORTY FORT—Incorporated from Kingston Township in 1887. Named for the old Forty Fort, pioneer stockade built and named by the first forty Connecticut settlers who

settled in the Wyoming Valley in February, 1769, and scene of many tragic events during the Pennsylvania-Connecticut Controversy, and in the Revolutionary War. A conglomerate boulder with bronze tablet, marks the site of "Forty Fort," built in 1772. Seat of Wilkes-Barre Institute. Chief products silk and motor car parts.

Population, 6,224.

FREELAND — Incorporated from Foster Township September 11, 1876. Town laid out in 1868 by A. Donop on part of the farm of Joseph Birkbeck, when the plot became known as "free land," as it was believed to have no coal beneath it, and Freeland became the name of the borough when incorporated. Chief products coal, shirts, silk, bobbins, hames, candy, foundries, and machine shops. The "Press," established 1893, is published Fridays, W. E. Joyce, editor.

Population, 7,098.

HUGHESTOWN — Incorporated from Pittston Township April 7, 1879. Chief products coal and brick.

Population, 2,252.

JEDDO — Incorporated from Foster Township October 23, 1871. Named for Jed Island. Adjoins the old town of Eckley. Chief product coal.

Population, 404.

KINGSTON—Incorporated from Kingston Township November 23, 1857. Named for the township. Settled in 1769, and is on the opposite side of the river from Wilkes-Barre, with which it is closely affiliated in business and as a residential district. Seat of Wyoming Seminary. Chief products coal, silks, machinery, and agriculture.

Population, 21,600.

LAFLIN—Incorporated from Jenkins Township September 10, 1889. Seat Laflin Powder Works, its chief industry, and from which it derives its name.

Population, 421.



WYOMING MONUMENT, WYOMING, PA.

LARKSVILLE—Incorporated from Plymouth Township November 10, 1909. Originally called Blindtown, and in 1895 the name was changed in honor of Peggy Lark, an early resident who died there at the age of 106 years. Explosives, silk products, and coal. Population, 9,322.

LAUREL RUN—Incorporated from Wilkes-Barre Township in 1881, and named for its stream. Coal and explosives. First called Oliver's Mills.

Population, 944.

LUZERNE — Incorporated from Kingston Township in 1882. Originally known as Hartseph, named in honor of Zachariah Hartseph, an early settler. Frequently called "Mill Hollow," because of large mills. Took the name of the county when incorporated. Chief products coal and feed stuffs.

Population, 6,950.

NESCOPECK — Incorporated from Nescopeck Township January 27, 1896. Organized as a village in 1786. Textiles are chief products.

Population, 1,614.



Lehigh River Near Eastside

NEW COLUMBUS—Incorporated from Huntingdon Township in 1859. Agriculture. Population, 127.

NUANGOLA—Incorporated from Wright Township November 16, 1908. Summer resort.

Population, 241.

PLYMOUTH—Incorporated from Plymouth Township April 23, 1866, and named for the township. Known to earliest settlers as Shawneetown or "Shawnee Flats," the site of a large Indian village as late as 1762. Chief products coal, iron, silks, textiles, and explosives.

Population, 16,543.

PRINGLE—Incorporated from Pringle Township January 17, 1914, and named for the township. Coal.

Population, 2,372.

SHICKSHINNY—Incorporated from Salem and Union townships November 30, 1861, and given the Indian name for "five mountains." Chief products are coal, silk, wood turning products, and agriculture. The "Mountain Echo," established 1873, is published Thursdays, M. H. and S. B. Adkins, editors.

Population, 2,451.

SUGAR NOTCH—Incorporated from Hanover Township April 3, 1867. Named for the abundance of maple trees found growing in the notch of Little Mountain. Coal.

Population, 2,768.

SWOYERSVILLE—Incorporated from Kingston Township, November 27, 1888, and named in honor of John Henry Swoyer, operator of its two collieries.
Population, 9,133.

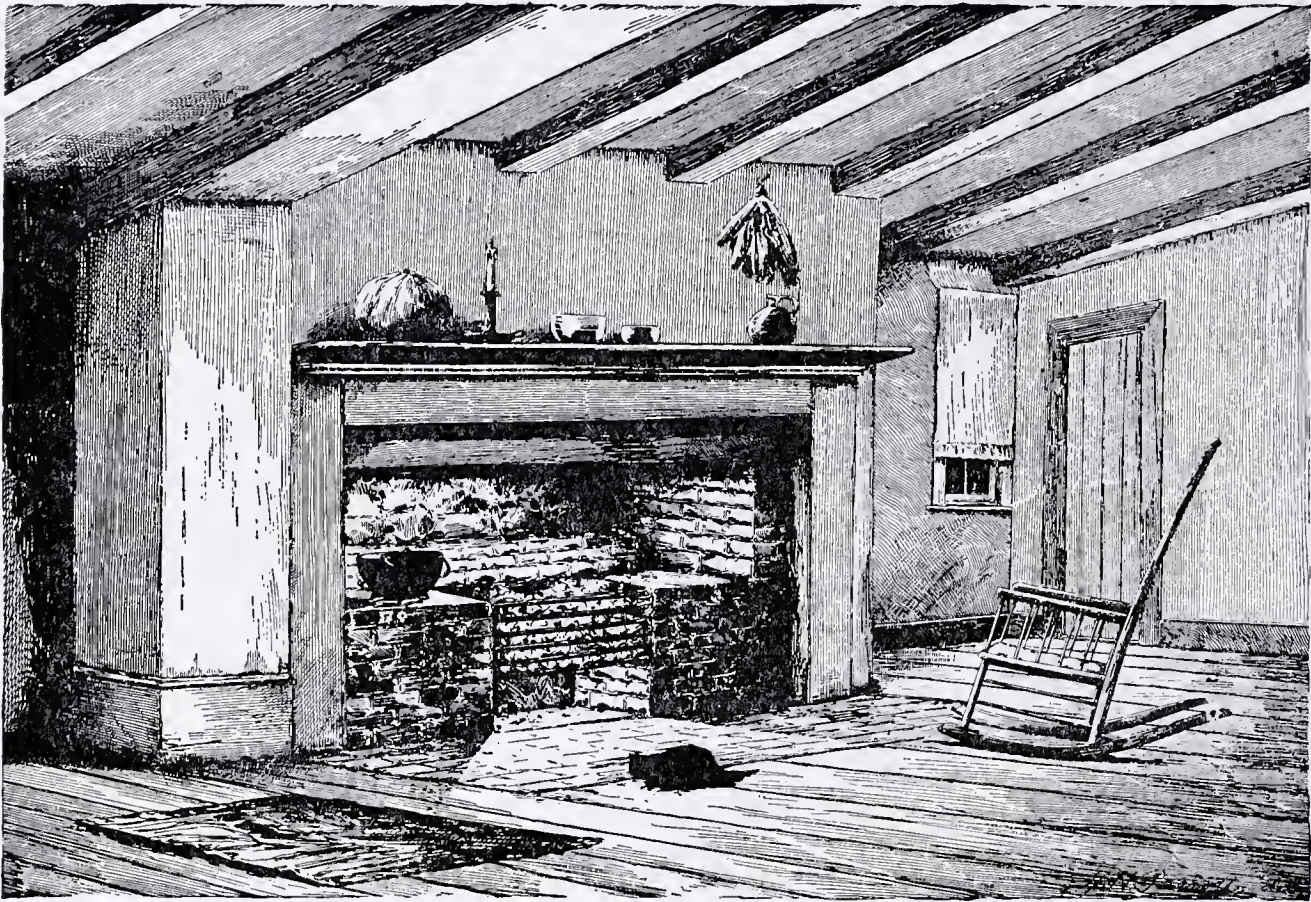
WARRIOR RUN—Incorporated from Hanover Township, January 25, 1895. Coal.
Population, 1,516.

WEST HAZLETON—Incorporated from Hazel Township in 1889. Named because of its situation west of Hazleton.
Population, 7,310.

WEST PITTSTON—Incorporated from Exeter Township in 1857, and until that date was called Fort Jenkins, from the pioneer stockade, named for Colonel John Jenkins, of the Revolutionary War. It is a residential district for Pittston.
Population, 7,940.

WEST WYOMING—Incorporated from Kingston Township, June 23, 1898. Suburb of Wyoming.
Population, 2,769.

WHITE HAVEN—Incorporated from Denison Township in 1842. Settled in 1824, and named in honor of Josiah White, of Philadelphia, important stockholder in Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Chief industries are railroad shops, mine equipment,



Judge Fell's Grate

silk, textiles, and crushed stone. Summer resort. The "Journal," established 1879, is published Thursdays, W. C. Taylor, editor; and "Record," established 1923, published Fridays, G. R. Baetz, editor.

Population, 1,537.

WYOMING—Incorporated from Kingston Township June, 1885. Named for the beautiful valley. The "Wyoming Monument," marking the burial place of many of the patriots who were slain in the battle is in this borough; it was dedicated July 3, 1846. Site of Queen Esther's Rock, now suitably marked, where the Indian queen slaughtered the brave patriots taken in the battle. Chief products coal, terra cotta, shovels, and foundries.
Population, 4,648.

YATESVILLE—Incorporated from Jenkins Township May 20, 1878. Chief product coal.
Population, 768.

TOWNSHIPS.

BEAR CREEK—Erected from Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Bucks, Plains, and Jenkins townships in 1856. Named for its stream. General Sullivan's army, in 1779, cut a highway through this region, which was not settled until 1786. Lumber was the original resource. Crystal Lake, Bear Lake, and the village of Bear Creek are within its limits.
Population, 438.

BLACK CREEK—Erected from Sugarloaf Township August 8, 1848, and named for its stream. Coal is chief resource. Villages of Mountain Grove, Tank, Turnbach, Rock Glen, Gowen, Weston, Fern Glen, and Deringer.

Population, 2,429.

BUCK—Erected from Covington Township in 1833, and named for George Buck, an early tavern keeper. The original settler was John Nagle, in 1782. "City of Rome" was

laid out by speculators in the Great Swamp in 1810, but the fraud was soon exposed. Village of Stoddartsville.

Population, 122.

BUTLER—Erected from Sugarloaf Township in 1839, and named for Colonel Zebulon Butler, hero of the Revolution and Yankee-Pennamite wars. John Balliett was first settler in 1784. The principal villages are Drums, Kislyn, Saint John, and Hughesville.

Population, 2,070.

CONYNGHAM — Erected from Hollenback Township in 1875, and named for family of early residents. Martin Harter was original settler in 1795. Explosives are the chief product. Village of Wapwallopen, Lee, Mocanqua, Pond Hill, and part of Lily Lake in township.

Population, 2,935.

DALLAS—Erected from Kingston Township in 1817, and named for Alexander

James Dallas, of Philadelphia, then Secretary of the Treasury, a distinguished lawyer, statesman, and financier. Borough of Dallas, and villages of Kunkle, Alderson, Ketcham, and Demund Corners.

Population, 1,829.

DENISON—Erected from Hanover Township in 1839. Named for the family of early settlers. Israel Inman was original settler in 1833. Borough of White Haven, and village of Moosehead.

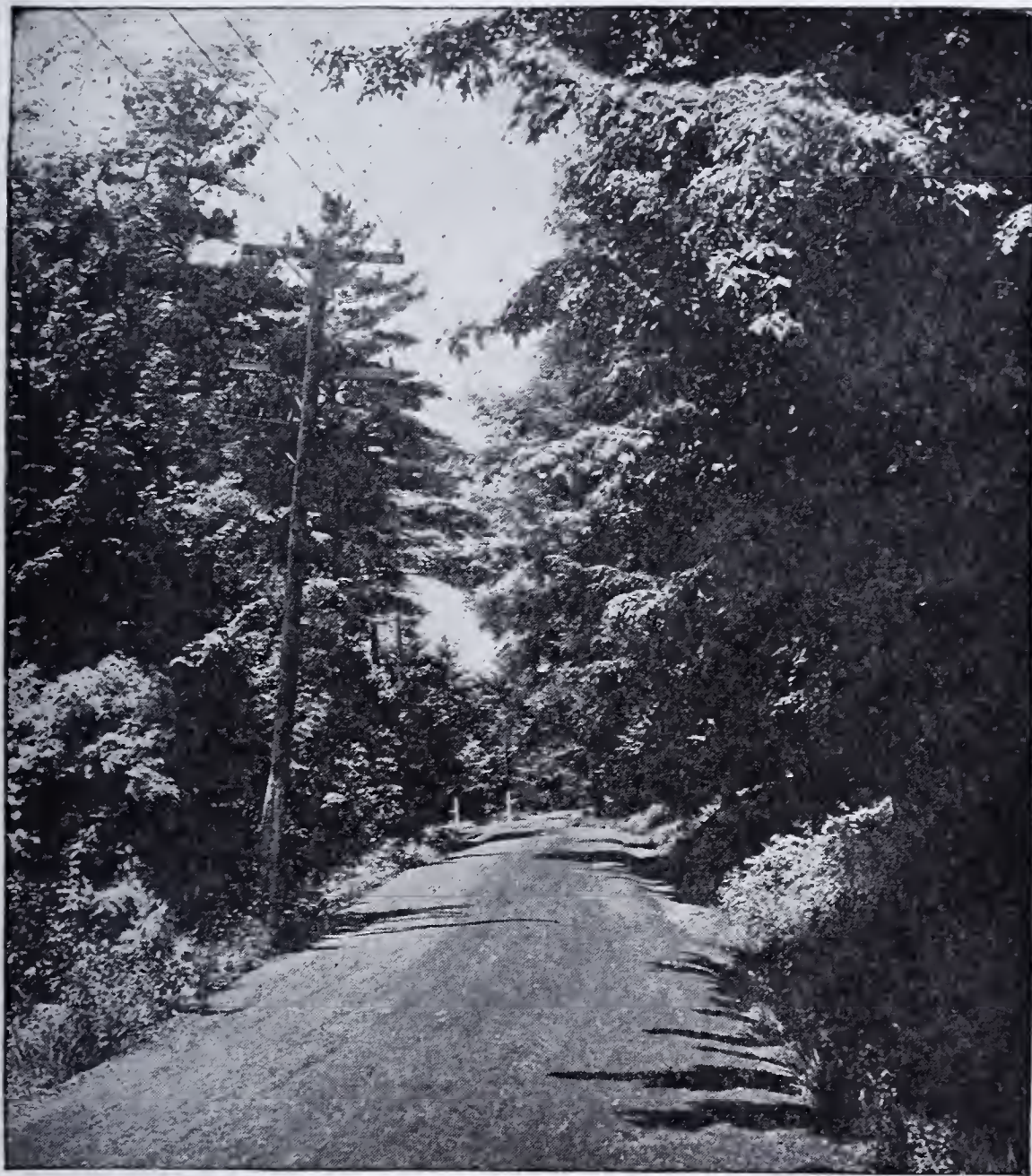
Population, 751.

DORRANCE—Erected from Newport Township in 1840, and named for Colonel George Dorrance, who fell heroically in the battle of Wyoming. Dorrance is only village.

Population, 897.

EXETER—An original township named for Exeter, Rhode Island, which was named for the Exeter in England. Village of Exeter. Battlefield of Wyoming. Here the Hardings were murdered by the Tories and Indians July 1, 1778. Coal, brick, and farm products. Borough of Exeter, villages of Harding, Sutton Creek, and Ransom.

Population, 859.



At Harvey's Lake

FAIRMOUNT—Erected from Huntington Township in 1834. An early settler was Jacob Long in 1792. Chief products, maple sugar and syrup. Villages of Fairmount Springs, Rittenhouse, Ripple, Red Rock, Maple Run, Kyttle, and Clark View.
Population, 734.

FAIRVIEW—Erected from Wright Township February 9, 1889, and named for its picturesque scenery. Villages of Mountain Top, Glen Summit, and Gracedale, and part of Crystal Lake.

Population, 1,050.

FOSTER—Erected from Denison Township in 1855, and named for Asa L. Foster, who helped to discover the vein of coal there in 1854. Pioneer settler was John Lines in 1824. Boroughs of Jeddo and Free-land, and villages of Highland, Drifton, Sandy Run, Zehner, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Foundryville, Upper Lehigh.
Population, 5,842.

FRANKLIN — Erected from Kingston, Exeter, and Dallas townships in 1843, and named in honor of Colonel John Franklin, an officer of the Revolution, and a partisan officer in the Connecticut-Pennsylvania Controversy. Villages of Orange and Sutton.

Population, 561.

HANOVER—One of the

five original townships erected by the Connecticut settlers, 1771-87. Coal. City of Nanticoke and boroughs of Ashley, Warrior Run, and Sugar Notch, and villages of Christopher, Butzbach, Dundee, and Peely.

Population, 17,770.

HAZLE—Erected from Sugarloaf Township in 1839, and named from Hazle Creek, which flows through Hazle Swamp, and noted for the abundance of hazel nuts along its banks. First settled in 1836. City of Hazleton, second in size in the county. Machine shops, mining, and lumber. Borough of West Hazleton, villages of Jeanesville, Harleigh, Drifton, Lattimer Mines, Ebervale, Milnesville, Harwood, Stockton, Humboldt, Rhone, Oakdale, Beaver Meadow, and Beaver Brook.

Population, 11,336.

HOLLENBACK—Erected from Nescopeck Township. Named for prominent family. Settled in 1789. Villages of Hobbie, Hughestown, and Scanlin.

Population, 550.

HUNLOCK—Erected from Union and Plymouth townships January 8, 1877. Named for Jonathan Hunlock, an early settler. Villages of Hunlock Creek, Gregory, Hughs, Orchard, and Pritchard.

Population, 1,264.



In Rickett's Glen

HUNTINGTON—One of the “certified townships,” laid out by Susquehanna Company in 1799, and named for Samuel Huntington, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Borough of New Columbus, and villages of Huntingdon Mills, Harveyville, Town Hill, Waterton, Hardpan, Sunshine, Cambria, and Register.

Population, 1,352.

JACKSON—Erected from Plymouth Township in 1834, and named for President Andrew Jackson. Original settler Palmer Ransom in 1795. Stock raising and dairy products. Villages of Huntsville, Cease’s Mills, and Chase.

Population, 870.



Tablet in Memory of Frances Slocum

JENKINS—Erected from Pittston Township June 24, 1852, and named for Colonel John Jenkins, distinguished officer of the Revolution, and partisan commander in the Pennsylvania-Connecticut Controversy. Joseph Gardner built mill here in 1794. Coal deposits. Boroughs of Yeatesville, and Laffin, and villages of Port Griffith, Port Blanchard, Inkerman, and Sebastapol.

Population, 5,464.

KINGSTON—An original township. After the first forty Connecticut settlers

arrived, Forty Township, one of five Connecticut townships, was formed and named for them. In 1771 the name was changed to Kingstown Township, for Kingstown, Rhode Island. In 1774 the name was changed to Kingston. Coal, cigars, silk, and farm products. Boroughs of Forty Fort, Kingston, West Wyoming, Swoyerville, Courtdale, and Luzerne, and villages of Trucksville, Shavertown, Carverton, Maltby, Dickville.

Population, 3,434.

LAKE—Erected from Lehman and Monroe townships in 1841. Named for Harvey’s Lake. Agriculture and summer resort trade. Village of Laketon.

Population, 1,377.

LEHMAN—Erected from Dallas Township in 1829, and named for Doctor William Lehman. Agriculture and lumber. Villages of Lehman, Pike’s Creek, Meeker, Idetown, Shawanese, Silkworth.

Population, 1,283.

NESCOPECK—Erected from Newport Township in 1792, and named for the creek, the Indian name meaning “black, deep, and still water.” Site of an ancient town of the Delaware Indians. Borough of Nescopeck, villages of Briggsville, and Zenith.

Population, 672.

NEWPORT—An original township, organized in 1790, and named for Newport, Rhode Island, whence some of the early settlers came in 1772. Coal. Villages of Wanamie, Alden, Glenlyon, Newport, and Retreat, where are the county hospitals for insane.

Population, 12,087.

PITTSTON—One of the five original Connecticut townships, organized in 1768. Named in honor of Sir William Pitt, the popular English statesman. City of Pittston, boroughs of Avoca, Dupont, Hughestown, villages of Pleasant Valley, Browntown, and Paddy Land.

Population, 4,164.

PLAINS—Erected from Wilkes-Barre and Pittston townships. Site Wanamie tribe of Delaware Indians. Settled 1762. Former boroughs of Parsons, and Miners Borough, now a part of Wilkes-Barre, were in township. Coal. Villages of Plains, Plainsville, Hudson Mills, Ridgewood, Hendler, Midvale, and Mill Creek.

Population, 16,044.

PLYMOUTH—An original township, organized December 28, 1768, as one of the Connecticut townships. Named for Plymouth, in Litchfield County, Connecticut. Scene of battle in Yankee-Pennamite War, December 25, 1775. Coal. Boroughs of Plymouth, Edwardsville, Larksville, and villages of West Nanticoke, Tunnel, Avondale, Chauncy, and Westmoor.

Population, 4,458.

RICE—Erected from Wright Township in 1928, and named for the late Charles E. Rice, first President Judge of the Superior Court, and a native of Luzerne County. Village of Albert.

Population, 499.

ROSS—Erected from Lehman and Union townships in 1842, and named for General William S. Ross, a judge of the county. Settled by Abram Kitchen in 1795. Villages of Bloomingdale, Sweet Valley, Irish Lane, Frisbie, Weintz, Mountain Springs, and Broadway.

Population, 1,076.

SALEM—An original township, erected in 1786, and named for Salem, Connecticut. Nathaniel Beach was pioneer settler. Borough of Shickshinny, and villages of Beach Haven, scene of Indian raid on home of Richard Dodson in 1784, Belbend, and Hicks Ferry.

Population 2,137.

SLOCUM—Erected from Newport Township in 1854, and named for a prominent early family, of which Frances Slocum, the Indian captive, was known as "The Lost Sister of Wyoming." Villages of Slocum and Slocum Corners.

Population, 796.

SUGARLOAF—Erected from Nescopeck Township in 1809. Named for the isolated conical hill within its limits. The Sugarloaf massacre of Captain Klader and his company, occurred here September 12, 1780. Borough of Conyngham, and villages of Sugarloaf, Sybertville, and Tomhickon.

Population, 1,568.

UNION—Erected from Huntington Township in July, 1813, and named because of the patriot spirit during War of 1812. Settled in 1790. Part of Shickshinny borough, and villages of Muhlenberg, Reyburn, Koonsville, Town Line, and Roosevelt.

Population, 1,071.

WILKES-BARRE—An original township, organized in 1790. Named from the town. City of Wilkes-Barre, the county seat, the original boroughs of Parsons and Laurel Run are practically part of the city of Wilkes-Barre.

Population, 7,176.

WRIGHT—Erected from Hanover Township in 1851, and named in honor of Colonel Hendrick B. Wright, of Wilkes-Barre. First settler was Conrad Wickeiser in 1798. Borough and lake of Nuangola.

Population, 524.

LYCOMING COUNTY.



LYCOMING COUNTY was erected by Act of April 13, 1795, out of Northumberland County, and named after considerable debate in the General Assembly for Lycoming Creek, which had for many years separated the inhabited part of Northumberland County from Indian lands, then in dispute with the Proprietary Government. The other names proposed for the new county were Muncy, Susquehanna, and Jefferson. Lycoming is corrupted from the Delaware Indian word meaning "sandy or gravelly creek."

One important feature of the last treaty made with the Indians at Fort Stanwix, October, 1784, was the settlement of the difficulties which had existed for sixteen years among the white settlers over the disputed line bounded by the Tiadaghton. Some contended that Lycoming Creek was this line, and others that it was Pine Creek. The territory between these streams is that which lies between the present city of Williamsport and Jersey Shore, and includes nearly half of the present Lycoming County and part of Tioga. Previous to the purchase of November 5, 1768, this part of the West Branch Valley was occupied by Shawnee and Munsee Indians, and the way for its settlement by whites was not opened until the "New Purchase" was made at Fort Stanwix. This early settlement is made clear by the reference to Smith's Laws, where is the following: "There existed a great number of locations on the 3d of April, 1769, for the choicest lands on the West Branch of Susquehanna, between the mouths of Lycoming and Pine Creeks; but the Proprietaries from extreme caution, the result of that experience which had also produced the very penal laws of 1768 and 1769, and the proclamation already stated, had prohibited any surveys being made beyond the Lycoming. In the meantime, in violation of all laws, a set of hardy adventurers had from time to time seated themselves on this doubtful territory. They made improvements, and formed a very considerable population.

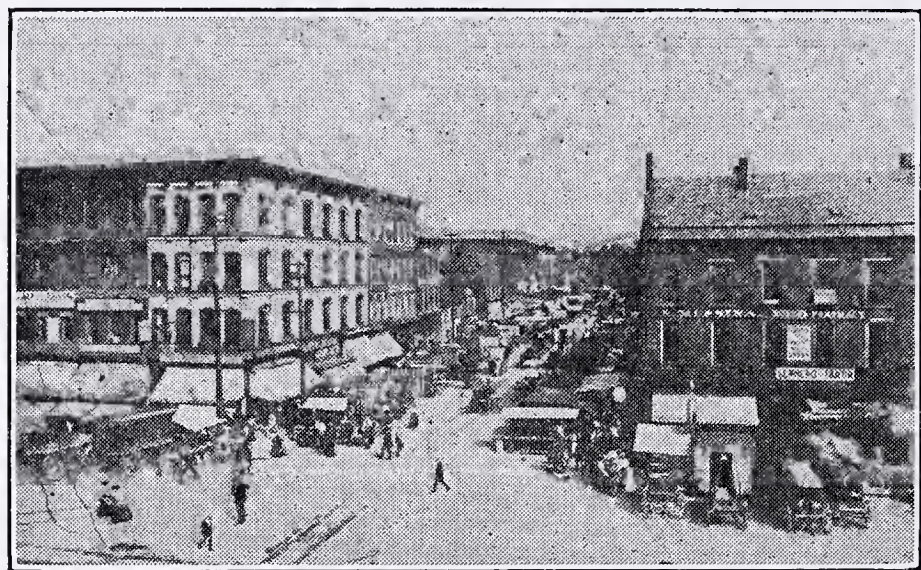
"It is true, so far as regarded the rights to real property, they were not under the protection of the laws of the country, and were we to adopt the visionary theories of some philosophers, who have drawn their arguments from a supposed state of nature, we might be led to believe that the state of these people would have been a state of continual warfare; and that in contests for property the weakest must give way to the strongest.

"To prevent the consequences, real or supposed, of this state of things, they formed a mutual compact among themselves. They annually elected a tribunal, in rotation, of three of their settlers, whom they called 'fair-play men,' who were to decide all contro-



Gateway to West Branch Valley

versies, and settled disputed boundaries. From their decision there was no appeal. There could be no resistance. The decree was enforced by the whole body, who started up in mass, at the mandate of the court, and execution and eviction were as sudden and irresistible as



Old View of Market Street, Williamsport

the judgment. Every new comer was obliged to apply to this powerful tribunal, and upon his solemn engagement to submit in all respects to the law of the land he was permitted to take possession of some vacant spot. Their decrees were, however, just; and when their settlements were recognized by law, and fair play had ceased, their decisions were received in evidence, and confirmed by judgment of courts."

In those early days, as later, the white man was pushing the Indian back, in spite of the proclamation of Governor Penn, which warned all persons not to settle on lands not purchased of the

Indians and unsurveyed, and advised those that had settled to make haste and leave. But they did not vacate, and in the enforcement of their "fair-play" code, it became necessary to adopt rigid measures. Any person resisting the decrees was placed in a canoe, rowed to the mouth of Lycoming Creek, and there sent adrift. Subsequently a law was passed, allowing these settlers a preëmption right to not over three hundred acres of land each, upon satisfactory proof they were actual settlers previous to 1780.

For seven years after the purchase of 1768, the pioneers swung the axe, felled the giant trees, builded their cabins, and tilled their fields unmolested; but when the cry of the Revolution was heard, the hardy backwoodsmen trained to the vicissitudes of war, and with true patriotism, seized their rifles and went forth to battle for liberty, leaving their families exposed to the raids of the Indians. All along the West Branch, wherever there was a white settlement, stockade forts were built, garrisoned by settlers or Provincial troops.

At the treaty of October 23, 1784, the Pennsylvania Commissioners were specially instructed to inquire of the Indians which stream was really Tiadaghton, and also the Indian name of Burnett's Hills, left blank in deed of 1768. The Indians informed them Tiadaghton was what the whites call Pine Creek, being the largest stream flowing into the Otzinachson, or West Branch. They did not know the name of the hills. The authorities apprehended difficulty in settling disputes among the actual settlers. The Commissioners secured title from the Indians for the residue of the lands within the limits of Pennsylvania. This purchase was confirmed by the Wyandotte and Delaware nations at Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785. Thus in a period of one hundred and two years was the whole right of the Indians to the soil of Pennsylvania extinguished. The land office was opened for the new purchase in 1785, and settlers rapidly flocked to the West Branch Valley.

Although all or part of seventeen counties have been erected from Lycoming it still retains an area of 1,220 square miles, and is the largest county in the Commonwealth. The West Branch of the Susquehanna and many large tributary streams drain the fertile land, which was once the lumber center of Pennsylvania. Coal, limestone, and agriculture provide the natural resources. Williamsport was designated the county seat in 1796.

The population is 93,421, of which number 3,130 are foreign-born whites and 1,057 Negroes or 95.5 per cent. are native whites; 28,076 males and 7,885 females are engaged in industry; 181 manufacturing plants with 12,018 employees earned \$15,130,957 in wages, and produced products valued at \$78,108,853 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,308,298; live stock, \$2,897,187; dairy products, \$1,772,807; and chicken products, \$479,381 in 1929.

There are the city of Williamsport, nine boroughs, and forty-two townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

WILLIAMSPORT—County seat, was chartered as a city January 15, 1866. The first settlements were made April 3, 1769. The town was regularly laid out July 4, 1796, and

its name has been in doubt, some claiming the honor for its founder, Judge William Hepburn, who was influential in securing the organization of the new county and the designation of the county seat; and was most active as a member of the Senate from Northumberland County. Others believe it was named Williamsport for William Russell, owner of a wharf, or "port," and sometimes called "Billport." Jaysburg, on the west bank of Lycoming Creek, was a rival with Williamsport for location of the county seat. It became a part of Williamsport in 1866.

As early as 1773 settlers had made improvements at the mouth of Lycoming Creek, where the city of Williamsport now stands. For the next few years there was no protection between there and Antes Fort, about thirteen miles west. Some brave spirits, among whom were William King, Robert Covenhoven, and James Armstrong, built a stockade inclosure at the mouth of the Lycoming. Rumors of a descent by the Tories and Indians on the North Branch had reached the settlement at Northumberland, where William King, wife and two daughters lived. They thought the new stockade on the Lycoming would be safe and a hurried trip was made up the West Branch. The driver of the team remarked, as they approached Loyalsock Creek: "Here is the last stream we will cross before reaching the fort, and we will stop for water." The horses had no sooner halted than rifles cracked and the utmost confusion ensued.

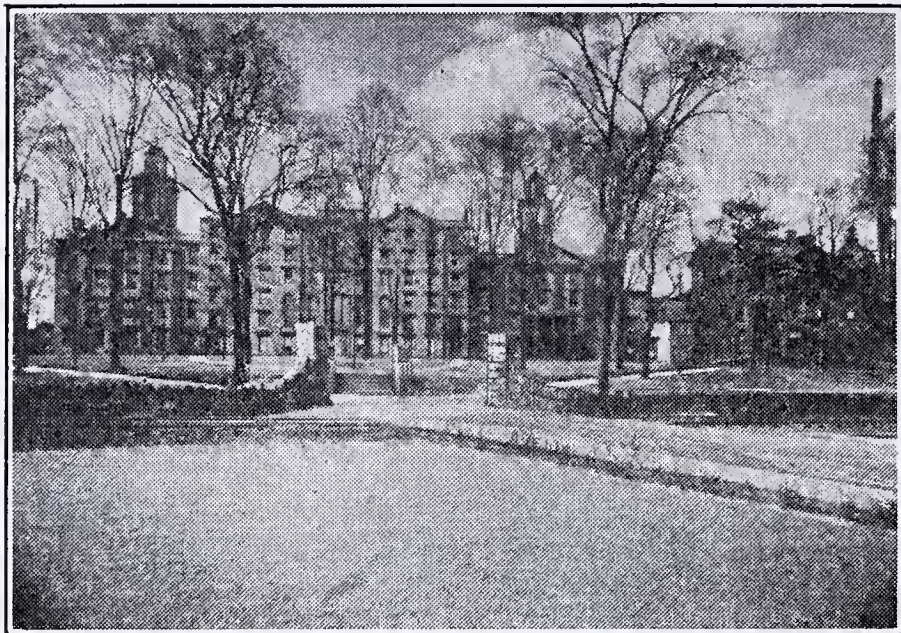
A description of the terrible massacre that followed is given in a long letter by Colonel Hosterman to Colonel Winter from Fort Muncy, under date June 10, 1778. He began his letter with the statement that nothing material had happened since he was stationed at Fort Muncy until that day, when a party consisting of Captain Reynolds and thirteen men set out for Antes Fort, carrying a supply of ammunition for the garrisons stationed there and at the Big Island. The same day Peter Smith and his wife and six children; William King's wife and two daughters, Ruth and Sarah; Michael Smith, Michael Campbell, and David Chambers, the latter a member of Captain Reynolds' company, and two men named Snodgrass and Hammond, were going in wagons to Lycoming. When they arrived at Loyalsock Creek, John Harris (son of Samuel Harris) told them he had heard firing up the creek, and advised that they return to Fort Muncy. Peter Smith said that firing would not stop him. Harris proceeded to Fort Muncy, and the other party continued up the river. Harris reached the fort and told his story, when a detail of fifteen soldiers started in the direction of where the firing had been heard.

When Smith and his party arrived within a half mile of Lycoming Creek, the Indians, lying in ambush, fired upon them, and Snodgrass fell dead. The Indians gave a halloo and rushed toward the wagon. The men hurried toward trees and with these as a shelter returned the fire. A small lad and a girl escaped into the woods. The Indians endeavored to surround the party, but the men fled, leaving only Campbell, who was fighting at too close quarters to join his companions in their flight. He was killed and scalped on the spot. The Indians attacked the women and children with their tomahawks.

This bloody affair occurred just before sundown. The lad who escaped pushed on to the stockade on Lycoming Creek and informed the men there what had happened. They started immediately, but mistaking the intelligence the boy gave, hastened to the river, thinking it a canoe that was attacked instead of a wagon. In the meantime Captain William Hepburn, with the detail which started from Fort Muncy, arrived at the scene of the massacre, and found the bodies of Snodgrass and Campbell. It was too dark to pursue the savages, but they pressed on toward Lycoming and met the party going out from there, and waited until the next day.

On the morning of June 11 they returned to the scene and found the bodies of Peter Smith's wife, a little girl and a boy and Snodgrass. The rifles had been taken by the Indians, but nothing of value was removed from the wagon. The lad who made his escape insisted that Mrs. King must be somewhere in the thicket, as he heard her scream, and say she would not go along with the Indians when they were dragging her away. They made another search and found her near the stream where she had dragged herself and rested with her hand under her bleeding head. She had been tomahawked and scalped, but not dead. She was sitting up and greeted her husband when he approached her, but she expired almost instantly. King was the picture of despair. He soon returned to Northumberland, and later moved up to Vincents Island. Many years later he learned that his daughter was

still alive, and he started on foot with knapsack on his back, accompanied by an old Indian, for Niagara. He soon found Sarah, but had to travel far and suffered severe hardships before he succeeded in finding Ruth. They reached their home on the island at Milton. They afterward lived at Jaysburg, the present Williamsport. Descendants of the sturdy people are now residents of that city.



Dickinson Seminary

Incorporated as a borough March 1, 1806. With the building of a log boom in the river, Williamsport became known as the "Lumber City." Scene of the disturbances in 1872, since known as the "Sawdust War," and which required militia to quell. It is now a manufacturing center and the Queen City of the West Branch Valley. The Repasz Band is the oldest band in the United States. Seat of Dickinson Seminary, and several business schools. The industrial plants manufacture eighty-four different products, some of which reach every port of the world. The chief products are automobile motors, wire rope, steel rails, boilers, engines, wood working machinery, leather, interior wood trim, rubber footwear, shoes, furniture, sand paper, crepe paper, paper boxes, silk, textiles, lumber products, railroad yards and repair shops. Radio station WRAK. The "Gazette and Bulletin," established 1801, is published mornings, Elmer L. Schuyler, editor; "Sun," established 1870, published evenings, John E. Person, editor; "Grit," established 1882, published Sundays, Frederic E. Manson, editor; and "Dickinson Union," established 1877, is published monthly by students.

Population, 45,729.

BOROUGHES.

DUBOISTOWN—Incorporated from Armstrong Township, October 14, 1878, and named for John DuBois, who first began his extensive lumbering operations in Pennsylvania at this place in 1852. First settled by Andrew Culbertson in 1773, and then known as Culbertson.

Population, 1,049.

HUGHESVILLE—Incorporated from Muncy Township April 23, 1852, and named for Jephtha Hughes, who owned the site and laid it out March 23, 1816, which he called Hughes-

Among those taken captive were Peter Wyckoff and son Cornelius; Thomas Covenhoven and a Negro. The latter was burned in the presence of the other prisoners. Peter Wyckoff was fifty-four years old, and lived with the Indians two years before he and his son were given their freedom. A boulder erected in Williamsport near the spot, bears a bronze tablet telling of the event. At the time this was a natural thicket of wild plum trees, which yielded fruit of remarkable size and flavor for nearly a century after the massacre.



Highway Bridge Near Jersey Shore

burg. In 1827 the name of the post office was changed to Hughesville. The chief products are furniture, lumber, flour and feed, silk, woolen mills, machine shops, bark, railroad ties, and agricultural products. The "Mail," established 1874, is published Thursdays, Edward E. Frontz, editor.

Population, 1,868.

JERSEY SHORE—Incorporated from Porter Township March 15, 1826. First settler was Reuben Manning who came there in 1785, from Essex County, New Jersey, and from the part known as the "Jersey Shore." As the village prospered it was known as Jersey Shore, but the name was given in derision by Irish settlers across the river. In 1805 the place was called Waynesburg, but the name Jersey Shore had such notoriety that it clung and was the corporate name of the now progressive borough. The railroad shops of the New York Central Railroad, machinery and air stand factories, silk and textile mills provide the chief industries. The "Herald," established 1902, is published daily, James F. Brantlinger, editor.

Population, 5,781.



"Muncy Farms," Home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Brock. Lower Section Built by Samuel Wallis, 1769

originally as Montgomery Station. Settled in 1783 by John Lawson. The post office was established March 26, 1836, and called Black Hole, changed to Clinton Mills in 1853, and to Montgomery Station in 1860. When incorporated the name was shortened to Montgomery. Furniture is the leading product, also leather specialties, and foundry products. The "Mirror," established 1880, is published Fridays, C. A. Kniss, editor.

Population, 1,903.

MONTOURSVILLE—Incorporated from Fairfield Township, February 19, 1850. Site of Indian village of Ostonwakin, the Reserve granted in 1768 to Andrew Montour, celebrated Indian agent, guide and officer, and where he and his even more celebrated mother, Madame Montour, resided from 1727 until her death in 1752. Laid out in 1820 by General John Burrows. Furniture is the chief industry, with flour and creamery products.

Population, 2,710.

MUNCY—Incorporated from Muncy Township, March 15, 1826, and named for the township. Seat of Munsee Indian village. Muncy Manor was surveyed here for John Penn in 1769. Captain John Brady settled here before the Revolution. Site of Fort Muncy is nearby and Fort Brady within the borough limits. Battle of Muncy Hills fought south of the borough August 26, 1763.

Reports were constantly reaching Carlisle and other places during the Pontiac War of 1763, that Indians would attack Fort Augusta in great numbers, and believing that the Moravian Indian converts were treacherously giving information to the enemy, Colonel John Armstrong, with three hundred volunteers from Cumberland and Bedford counties marched from Carlisle on an expedition to destroy the Indian town at Great Island, now Lock Haven. When Armstrong's party arrived at Great Island the Indians had already deserted their village a few days previous. But on his march he fell upon another village near the Big Island, now Jersey Shore, and so sudden was his advance that the Indians were scarcely able to escape; they left the food hot upon their bark tables, which was prepared for dinner. The army destroyed the village and a large quantity of grain and provisions. Part of this little army was returning down the West Branch, Friday, August 26, when they encountered the enemy at Muncy Creek Hill, and, in a hot skirmish which ensued, four of

the volunteers were killed and four wounded, and there were quite as many casualties among the savages, but they were able to bear away their dead and wounded. Captains William Patterson, Sharp, Bedford, Laughlin, and Crawford with seventy-six of their commands, arrived at Fort Augusta, Saturday, August 27, 1763. These soldiers reported details of the sanguinary battle and confirmed the fears of the inhabitants about the treachery of the Moravian Indian converts. They also reported that after the Muncy battle a party of Indians returning to Great Island from a mission to Bethlehem, were attacked by them on a hill north of the present borough of Northumberland, in which action the troops believed they had killed all of the Indian party of twelve. There can be no doubt that these two attacks were made for there are several references to them from different sources, also J. F. Meginness in his "Otzinachson," says: "It is to be regretted that so little was left on record concerning the operations of this great expedition. It was the largest that had invaded the West Branch Valley up to that time, but instead of wiping out the savages and rendering them powerless, it only tended to still further enrage and cause them to commit greater deeds of blood as was proved by subsequent events." The first great massacre at Wyoming followed on October 15.

Muncy was laid out in 1797 by Benjamin McCarty, and called Pennsborough, in honor of the Penns. Incorporated as Pennsborough, but by Act of March 15, 1826, name was changed to Muncy, January 19, 1827. Seat of State Industrial Home for Women. Chief products woolen blankets, silk, furniture, machinery, paint, foundry products, and flour mills. The "Luminary and Lycoming County Advertiser," established 1841, is published Thursdays, T. B. Painter, editor; "Now and Then," established in 1868, is published monthly, Dr. T. Kenneth Wood, editor.

Population, 2,413.

PICTURE ROCKS—Incorporated from Wolf Township, September 27, 1875, and named from the Indian pictures painted and cut upon the rocks which overlook the town. Settled in 1848 by families of A. R. Sprout and Amos Burrows. Post office established July 9, 1861. Home of the late J. Wesley Little, noted landscape artist. Chief products, furniture, carved wood, sand, gravel, and lumber.

Population, 548.

SALLADASBURG—Incorporated from Mifflin Township January 12, 1884. Founded by Captain Jacob P. Sallada in 1837. Post office was called Larry's Creek, which name was changed to Salladasburg, December 21, 1854.

Population, 227.

SOUTH WILLIAMSPORT—Incorporated from Armstrong Township, November 29, 1886, and named because of its position across the river from Williamsport. Founded as the village of Rocktown when Michael McDonough established his tavern there, afterwards called Bootstown, and later Billman. When incorporated it was given the name it now bears. Chief products, furniture, saw and planing mills.

Population, 6,058.

TOWNSHIPS.

ANTHONY—Erected from Lycoming Township September 7, 1844, and named for Judge Joseph B. Anthony. Agricultural region.

Population, 413.

ARMSTRONG—Erected from Clinton Township February 7, 1842, and named for Hon. James Armstrong, afterwards justice of the Supreme Court. Much of the township included land grants to officers of the Revolution. Marcus Hulings settled in Mosquito Valley in 1795. Boroughs of Duboistown and South Williamsport, villages of Allen and Bastian.

Population, 294.

BASTRESS—Erected from Susquehanna Township December 13, 1854, and named for Solomon Bastress, associate judge and member of the General Assembly. First settled by Germans in 1837, under the Rev. Nicholas Steinbacher, a German Catholic priest. Village of Bastress.

Population, 216.

BRADY—Erected from Washington Township January 31, 1855, and named for the distinguished family, each an officer and prominent settler. Village of Maple Hill.
Population, 370.

BROWN—Erected from Mifflin and Pine townships May 3, 1815, and named for Major-General Jacob Brown, of Bucks County, hero of War of 1812. Settled by Jacob Lamb prior to 1790. Home of Philip Tomb, author of "Pioneer Life, or Thirty Years a Hunter." Villages of Cedar Run, Slate Run, Woodhouse, Beulah Land, Hilborn, and Pump Station.

Population, 241.

CASCADE—Erected from Hepburn and Plunketts Creek townships, August 9, 1843, and named for the cascades and waterfalls within its limits. Michael Kelley was first settler in July, 1843. Village of Kelleysburg.

Population, 377.

CLINTON—Erected from Washington Township, De-

cember, 1825, and named for Governor DeWitt Clinton of New York. Cornelius Low settled in Black Hole Valley before the Revolution. Seat of the Muncy State Industrial Home for Women. Borough of Montgomery, and villages of Muncy Station, Frey's, Loyalsock, and Saegers.

Population, 1,356.

COGAN HOUSE—Erected from Jackson and Mifflin townships December 6, 1843. Named for David Cogan, who settled here in 1825, and built a large log house which became a famous landmark. Excellent trout fishing in its numerous streams. Villages of White Pine, Cogan House, Steam Valley, Steuben, and Brookside.

Population, 516.

CUMMINGS—Erected from Mifflin and Brown townships in 1832, and named for Associate Judge John Cummings. John English was first settler, in 1784. An iron furnace was erected in 1814. Villages of Waterville, English Mills, and Ramsey.

Population, 173.

ELDRED—Erected from Hepburn Township, October 12, 1858, and named in honor of C. D. Eldred, associate judge. The first settlers were Quakers, and their settlement was known as "Quaker Hill." Village of Warrensville.

Population, 564.

FAIRFIELD—Erected from Muncy Township in 1826, the name being suggested by beautiful rolling land of the fertile river bottom. Governor John Shulze, when he retired from office, purchased a fine farm and resided here until 1846, six years before his death. The stately mansion of the late State Treasurer Henry Rawle is but a short distance from the Governor Shulze residence. Settlements were made early. Madame Montour and her sons lived on the present site of Montoursville, the only borough. Villages of Fairfield and Farragut.

Population, 415.

FRANKLIN—Erected from Moreland Township in 1822, and named for Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Villages of Lairdsville, North Mountain, Chestnut Grove, and Phillipsdale.

Population, 636.



Near Muncy on the Susquehanna Trail

GAMBLE—Erected from Lewis and Cascade townships January 30, 1875, and named in honor of Judge James Gamble. David McMicken was first settler in 1784. The remains of a glacial lake are in the lower part of the township. A salt works was established on Salt Run about 1800. Villages of Rose Valley, Wallis Run, and Calvert.

Population, 352.

HEPBURN—Erected from Loyalsock Township in 1804, and named for Colonel William Hepburn, soldier, State Senator, and judge. The village of Hepburnville, site of an early Indian village, named Eeltown. James Thompson settled in the township as early as 1784. German Colonists settled at Blooming Grove, May, 1805, and organized a Dunkard Church. Other villages are Cogan Valley, Crescent, seat of iron works erected in 1839, Haleeka, and Balls Mills.

Population, 694.

JACKSON—Erected from Lycoming Township, September, 1824, and named for the hero of New Orleans. Peter Sechrist settled here in 1811. Village of Buttonwood.

Population, 329.

JORDAN—Erected from Franklin Township, February 7, 1854, and named for Judge Alexander Jordan. William Lore was first settler in 1812. Villages of Unityville, Mott, Lungerville, and Biggertown.

Population, 329.

LEWIS—Erected from Hepburn Township in 1835, and named for Judge Ellis Lewis. The historical Sheshequin trail passed along Lycoming Creek, and over it the Indians moved bent on plunder or war; Conrad Weiser, and Moravian missionaries also used it. The little army led by Colonel Thomas Hartley marched through this same path in 1778. Part of Cascade Township was annexed to Lewis, December 10, 1846. A. M. Slack settled here



Muncy Valley, Susquehanna Trail

soon after the Revolution. Iron ore and fire clay are found here. Villages of Trout Run, Bodines, Field's Station, Powys, Pennsdale, Grays Run, and Grays Junction.

Population, 603.

LIMESTONE—Erected from Nippenose and Wayne counties December 4, 1824, and was first called Adams, in honor of President Adams. The name was changed April 14, 1835. William Winland first settled in this part of Nippenose Valley in 1789. Villages of Colomsville, Oval, Nippenose, and Oriole.

Population, 785.

LOYALSOCK—An original township, erected from Muncy Township February, 1786, when part of Northumberland County. Named for the creek which bounds it. The Indian word means "middle creek," because it lies between Muncy and Lycoming creeks. Peter Smith settled near the mouth of the Loyalsock in 1768, then the Covenhoven and Benjamin families. Residential district for Williamsport, and agricultural products.

Population, 2,522.

LYCOMING—Erected from the original Lycoming Township, April 26, 1858, and named for its important creek. Villages of Perryville and Lycoming.

Population, 484.

McHENRY—Erected from Brown and Cummings townships, August 21, 1861, and named for Alexander H. McHenry, veteran surveyor. The movement for this township was begun in September, 1845. Claudius Boatman settled his family here October 17, 1785. Villages of Jersey Mills, Cammal, Okome, Blue Stone, Lucullus, Utseter, Silver Springs, Miller, Ross, Boyer, Ranstead, and Wilcox Camp.

Population, 269.

McINTYRE—Erected from Lewis Township in 1848, and named for Archibald McIntyre, of Philadelphia, one of the incorporators of the Williamsport and Erie Railroad. Aaron Levy settled at site of Ralston September 11, 1794. Iron ore and coal deposits. Villages of Ralston, Marsh Hill, Astonville, McIntyre, Redburn, Langdon, and Crandalltown.

Population, 770.

McNETT—Erected from McIntyre Township February 10, 1878, and named for H. H. McNett, one of the petitioners for the new county. Coal, iron ore, fire clay and stone. Part of the village of Roaring Branch, Ellenton, Carpenter, Chemung, Leolyn, Penbryn, Yorktown, and Masten.

Population, 483.

MIFFLIN—An original township, erected from old Lycoming Township in 1803, and named for Governor Thomas Mifflin. This embraced the Fair Play region, and was governed by commissioners of that organization. Borough of Salladasburg.

Population, 444.

MILL CREEK—Erected from Muncy Township February 25, 1879, and named for its principal stream. Jonathan Collins and Samuel Hall were pioneer settlers. Agricultural region. Village of Huntersville.

Population, 189.

MORELAND—Erected from Muncy Township in 1813, and named for "a hilly country." Colonel George Smith, of the Continental Army, settled on Little Muncy Creek in 1790. Villages of Opp, Moreland, and Mengwe.

Population, 586.

MUNCY—An original township was organized April 9, 1772, when part of Northumberland County. The township covers historic ground and is mother of all townships in the county. Samuel Wallis settled here, as did Captain John Brady. Samuel Wallis became the owner of more land than any other resident of the region. He built the stone mansion, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Brock; the oldest building in Lycoming County. Fort Muncy was nearby. Villages of Pennsdale, where Quakers built a stone meetinghouse in 1799, which still stands, Hartley Hall, Halls, and Chippewa.

Population, 713.

MUNCY CREEK—Erected from Muncy Township in 1797, and named for its historic stream. The history of this township is the beginning of the history of the county. Borough of Muncy and villages of Clarkstown and Port Penn.

Population, 1,590.

NIPPENOSE—An original township, erected from Bald Eagle and Upper Bald Eagle townships, in 1786, when part of Northumberland County. The name is an Indian phrase, meaning "like the summer." The most prominent early settler was Colonel John Henry Antes, officer of the Revolution, and sheriff of old Northumberland County, who erected a mill and stockade before 1777, and gave his name to a town and a creek. Big Island is part of the township. Villages of Antes Fort, Jersey Shore Station, and Nippenose Park.

Population, 491.

OLD LYCOMING—An original township, called Old Lycoming, to distinguish it from Lycoming, a more modern subdivision, erected August 22, 1785, when part of Northumberland County. History began here before the Revolution. Newberry and Jaysburg were laid out. William McMeens and family settled here in 1776, and were driven off in the "Big Runaway" in 1778, but returned in 1791. No villages, but many fine residences.

Population, 1,822.

PENN—Erected from Muncy Township in 1828, and named for Penn Township, Berks County, whence its earliest settlers came to this region. Villages of Fribley, Beaver Lake, Wilson, and Strawbridge.

Population, 525.

PIATT—Erected from Mifflin Township, April 30, 1858, and named in honor of William Piatt, associate judge. Larry Burt, the earliest settler, established his Indian traders cabin on Burt's Run, in 1769. Robert Covenhoven, the celebrated scout and soldier, resided here many years. Villages of Larry's Creek, Larryville, Golden Rod, and Level.

Population, 448.

PINE—Erected from Brown, Cummings, and Cogan House townships, November 18, 1856. Named because the largest pines in the county were here in abundance. Seat of the Norris Seminary, or the "Seminary in the Wilderness," in 1806 and was successful for many years. The "English Settlement" was made here about 1807, but was a failure. Villages of Oregon Hill, English Center, Texas, and Lorenton.

Population, 364.

PLUNKETT'S CREEK—Erected from Davidson and Franklin townships, in 1838, and named for Colonel William Plunkett, the Commandant at Fort Augusta prior to the Revolution. Davidson Township is now part of Sullivan County. Villages of Barbours and Proctor. Crystal Lake is in the township.

Population, 193.

PORTER—Erected from Mifflin Township May 6, 1840, and named for Governor David Rittenhouse Porter. This was "forbidden ground" when governed by Fair Play Association in 1784. William McClure settled here as early as 1772. Borough of Jersey Shore.

Population, 1,063.

SHREWSBURY—Erected from Muncy Township in 1804, and named for Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, by Theophilus Little, one of the earliest settlers. Highland Lake is a summer resort. Villages of Tivoli, Mawr Glen, Highland Lake, Glen Mawr, Lyons Mills, Chamouni, and Essick.

Population, 243.

SUSQUEHANNA—Erected from Nippenose and Armstrong townships, December, 1838, and named for the river. Village of Nisbet.

Population, 256.

UPPER FAIRFIELD—Erected from Fairfield Township, September 12, 1851, and named Pollock in honor of James Pollock, then judge, and afterward Governor of Pennsylvania. On January 29, 1853, the name was changed to Upper Fairfield. Villages of Loyalsockville, Farragut, and Fairfield Center.

Population, 464.

WASHINGTON—An original township, erected from Bald Eagle Township, August 23, 1785, when part of Northumberland County; and named in honor of General George Washington. The famous White Deer Hole Valley and Creek are in this township, now known as White Deer Valley. Large part of this township was taken to help the organization of Union County in 1861. Site of Catherine Smith's Mill, burned by Indians and Tories July 9, 1779. Seth and Thomas McCormick were early settlers in the township. Villages of Elmsport, Texas, and Maple Hill.

Population, 633.

WATSON—Erected from Cummings and Porter townships January, 1845, and named in honor of Oliver Watson, of Williamsport. Iron furnaces flourished in early days. Villages of Tomb, Tobert, Harbor Mills, and Harris Station.

Population, 153.

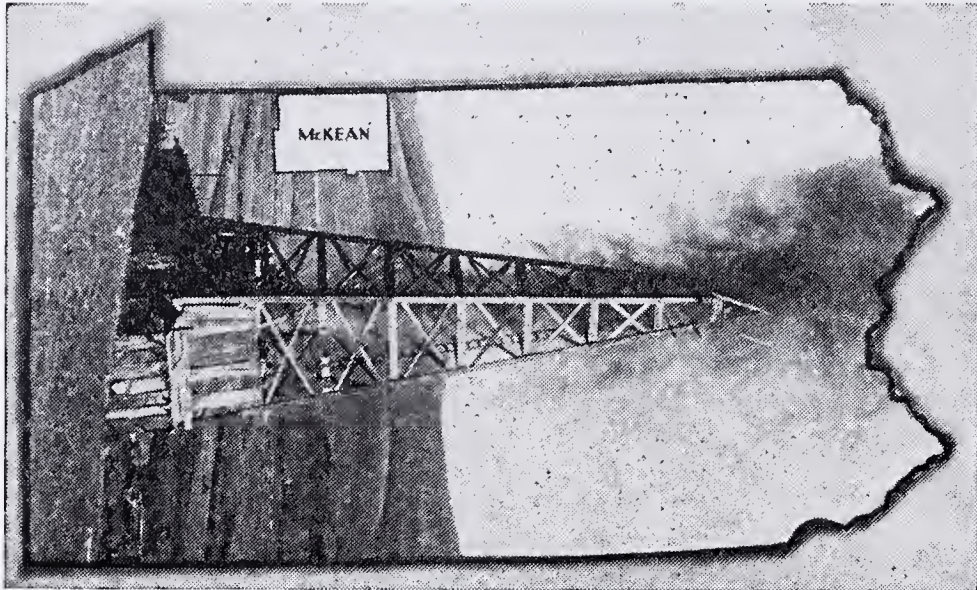
WOLF—Erected from Muncy Township in September, 1834, and named for George Wolf, then Governor of Pennsylvania. David Aspen, who settled here as early as 1777, was killed by Indians August 8, 1778. Boroughs Hughesville and Picture Rocks and village of Bryan Mills.

Population, 579.

WOODWARD—Was erected from Anthony Township November 23, 1855, and named for Apollos Woodward, associate judge. Delaware Indians had a village at present Linden. Linden Station is the other village.

Population, 941.

McKEAN COUNTY.

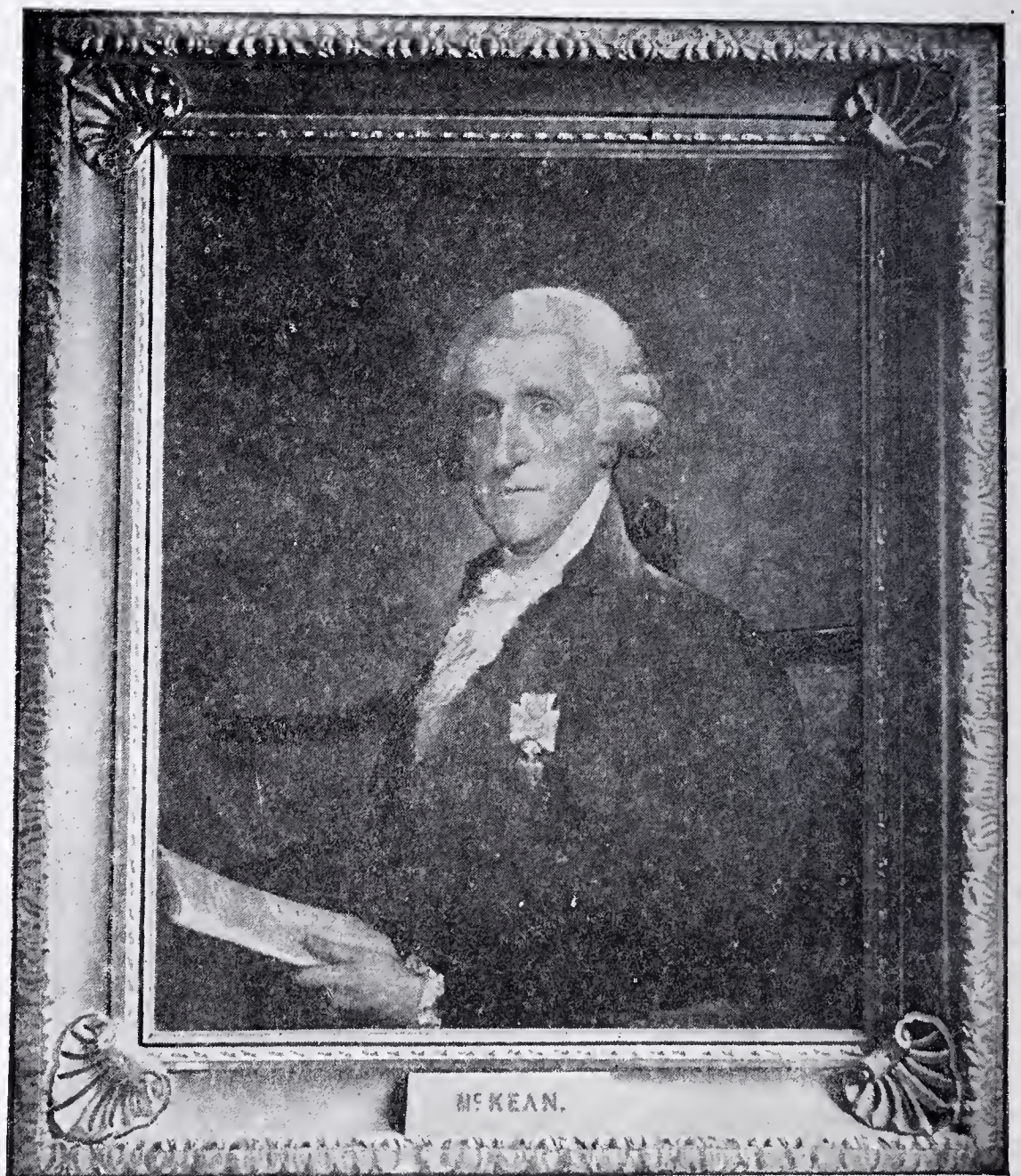


McKEAN COUNTY was erected by Act of March 26, 1804, its territory being taken from Lycoming County. The bill also created the new counties of Cambria, Clearfield, Jefferson, Potter and Tioga. The name was selected to honor the public-spirited citizen, General Thomas McKean, then Governor, and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, who contributed to the settlement of that region. The county forms the frontier arch of river and mountain along the northern boundary. By the final treaty at Fort

Stanwix, October 23, 1784, the Indian lands in Pennsylvania had been relinquished, but no general movement of white settlers towards the region east of the Allegheny River along the northern tier was attempted prior to 1795. Not one family was then settled in what is now McKean County.

The Susquehanna Company, of Connecticut, prior to 1796, granted a township, called "Lorana" to three men named Joshua Downer, Ezekiel Hyde, and Samuel Ensign, and later formed another called "Newtown," which was to be followed by others. In 1784 Senator William Bingham purchased an extensive tract of 134 patents, in the "New Purchase," chiefly in present McKean County, and later sold parts of his holdings to the Holland Land Company, to John Keating and to others. He bought back the warrant, in 1795, which embraced the site of the City of Bradford and extensive territory surrounding it. In the great controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, the latter was victorious after bitter litigation, and Governor McKean signed the Act of Assembly forming the county of McKean and four other counties out of this border region of Pennsylvania. The Governor

purchased a tract in present Annin Township which he called "Mount Equity," and which was inherited by his grandson. Quite appropriate that McKean should be affectionately



known as "The Governor's County." The actual organization of the county was not effected immediately, as it was attached to Center County until 1814, then Lycoming County administered its judicial work until 1826, when the town of Smethport was selected as the county seat and the officials duly qualified. The region is drained by the Allegheny and Clarion rivers, and their tributary streams. The county has reaped its harvest from the forests, but the great wealth lies in its petroleum and gas deposits, glass sand pits, and clay banks. The area is 987 square miles, only a small portion of which is suitable for agriculture. Much of the area is mountainous, Mt. Jewett being one of the high points in Pennsylvania. The natural resources are oil and gas, and industries allied with them make it a manufacturing community. The famous "Pure Pennsylvania Crude" oil is obtained here, and the high paraffin content of Bradford oil makes it command highest price on the market. The first systemized gas supply as a community fuel, with regulated pressure, was developed in Bradford in the 1870's. The population is 55,167, of which number 4,945 are foreign-born whites, 217 Negroes, or 90.6 per cent. native whites; 17,248 males and 3,707 females are engaged in industry. There are 119 manufacturing plants employing 4,013 workers who earned \$5,379,325 in wages, whose products were worth \$37,494,333 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were worth \$559,807; live stock \$948,817; dairy products \$621,989; and chicken products \$138,067 in 1929. There are the city of Bradford, six boroughs, and fifteen townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

SMETHPORT—The county seat in 1826, was settled in 1812, and the first permanent settlement made in 1822. It was named in honor of Theodore de Smeth, member of a Dutch banking firm, who invested funds in the Ceres Land Company, through John Keating, who chose the name when the town was laid out in Keating Township in 1807. Incorporated a borough February 11, 1853. The chief industries are window glass, chemicals, toys, novelty factories, gas and oil wells, silica mines, stone and shale quarries, and agriculture. Newspapers are the "McKean County Miner," established 1862, published Thursdays, Mrs. H. L. Backus, editor; "McKean Democrat," established 1874, published Thursdays, Russell R. Lindsley, editor.

Population, 1,733.

CITY.

BRADFORD—Is a city which owes its phenomenal progress to the oil industry, more than half the population are directly or indirectly connected with the business. Colonel Levitt C. Little, agent of the United States Land Company, bought 160,000 acres of land in that vicinity in 1836, and erected the first log house on the present site of Bradford in 1837. The following year a plan for a town was drawn up, and the place named Littleton. In 1850 the Littleton tract of 50,000 acres was sold to Daniel Kingsbury, who named the place Bradford, probably for his ancestral town of Bradford in England. Incorporated as a borough February 26, 1873, and chartered a city in February, 1879. First producing oil well in the city district was drilled in 1875 by Jackson, Walker, and Urquhart, east of the Dresser residence. The first oil exchange was established in 1877 as the Tuna Valley Oil Exchange. Home of the late Lewis Emery, Jr., pioneer oil producer, manufacturer of oxalic acid, and political leader. Petroleum, natural gas, timber, chemical wood, shale and carbon provide the natural resources. It is said that the only plant in America for the manufacture of oxalic acid is here. Oil refineries, oil well supply tools, motors, pipe couplings, lumber, cutlery, gasoline and brick works, and oil wells and clay pits abound. The newspapers are the "Era," established 1877, published mornings, David B. Rupley, editor; "Star and Record," established 1879, published evenings, Robert P. Habgood, editor; and "Herald," established 1895, published Sundays, David A. Dennison, editor.

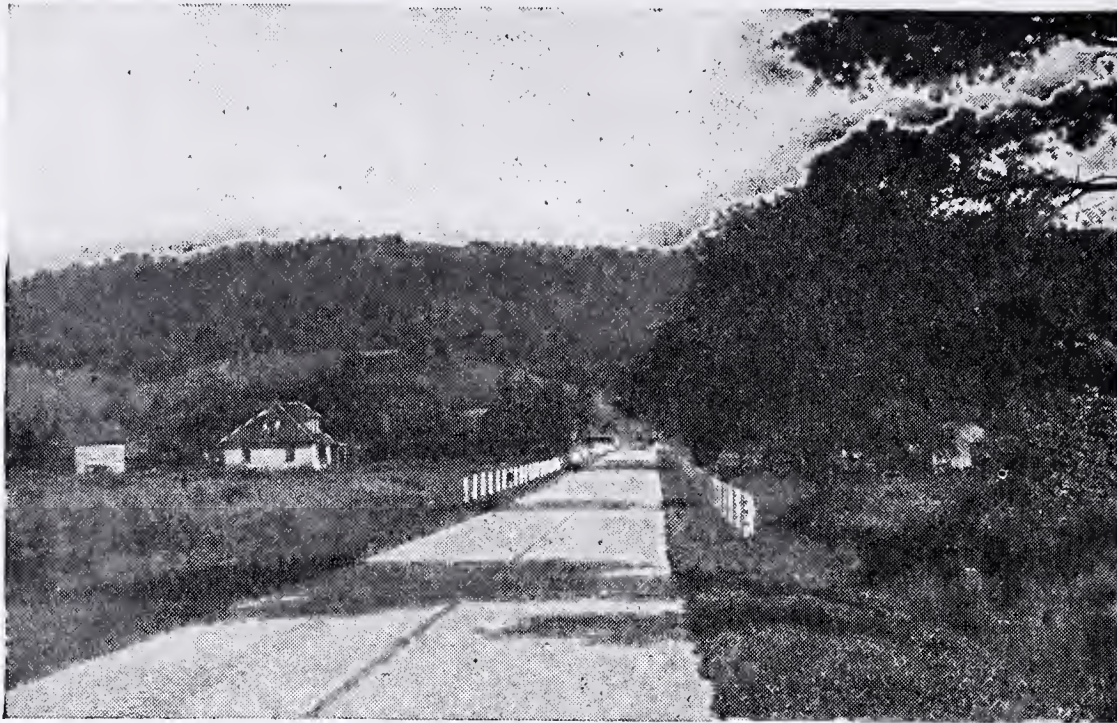
Population, 19,306.

BOROUGHES.

ELDRED—Originally called Allegheny Bridge, is an old settlement. Incorporated as Eldred December 22, 1880. Oil refineries, handle works, last block factory, oil and gas wells, clay and shale pits produce the chief industries. The newspaper, the "Eagle," established 1878, is published Fridays, O. A. and E. L. Kashnitz, editors.

Population, 1,118.

KANE—Was named in honor of Thomas Leiper Kane, of Philadelphia, the most distinguished citizen of the county, who, with David Cornelius, led an exploring expedition into the region in 1859. He bought an extensive tract where the town now stands, and built



Near Prentice Vale

a house there in 1860. He led the famous "Bucktails" from this vicinity through the War of the Rebellion, fighting in thirty-five battles, in five of which he was wounded, being brevetted major-general for gallant services. General Kane returned to his new town and encouraged its development. Here he was visited by President U. S. Grant, who was shown the points of interest in the county. The altitude of nearly 2,300 feet above sea level makes it a region of scenic beauty, unsurpassed in that region known as the Pennsylvania Highlands. In-

corporated February 15, 1887. The chief industries are plate and window glass, brush blocks, handles, educational toys, wood frames, window and door screens, silk, manufacture of oil well supplies, timber, gas, and oil. There is also a large lobo wolf farm which has gained an enviable reputation. The "Republican," established 1894, is published evenings G. Scott Smith, editor.

Population, 6,232.

LEWIS RUN—Is named for the stream within its borders. It was incorporated from Bradford Township, March 4, 1911. Here lived Jim Jacobs, the great Indian hunter. The chief industries are oil refinery, chemical works, and brick yards.

Population, 837.

MOUNT JEWETT—Was incorporated as a borough from Hamlin Township, June 6, 1893, and named for a prominent railroad official. One of the highest towns in the State. The chief industries are window glass, shoes, toys, sleds, tannery, iron and brass foundry, bottling works, fire clay pits, and agriculture. The "Echo," established 1921, is published Fridays, Russell R. Lindsley, editor.

Population, 1,379.

PORT ALLEGANY—Was incorporated as a borough out of Liberty Township April 4, 1882. Settled in 1815. First known as Canoe Place, the "Gateway to the Sinnemahoning and to the upper and lower Allegheny." Also called Canoe Place, Liberty, Keating, and Kingville, Home of the Penn Gas Company. Chief industries, glass works, tannery, chemical plants, trout hatchery, silk mill, timber, gas wells, and agriculture. The "Reporter-Argus," established 1874, is published Thursdays, Charles F. Boller, editor.

Population, 2,193.

TOWNSHIPS.

ANNIN—Formerly called "Turtle Point" when settled in 1836. Organized in 1857. Villages of Annin Creek, Turtle Point, Sartwell, Bell's Run, and Newell Creek.

Population, 552.

BRADFORD—Settled by William Bingham July 17, 1793, and named Bradford when organized as a township in 1828. The city of Bradford, and villages of Custer City, Howard Junction, Degola, Howard, Hazleton Mills, Sugar Run Junction, Wilson, Gilbert, Smith. McKean County Home for Children is in township.

Population, 2,964.

CERES—Organized before McKean County was erected in 1798, and named for the Ceres Land Company. The villages of Ceres, Myrtle, Glenn, Bell Run, Garner, and Phalin. Population, 653.

CORYDON—Organized in 1829. Villages of Stickney, Williams Mills, Ostrander, Coffee Run, and Weedsport. Population, 180.

ELDRED—Organized in 1843. Named in honor of Hon. N. B. Eldred, of Warren, then president judge. Borough of Eldred, and villages of Larabee, State Line Mills, Indian Creek, Corryville, Sarwell, Haymaker, Bullis Mills, and Duke Centre.

Population, 1,267.



Between Smethport and Port Allegany

Tuna Creek, Babcock, Hazelwood, Kincaid, McCalmont, Red Rock, Kendall Creek, Gilmore, Allen and Corwin's Corners.

Population, 3,500.

HAMILTON—Erected in 1834. Settled in 1810. Tanneries and carbon black form industries. Villages of Morrison, Ludlow, Wetmore, Wildcat, Justin, Whiting, Springer, Arbel, Root Run Station, Newton, Neilly, Watsonville, White Gravel, Dunkel Corners.

Population, 1,617.

HAMLIN—Erected in 1844. Famous Kinzua Viaduct, spanning the Kinzua Hills, 2,200 feet above sea level, and said to be the highest in the world, is near Mount Jewett, in this township. Borough of Mount Jewett and villages of Kushequa, Gaffney, Kruzira, Viaduct Station, Fraleys, Kasson, Marvindale, Palmerville, Hazlehurst, Freeman, Griffith, Lapice Corners, Lafayette, Guffey, Kanesholm, Granere, Lantz, Shadeland, Boyer, and Glassboro.

Population, 1,248.

KEATING—Settled by John Keating in 1807, and named for him, when erected in 1824. Coal and oil form the natural resources. The borough of Smethport, the county seat, and villages of Coryville, Coleville, Farmers Valley, Southard, Aiken, Gifford, Cyclone, Ormsby, Backus, East Smethport, Newton, McKean's, Simpson Corners, Wrights Corners, Bordell, Davis, Prospect Hill, Frisbee, Ormsby Station, and Kushequa.

Population, 2,614.

LAFAYETTE—Erected in 1842. Borough of Lewis Run, villages of Lafayette, Taintor, Mount Alton, Bingham, Big Shanty, Marshburg, Glen Charles, West Line, Olivedale, Tally Ho, Ritterville, Crawford, Timbuck, Gates, Farleyville, Emery Station, Dent, Buttsville, and Bryanhope.

Population, 892.

LIBERTY—Organized in 1828. Borough of Port Allegheny, and villages of Wrights, Portage Creek, Liberty, Wildwood, Coleman, Grimes, and Dunbar Mill.

Population, 1,227.

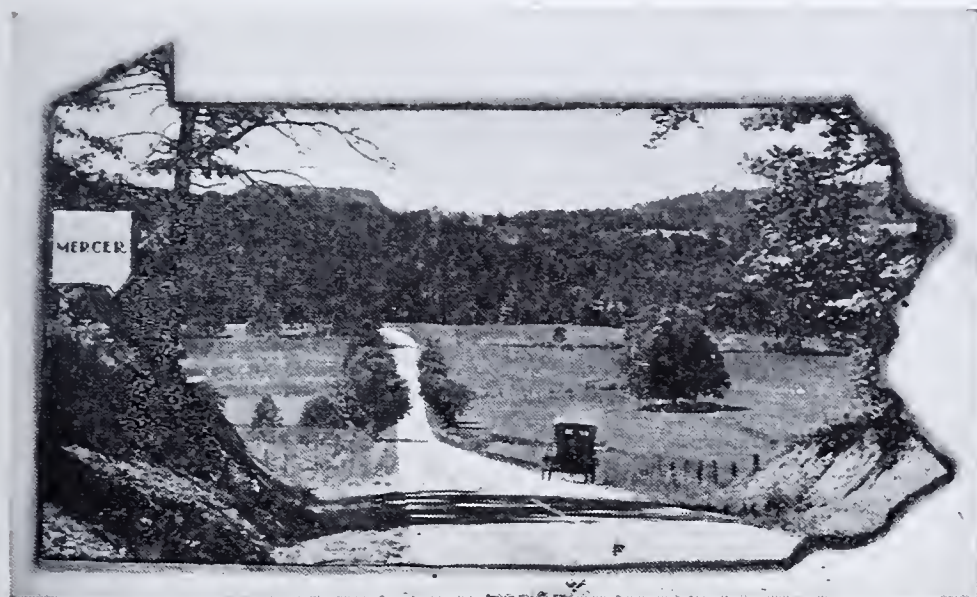
NORWICH—Organized in 1835. Villages of Colegrove, Norwich, Gardeau, Newerf, Crosby, Betula, Sykes, and Hamlin.
Population, 855.

OTTO—Organized from Eldred Township in 1854. Villages of Duke Center, Goodell, Prentice Vale, and Rixford.
Population, 2,331.

SERGEANT—Organized in 1804. Erected in 1854. Villages of Clermont, Hutchins, Burning Well, Freeman, Quinton, Smith Run, Chatham, Wernwag, Woodvale, and Halsey.
Population, 529.

WETMORE—Organized in 1856. Borough of Kane, and villages of North Kane, East Kane, Burrows, Sergeant, Crystal Springs, Preston, Jo Jo Junction, Kendall Creek, Greendale, and Jerry Station.
Population, 1,940.

MERCER COUNTY.



MERCER COUNTY was erected by Act of March 12, 1800, and named in honor of General Hugh Mercer, companion of young Washington in the Braddock campaign, and the indomitable American patriot who died of wounds received in battle of Princeton. Counties in six other states have been named for this hero. At the close of the Revolutionary War Northwestern Pennsylvania, north of Pittsburgh and west of the Allegheny River was surveyed and set apart for the fulfillment of the promise made to the

officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line of certain donations of land, as reward for their enlistment and service. By the Act of March 12, 1783, this territory was divided by a due west line which touched the western boundary several miles south of New Castle. The land south of this line became known as "Depreciation Lands," and that north of the line as "Donation Lands." In the Donation section, the line which divided districts No. 1 and No. 2, afterwards became the southern boundary of Mercer County, while the line dividing districts No. 5 and No. 6, was nearly the northern boundary. The present county embraced districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

In the settlement of Mercer County several land companies played an important part, among these were the Holland Land Company, and the Pennsylvania Population Company. The earliest actual settlers were citizens of Allegheny County. The county was organized for separate judicial purposes in February, 1804, when the first court was held in the house of Joseph Hunter, in Mercer, which town had been designated as the county seat. The county comprises 700 square miles and was cut from Allegheny County. The first adventurers into the wilderness of this region were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. It is well drained

with many streams tributary to the Big Beaver, which empties into the Ohio. The surface is underlaid with coal, oil, gas, and glass sand, and about eighty-five per cent. of the area is under cultivation. The population is 99,246, of which number 12,187 are foreign-born whites and 2,694 Negroes or 85 per cent. are native whites. There are 29,353 males and 5,268 females engaged in industry; 138 manufacturing plants with 13,148 employees earned \$21,445,426 in wages and produced products valued at \$118,015,257 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$2,844,540; live stock \$3,899,730; dairy products \$2,277,391; and chicken products \$699,482 in 1929.



East of Meadville

There are two cities, fourteen boroughs, and thirty-two townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

MERCER—County seat, was incorporated from Findley Township, March 28, 1814. Former Indian village of considerable importance. No white settlement until after Wayne's victory in 1795. Laid out and named for the county of which it was designated to be the seat of justice, by John Hoge, March 24, 1803. The Junkins built the first mill in 1805. Site of the county seat, 200 acres, was donated by John Hoge. General Lafayette was entertained here in 1824. The Harthegig healing springs are nearby. The chief products are

iron, stoves, brooms, silk, textiles, coal, oil and gas, dairy, fruit, truck, wool, and live stock. The "Dispatch and Republican," established 1844, is published Fridays, Dunham Barton, editor.

Population, 2,125.



Near Greenville

CITIES.

SHARON—Was granted a city charter December 17, 1916, and became a third class city in January, 1920. First settled in 1802 by Benjamin Bentley, and laid out in 1815 by William Budd, and in 1819 was first given the Biblical

name of Sharon, but remained a hamlet until 1836, when its growth became rapid, owing to coal and iron industries established there. Incorporated a borough October 6, 1841. Parts of Hickory Township have been annexed. The chief products are from tin and steel hoop mills, electrical transformers, sheet steel, ordnance, nails, iron furnaces and rolling mills, boilers, hardware, fire brick, and agricultural crops. The "Herald," established 1909, is published daily, W. B. Ramsey, editor, and the "News-Telegraph," established 1891, is also an evening daily.

Population, 25,908.

FARRELL—Chartered as a city January 4, 1932. Incorporated a borough from Hickory Township in 1901 as the borough of South Sharon. In 1911 the name was changed to Farrell in honor of James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, which operates immense works in this city. Part of Hickory Township was annexed to borough in 1927 and afterwards. Chief products are from the great steel mills.

Population, 14,359.

BOROUGHES.

CLARKSVILLE—Incorporated from South Pymatuning Township, May 5, 1848. Laid out in 1829 by Samuel Clark, and named for him. Since the abandonment of the canal has not grown. General James Pierce was among the early prominent citizens who helped develop the coal industry.

Population, 279.

FREDONIA—Incorporated from Delaware Township, August, 1876. Founded by William Simmons. Levi Arnold, owner of the original site, and builder of first mill. Seat of Fredonia Institute. File works.

Population, 476.

GREENVILLE—Incorporated from West Salem and Hempfield townships, May 29, 1837. Laid out in 1819 by Thomas Bean and William Scott, and was long called West Greenville, for General Nathanael Greene, of the Revolution. One of the earliest settlers was Jacob Loutzenhizer, in 1798. Name changed to Greenville in 1865. Parts of Hempfield and West

Salem townships have been annexed to borough. Seat of Thiel College, established in 1871. The chief products are steel cars, bridges, tanks, foundry products, railroad shops, and agricultural products, chiefly dairying and live stock. The "Record-Argus," established 1848, is published daily, Hon. John L. Morrison, editor; "Progress," established 1879, published Fridays, Fred W. Moser, editor; "Thielensian," established 1875, published Fridays, by the students; and "Young Lutheran," established 1883, is a monthly, edited by T. B. Roth.

Population, 8,628.



Between Mercer and Butler

aluminum castings, radio cabinets, outdoor and special furniture, tools and building supplies, flour, coal, oil, and agricultural crops. The "Reporter-Herald," established 1879, is published Tuesdays and Fridays, J. F. McClymonds, editor; and "Collegian," established 1914, published weekly by students. Radio station, WSAJ.

Population, 6,156.

JACKSON CENTER—Incorporated from Jackson Township, June 5, 1882. Coal mining. Population, 243.

JAMESTOWN—Incorporated from Greene Township in 1854. Named for James Campbell, its pioneer settler, in 1798. An agricultural region. Milk products a principal industry.

Population, 710.

NEW LEBANON—Incorporated from Mill Creek Township, August 22, 1866. First settler was Rynheer Van Voorhies, in 1803.

Population, 140.

SANDY LAKE—Incorporated from Sandy Lake Township, August 20, 1859. First settled by Alexander Brown in 1800, laid out by his son, Thomas J. Brown, and called Brownsville, until incorporated. Both father and son were associate judges of the county. The chief products are coal, flour, creamery products, bottling works. The "Breeze," established 1902, is published Fridays, Glenn R. Scofield, editor.

Population, 679.

SHARPSVILLE—Incorporated from Hickory Township, June 9, 1874, and named for James Sharp, original owner of land. Jonathan Dunham was pioneer settler in 1798. The Sharpsville furnace was built in 1846. Sharpsville Furnace was the first name of the post office. Part of Hickory Township annexed in 1925. Chief products, iron and steel.

Population, 5,194.

SHEAKLEYVILLE—Incorporated from Sandy Creek Township, March 11, 1851, and named for George Sheakley, founder in 1820, and originally called by him Georgetown.

The pioneer settler was William Byers, who built the first house here in 1798, and also set up a sawmill. Creamery products.

Population, 93.

STONEBORO—Incorporated from Lake Township, August 25, 1866. Situated on South side of Sandy Lake. Settled by Negro freemen and first called Liberia. Coal and magnesia mines, and natural ice.

Population, 1,189.

WEST MIDDLESEX—Incorporated from Shenango Township, in 1864. Laid out by James Gilkey in 1836. Samuel Byers first settler prior to 1820. Coal and iron industry have been active since 1873.

Population, 1,181.

WHEATLAND—Incorporated from Hickory Township, February 21, 1872. Pioneer settlers were the Shillings, prior to 1797. Laid out in 1865 by James Wood, of Pittsburgh, who named the place for the estate of President James Buchanan, near Lancaster. Iron and steel products, automobile parts, boxes.

Population, 1,518.

TOWNSHIPS.

COOLSPRING—An original township, organized in 1805, and named for its famous never-failing spring. First settler was Benjamin Stokeley in 1795. Oil wells abound.

Population, 1,036.

DEER CREEK—Erected from Sandy Creek Township April 7, 1851, and named for its stream. Settled as early as 1800 by Aaron Boylan and David Caldwell. Only village Sunol.

Population, 335.

DELAWARE—Erected from Pymatuning Township in 1805. Settled prior to 1800. Borough of Fredonia, villages of New Hamburg and Kremis.

Population, 1,200.

EAST LACKAWANNOCK—Erected from Lackawannock Township in August, 1849. Alexander McCullough was pioneer settler before 1800. Agricultural. Part of borough of Mercer.

Population, 578.

FAIRVIEW—Erected from Coolspring Township, September 21, 1850. Thomas Coulson, Jr., settled there in 1798. Part of borough of Fredonia, and villages of Harthegig, and Fairview, Half Moon Swamp, once a morass, is situated in township.

Population, 580.

FINDLAY—Erected from Springfield Township in August, 1849, and named for John Findlay, its original settler in 1796. Son of William Findlay, of Westmoreland County, Governor of Pennsylvania 1817-20. Borough of Mercer, county seat, and village of Pardoe.

Population, 1,030.

FRENCH CREEK—Erected from Sandy Creek Township in 1805, and named for the celebrated stream. Scene of early Indian and French occupation. First permanent settler was Robert Robb, in 1802. Villages of Milledgeville and Carlton.

Population, 527.

GREENE—Erected from West Salem Township in 1844, and named for General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary War fame. Early settlers were Philip, John, and Jacob Sherbondy before 1799. The first were the Morelands in 1796. Borough of Jamestown.

Population, 579.

HEMPFIELD—Erected from Salem and West Salem townships in May, 1856. Settled by Klingensmith brothers in 1796. Borough of Greenville.

Population, 1,726.

HICKORY—Erected from Shenango and Pymatuning townships in 1833. Coal and iron operations are important in the county. Cities of Sharon and Farrell, boroughs of Sharpsville and Wheatland, and villages of Hermitage and Neshannock.

Population, 3,984.

JACKSON—Erected from Coolspring Township, September 21, 1850, and named for President Jackson. Settled in 1796. Borough of Jackson Center.

Population, 597.

JEFFERSON—Erected from Pymatuning Township in April, 1850, and named for President Thomas Jefferson. Settled in 1798. Villages of Big Bend and Charleston.

Population, 927.

LACKAWANNOCK—Erected from Neshannock Township in 1805. Named for small lake. Settled as early as 1798. Village of Greenfield.

Population, 920.

LAKE — Erected from Coolspring Township, September 21, 1850, and named

for Sandy Lake, the greater part of which is within the township. First settler was Matthias Zahniser, in 1796. Coal mines. Borough of Stoneboro.

Population, 464.

LIBERTY—Erected from Wolf Creek Township, February 17, 1851. Settled by William Gill in 1797. Villages of North Liberty and Amsterdam.

Population, 515.

MILL CREEK—Erected from French Creek Township in November, 1849. Jacob Reed was pioneer settler in 1796. Borough of New Lebanon, and village of North Sandy.

Population, 476.

NEW VERNON—Erected from Sandy Creek Township April 7, 1851. Long known as community of "Ten Milers," who came from Ten Mile Creek, Westmoreland County, in 1798. They were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, whose names still persist in this region. Only village is New Vernon.

Population, 354.

OTTER CREEK—Erected from Salem Township April 21, 1858. James Williamson settled here in 1800. Iron ore is found.

Population, 327.

PERRY—Erected from Sandy Creek Township, April 7, 1851, as Mineral Township, from the abundance of rich deposits of iron and coal. Name changed to Perry for naval hero. First settler was Martin Carrigger, in 1796. Villages of Hadley and Clarks Mills.

Population, 837.

PINE—Erected from Wolf Creek Township in February, 1851, and named for the rich pine forests. John Perry was an early settler in 1796. Borough Grove City, and village of Enterprise.

Population, 2,037.



In Mercer County

PYMATUNING—Erected from Salem Township in 1802. The Indian word meaning “the home of the man with the crooked nose.” Settled by Godfrey Carnes, in 1801. Jacob Loutzenhizer built a mill here in 1798. Village of Transfer.

Population, 821.

SALEM—An original township, settled in 1796.

Population, 397.

SANDY CREEK—Erected from Sandy Lake Township in 1802. Settled in 1796. Agricultural. Borough of Sheakleyville.

Population, 418.

SANDY LAKE—Erected from Coolspring Township in 1805. First settler was Patrick McCloskey, in 1797. Borough of Sandy Lake. The eastern third of the lake is within the township and partially embraced in borough limits of Sandy Lake.

Population, 687.

SHENANGO—Erected from Neshannock Township in 1805. Settled by Samuel Byers and Andrew Wylie, of Virginia in 1796. Borough of West Middlesex.

Population, 1,409.

SOUTH PYMATUNING—Erected from Pymatuning Township December 2, 1914. Borough of Clarksville.

Population, 1,416.

SPRINGFIELD—Erected from Wolf Creek Township in 1805. Robert Ginter first settler in 1797. Agriculture. Villages of London and Blacktown (or Balm).

Population, 1,983.

SUGAR GROVE—Erected from Greene and Salem townships in November, 1856. Named for Maple Grove. Settled in 1798 by Roberts Colony. Villages of Kennard, Leech's Corners, and Osgood.

Population, 580.

WEST SALEM—Erected from Salem Township in 1805. Settled by Peter Klingensmith in 1796. Dairy products. Villages of Shenango, Maysville; and part of borough of Greenville.

Population, 2,228.

WILMINGTON—Erected from Lackawannock and Neshannock townships in 1846. Settled in 1798 by Young and Cozad families. Village of Indian Run.

Population, 368.

WOLF CREEK—An original township. Named for its stream. John Montgomery was pioneer settler in 1797. The Wolf Creek Rangers were justly celebrated in War of 1812. Only village is Centertown, settled by Samuel Waldron, in 1799.

Population, 414.

WORTH—Erected from Wolf Creek Township, November 10, 1849, and named for Major-General William Jenkins Worth, popular hero of the War with Mexico, who died that year. The five Henderson brothers were the pioneer settlers in 1795. Villages of Henderson and Millbrook.

Population, 618.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.



MIFFLIN COUNTY was erected by Act of September 19, 1789, and the territory taken from Cumberland and Northumberland counties. Named in honor of General Thomas Mifflin, then President of the Supreme Executive Council, and afterwards Governor of the Commonwealth. Famous for the Kishacoquillas Valley, thirty miles in length, and the beautiful Juniata River and its tributary streams. The site of Fort Granville, which was destroyed July 31, 1756, by French and Indians. After the massacre and

capture of the garrison, all the settlers fled to Carlisle. There were also other incursions. The exploits of Chief Logan, and other stirring events of the early days of the Province occurred here. Lewistown won out over Mifflintown, then a mere hamlet, as the seat of justice. This contest was between inhabitants who lived above and below the Narrows. September 12, 1791, an incident occurred during a term of court in Mifflin County, which has since been known as the Lewistown Riot. The cause of the disturbance centered in the act of Samuel Bryson, then a resident of what is now the borough of Mifflintown, who for several years had served as county lieutenant, and while acting in that capacity refused to commission two colonels who had been elected by their regiments, which so incensed the members and their friends that when Mr. Bryson subsequently received the appointment of Associate Justice they were indignant and determined he should not act in that capacity, which resulted in the so-called riot.

A number of caves are found in the limestone formations of this county, notable among them are Alexander's, Naginey's, Seawra, and Hanawalt's. These are spacious caverns, and contain stalactites and stalagmites in various interesting forms.

The area of the county is 398 square miles; population 40,335; 692 are foreign-born whites, 283 Negroes, or 97.6 per cent. native whites; 11,547 males and 3,267 females are engaged in industry; 49 manufacturing plants with 7,532 workers earned \$10,150,817 in wages, and produced goods valued at \$36,590,143 in 1929. The field and orchard crops amounted to \$1,548,889; live stock, \$1,488,330; dairy products, \$778,139; and chicken products, \$339,837.

There are five boroughs and ten townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

LEWISTOWN—The county seat, occupies the site of an Indian village of the Shawnees, presided over by Kishacoquillas, a chief of the tribe, and a firm friend of the white men. There is no record of Indian occupation of this site after 1732. When the village was broken up these Indians moved westward, and the jurisdiction of Chief Kishacoquillas ceased when he removed to McKees Half Falls, on the Susquehanna below Selinsgrove, where he died in 1755. Many early deeds for the sale of lots at the county seat were made to read "usually called Kishacoquillas Old Town" in recognition of this Indian occupation. It was also known as Poketytown. This led to the opening of this wild region to settlement by white men. The first settlers were named Buchanan, followed by others after 1754. Founded in 1789, by trustees named in the Act of Assembly designating the town as the seat of justice. It was laid out in 1790 by General James Potter, Judge William Brown, and Major Montgomery, owners of the site, and called Old Town. In 1791 Sam-

uel Edmiston, who had purchased three hundred acres, renamed the village Lewistown in honor of his friend, William Lewis, who operated Hope Furnace, about six miles distant. One of the early incidents of the county seat occurred when a mob stormed the courthouse September 12, 1791. Incorporated April 11, 1795. The Logan Guards was one of the five companies, since known as the "First Defenders," which arrived in Washington, April 18, 1861, in the War of the Rebellion. They were quartered in the Capitol, and made the first report of any organized command in the war. Home of Edward Judson, founder of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and famous as writer of adventure. Lewistown is an important railroad center and a bustling industrial community with its artificial silk plants, hosiery and silk mills, edge tool foundries, glass sand, confectionery factories, creameries and agriculture. The newspapers are the "Gazette," established 1811, published Thursdays, W. W. Cunningham, editor; and "Sentinel," established 1903, published evenings, Meridith Meyers, editor.

Population, 13,357.

BOROUGHES.

BURNHAM—Formerly Freedom Forge, later Logan, incorporated from part of Derry Township, as Burnham, named in honor of William Burnham, an official of the Standard Steel Works, June 26, 1911. Extensive railroad engine works and iron and steel mills employing more than 5,000. Freedom Forge was established in 1795, from which has developed the great Burnham plants of the Logan Steel Company.

Population, 3,089.

KISTLER—Incorporated from Wayne Township in 1925. Sand quarries form the chief industry.

Population, 518.

McVEYTOWN—Formerly Waynesburg, incorporated from Oliver Township as McVeytown, April 9, 1833. Settled by Samuel Holliday in 1755, and called Waynesburg. John McVey laid out village in 1795. The Brookland Furnace was erected in 1785. Hanawalt's Cave is near here. Birthplace of Dr. Joseph Trimble Rothrock, the noted father of forestry.

Population, 566.

NEWTON HAMILTON—Formerly Hamiltonville, named for Margaret Hamilton, and also known in Provincial times as Muhlenberg. First settled in 1762, laid out in 1802 on land owned by Hugh Brown, which passed at his death to Margaret Hamilton. Incorporated as Newton Hamilton April 12, 1843.

Population, 348.

TOWNSHIPS.

ARMAGH—An original township, erected when part of Cumberland County in January, 1770. Settled by the McNitts in 1766. The villages of Milroy, called for Henry Milroy, the founder, August 1, 1766, Siglerville, Locke Mills, Naginey, Honey Creek, and Paddy Mountain Station. Alexander and Naginey caves are in this township, the former is the largest cavern in the county.

Population, 2,703.

BRATTON—Organized from Oliver Township in 1850. Settled before 1766, by Andrew Bratton, and named for Captain William Bratton, an officer in the Continental Army, wounded in the battle of Germantown. Villages of McVeytown Station, Mattawana, Ryde, Horningford, Longfellow, and Shank's Run.

Population, 971.

BROWN—Organized from Armagh and Union townships in January, 1837, and named for Judge William Brown, the original settler in Kishacoquillas Valley. Logan Spring is on Tea Creek, in this township. Here the celebrated Mingo chieftain had his cabin prior to 1771, when he left this region and went farther west. William Mann established an axe factory in this township in 1835, at Mann. Here the family, through several generations, produced the famous "Mann" axes. Leaders in this industry in America. The village of

Reedsville, formerly Brown's Mills, is within its limits, named after James Reed, who came into the valley with William Brown in 1752. Also the villages of Mann, Cedar Hills, Barr, Hooly, Mt. Hope, and Taylor.

Population, 2,131.

DECATUR—Organized from Derry Township in January, 1813, and named for the daring naval hero, Stephen Decatur. The Stroup family were pioneer settlers. Villages of Decatur, Alfarata, Paintersville, Shindle, Sordoville, Wagner, Dormanstown, Belltown, and Snook. The sulphur medical springs near Paintersville are famous. Seawra Cave is in township.

Population, 1,367.

DERRY — An original township, erected when Cumberland County, in July, 1766, and named for Londonderry by the Scotch-Irish settlers. At one time it included the entire area of

Mifflin County. Prior to 1750 squatters occupied parts of this area and caused the Proprietaries much trouble with the Indians before the former could be removed. Largest industrial plants are in this township. The boroughs of Lewistown, county seat, and Burnham, and villages of Yeagertown, Maitland, and Vira (formerly Kellyville) are within its limits.

Population, 4,957.

GRANVILLE—Organized from Derry Township in 1838, and named from the Provincial fort, which was destroyed by French and Indians, July 31, 1756, which had been so named in honor of Granville Penn. William Armstrong was an early settler in 1755. Hope Furnace was erected in 1797, and operated until 1860. Extensive glass sand banks and works. Villages of Granville, Haws, Anderson, Strodes Mill, Lapolds Ford, McCoys Ford, Sand Mina, Lewistown Junction, Shawnee, and Narrows.

Population, 5,128.

MENNO—Organized from Union Township in January, 1837, and named in honor of Menno Simon, founder of Mennonite Society. Settled in

1754 by Alexander Torrentine and Robert Brotherton. Villages of Allensville (formerly Harreltown), Menno, and White Hall are within its limits.

Population, 907.



Between Lewistown and Bellefonte



Lewistown Narrows

OLIVER—Organized from Wayne Township in April, 1835, and named in honor of John Oliver, an early schoolmaster of that vicinity. The first mill was built by Samuel Holliday in 1762. Borough of McVeytown, and village of Lockport are within its limits. Lockport is so named for the three locks which formerly existed in the Juniata Canal at the mouth of Strode's Run.

Population, 1,079.

UNION—Erected from Armagh Township in 1790. The first township organized after the erection of the county. Settled as early as 1754 by James Alexander. The villages of Mechanicsville, Kishacoquillas, Inwood, Gibboney, Union Mills, Cold Water, and Belleville are within its limits. The chief industries of the latter thrifty village are carpet factory, foundry, machine shop, condensary, flour and planing mill, Swiss cheese factory, and a newspaper, the "Times," established 1893, published Wednesdays, R. B. Smith, editor.

Population, 2,056.

WAYNE—An original township, erected from Derry Township, in 1782, while a part of Cumberland County. Named for the heroic General Anthony Wayne. Settled early in 1755. The Matilda Furnace was built opposite Mount Union in 1837, was operated until 1884. Boroughs of Newton Hamilton and Kistler, and villages of Atkinsons Mills and Vineyard.

Population, 1,158.

MONROE COUNTY.



MONROE COUNTY was erected from Northampton and Pike counties by the Act of April 1, 1836, and named for President James Monroe. The county yielded territory when Carbon County was erected in 1843. The region was settled at an early date, and it is not generally known that the earliest settlements in Pennsylvania were not on the Delaware River at Philadelphia, but about a hundred miles up that stream at Shawnee, in Monroe County, near the present Stroudsburg. They were made by the

Low Dutch, or Hollanders, from New Netherland, on the fertile, low lands, called after the Indians occupying them, the "Minisink Flats." These low lands lay on both sides of the river for a number of miles. The early settlers also worked the copper mines of that region. Among the first settlers was Samuel Dupui (spelled DuPuy today), who came from Esopus prior to 1725, and built a house at present Shawnee. Hazard says that John Lukens, Surveyor General, when he was a deputy under Nicholas Scull, went with Scull to Shawnee in 1729, and met the venerable Samuel Dupui, who told them that when the river was frozen he had a good road to Esopus from the Mine Holes, on Mine Road, some hundred miles; that he took his wheat and cider there, in exchange for salt and necessities; that he did not appear to have any idea or knowledge that the river ran to a place called Philadelphia; or that there was a government of Pennsylvania. They were of the opinion that the settlements in the Minisinks were much older than those of William Penn. They further stated that Dupui treated them so courteously that they concluded to make a survey of his claim, in order to gain his further friendship, if necessary. They began to survey, when the Indians gathered around them, and an old chief laid his hand on Scull's shoulder and said: "Put up the iron string and go home." They quit and returned home.

The chain of forts erected by the Province in 1756 began at the Delaware River, with Fort Norris, next Fort Penn, then Fort Hamilton, and last Fort Hyndshaw, all within the present limits of Monroe County. In 1748 the tract known as "Big Meadow," and later as "Angel Swamp," was taken up by John Drake, Solomon Jennings, and John McMickle. The Proprietary Manor of "Guinea," consisting of 1,500 acres, lay near present Spragueville. The territory of the county was within the limits of the fraudulent "Walking Purchase," of September, 1737, and was the scene of many incursions by the Indians, until after the Revolution. General John Sullivan marched

his army through the county on his way to chastise the Six Nations. He encamped at Hellers Tavern, Pocono, and Chowder Camp, on Hungry Hill. All places are now suitably marked.



Winter Sports

A popular vote determined whether Stroudsburg, Kellersville, or Dutotsburg should be the seat of justice, when the former was selected at the second election.

The area of 623 square miles is of mountainous country noted for its wild scenic beauty, especially the Delaware Water Gap. The towering ridges of Kittatinny, slashed by



Delaware Water Gap

three gaps, Delaware Water, Wind, and Smith's, and the smaller ranges across the county between Kittatinny and the Pocono, the cliffs of sandstone, sheltering deep valleys of amazing fertility, with many streams, small lakes, and forested peaks, make the region one of unusual beauty. The Delaware River forms the eastern boundary, which, with its many tributary streams, lakes, and cascades give the country, its enviable reputation as a popular summer and winter resort.

The area is underlaid with cement rock and clay deposits. The population is 28,286, of which number 1,326 are foreign-born whites and 216 Negroes, or 94.5 per cent. are

native whites; 8,870 males and 2,083 females are engaged in industry; 64 manufacturing plants, with 1,938 employees earned \$2,439,986 in wages, and produced products valued at \$11,138,516 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,127,478; live stock at \$1,030,331; dairy products, \$399,367; and chicken products, \$297,636, in 1929.

There are four boroughs and sixteen townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

STROUDSBURG—The county seat, was settled before 1730, as in that year Peter LaBar had erected his house. Daniel Brodhead settled here as early as 1738, and the place was then known as Dansbury. Jacob Stroud, a veteran of the French and Indian War purchased four thousand acres, including the present site of the borough in 1768. He was a colonel in the Continental Army and in command of Fort Penn, which was within the limits of his tract. He died in 1806, when his son Daniel was more energetic in developing the settlement, and in 1810 laid out the town on a liberal plan. It was incorporated February 6, 1815, and when Monroe County was erected, it was upon a vote of the electors selected as the county seat. It is noted for the excellence of its hotels and as a trading center. Home of Honorable A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General in the cabinet of President Wilson. The chief industries are extensive manufacturing plants where mowers, paper, stoves, boilers, septic tanks, emery wheels, silk and woolen goods and wooden novelties are made. The "Record," established 1894, is published evenings, Colley S. Baker, editor; and "Saint Johns Herald," established 1906, is published quarterly, Alfred L. Snyder, editor.

Population, 5,961.

BOROUGHES.

DELAWARE WATER GAP—Formerly Dutotsburg, derives its name from an immense chasm through which the Delaware River burst straight through a knoll in Kittatinny Mountains, 1,600 feet high, on its journey to the sea. It was first settled about 1725 by Nicholas Dupui. Incorporated as a borough in 1889. The Kittatinny Hotel, built in 1829,

and for a century a popular resort hostelry, was destroyed by fire in 1931. It was built on a bold bluff, 180 feet above the Delaware River.

Population, 493.

EAST STROUDSBURG—Was founded in 1737 by Daniel Brodhead, and originally known as Brodhead Manor, then as Dansbury. It was made a railroad station in 1856, and became a manufacturing center. It is separated from Stroudsburg by Brodhead Creek. Incorporated May 23, 1870. The chief industries are brass and novelties, boilers, tanneries, silk, hosiery, and planing mills. The "Sun," established 1926, is published mornings, J. H. Eagle, editor. The seat of State Teachers College.



Buck Hill Falls
(Photo by Colley S. Baker)

MOUNT POCONO—Was incorporated as a borough from Coolbaugh Township in 1927.

Population, 466.

TOWNSHIPS.

BARRETT—Erected from Price and Paradise townships in 1859. Settled prior to 1764. Villages of Canandensis, Mountain Home, Buck Hill, Cresco, and Buck Hill Falls.

Population, 1,695.

CHESTNUT HILL—Was erected in September, 1763, before the county was organized. Earliest settler was George Hood. Villages of Brodheads-ville, Effort, McMichaels, McIlhaney, Merwinburg,

Mechanicsville, Pleasant Valley, and Lake Mineola.

Population, 1,160.

COOLBAUGH—An original township. Named for John Coolbaugh. There are silk mills and other industries. Borough of Mount Pocono and villages of Tobyhanna, where the artillery camp of the Pennsylvania National Guard is located; also Drovers Home, Pocono Summit, and Lehigh Station.

Population, 918.

ELDRED—Erected from Ross Township September 10, 1851. Count Zinzendorf was the first white man in the present limits of the township in 1742. Fort Norris, at Greensweig, and village of Kunkletown are within its limits.

Population, 935.

HAMILTON—Erected before the county was formed. Villages of Snydersville, Kellersville, Stormville, Sciota, from which place Nicholas Weiss and family were carried to Canada by Indians, in December, 1755, Bossardville, and Saylorsburg, the latter with pipe and tubing works, clay and lumber products.

Population, 1,448.

JACKSON—Erected from Pocono Township December 13, 1843, was settled prior to 1765. Villages of Jackson Corners, Singersville, McMichael, Appenzell, Neola, and Reeders.

Population, 605.

MIDDLE SMITHFIELD—Erected from Smithfield in 1794, before Monroe County was organized. Villages of Maple Grove, Frutchey, Coolbaugh, Wooddale, Resica, and Shoemaker, also Echo and Coolbaugh lakes.

Population, 824.

PARADISE—Erected from Price Township in 1848. Settled about 1720. Villages of Henryville, Parkside, and Paradise Valley.

Population, 681.

POCONO—Erected when part of Northampton County, in November, 1816. Settled by Larner family in 1750. Villages of Tannersville, laid out by Joseph Edlinger in 1825, Bartonsville, Knipesville, Swift Water, Scot Run, and Stanhope.

Population, 1,155.

POLK—Erected from Chestnut Hill in 1846. Named for President James K. Polk. Moravians bought land here for their Indian converts in 1760. Villages of Kresgeville, New Mechanicsville, Dottersville, Sterner, Jones, and Gilbert.

Population, 870.

PRICE—Erected from Smithfield in 1830. Named in honor of John Price, the original settler.

Population, 107.

ROSS—Erected from Hamilton and Chestnut Hill townships in 1877, settled in 1770. The "Wind Gap," a notable nature gap of rare scenic grandeur, and villages of Rossland and Ross Common.

Population, 590.

SMITHFIELD—Erected originally when part of Bucks County in 1748. Township at one time comprised the whole of Minisink Valley in Pennsylvania. Settled in 1725, by Nicholas DePui. The Delaware Water Gap, and villages Shawnee, Minsi, Minisink Hills, Marshall Creek, and Experiment Mills. The birthplace of General Daniel Brodhead.

Population, 997.

STROUD—Erected January 22, 1817, in Northampton County. Named for family of early settlers. Boroughs of Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, and villages of Analomink, Spragueville, Stormville, Kellersville, and Bossardville.

Population, 2,097.

TOBYHANNA—Erected from Coolbaugh in 1830, and from which its history is inseparable. Villages of Tomkinsville, Pocono, Naomi Pines, Blakeslee, Stauffer, Soxville, Tobyhanna, and Millertown.

Population, 1,005.

TUNKHANNOCK—Erected from Coolbaugh Township in 1856. Village of Long Pond, and the beautiful body of water of the same name.

Population, 230.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY was erected by Act of September 10, 1784, out of Philadelphia County, and named in memory of the brave and beloved General Richard Montgomery, who had fallen in the heroic but vain effort to capture Quebec. One of the thirteen counties in Pennsylvania named for American soldiers. The name was particularly acceptable to the large number of influential Welsh settlers, who as early as 1717 had colonized and organized Montgomery Township, naming it for

their native Montgomeryshire. There were two members of the General Assembly by the name, James Montgomery, of Lancaster, and William Montgomery, of Northumberland. Eighteen counties, and the capital city of Alabama are named for General Richard Montgomery. The county is notable for long residence of General Washington during the winter at Valley Forge, where he was visited by Mrs Washington in February, 1778; and for the battle at Barren Hill, May 18, 1778, when Lafayette narrowly escaped capture by the British, as he retreated over Matson's Ford, present Conshohocken. The Valley Forge Park Commission has acquired the necessary territory to properly perpetuate this great encampment, which has become the great shrine in American history. Three miles from Pottstown, in 1717, the "Pool Forge" was established on the Manatawney Creek, and here Thomas Rutter made the first iron in Pennsylvania. Among the early iron masters the names of Rutter and Potts stand preëminent. The forges owned by their intermarried families include Mount Pleasant, Amity, Rutter, Pool, Pine, and Little Pine Forges, all on the Manatawney and its branches. McCalls, or Glasgow Forge, erected in 1725, is still in operation. Near Valley Forge, is Mill Grove, built in 1762, the home of John James Audubon, who here studied, painted, and wrote about the "Birds of America," that made him world-famous. The house is still standing. Norristown was designated the county seat.

The area of 484 square miles is everywhere historic. The Schuylkill River forms the southwestern boundary line, and its many tributary

streams water the soil and much of the area is under intensive agriculture. There are valuable deposits of iron and other minerals, also deposits of marble, limestone, soapstone, sand stone, trap rock and other quarries. The population is 265,804, of which number 30,119 are



Valley Forge Continental Army Encampment the Winter of 1777-78

foreign-born whites and 12,572 Negroes, or 83.9 per cent. are native whites; 78,749 males and 28,469 females are engaged in industry; 487 manufacturing plants with 32,530 employees earned \$43,403,410 in wages and produced products valued at \$218,544,955 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,869,552; live stock \$3,475,134; dairy products \$2,409,695; and chicken products \$1,580,889 in 1929. There are twenty boroughs and thirty-eight townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

NORRISTOWN—County seat, incorporated from Norriton Township March 31, 1812. Named for Isaac Norris, owner of the site. On October 2, 1704, William Penn gave to his son William, the Manor of Williamstadt, who three days later disposed of the property to William Trent and Isaac Norris. In 1712 Norris became sole owner, and in 1730 the manor was organized as Norriton Township. In 1766 Colonel John Bull, of Revolutionary War fame, purchased the larger part of Norriton Plantation and Mill Tract, and in 1776 sold it to Dr. William Smith, prevost of the University of Pennsylvania, whose son, William Moore Smith, laid it out as a town in 1784, and named it the "town of Norris." The Norristown Library was founded April 30, 1796. The home of General Andrew Porter, General John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, and many other distinguished citizens. Seat of Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane. It is today the largest borough in Pennsylvania. Chief products, iron works, foundries, screws, plumbing and heating supplies, blast and coke furnaces, iron mines, woolen, carpet, rug, silk, shirt, and hosiery mills, bricks, brooms, cigars, tacks, asbestos, beverages, mill work, handles, picks, vulcanized fibre, crushed stone, lime, sand. The "Times-Herald," established 1799, is published daily, Walter A. Wilson, editor; "Register," established 1924, is published daily, Samuel M. Rostenthal, editor; "Montgomery County Law Reporter," established 1885, is published Saturdays, Nelson P. Fegley, editor; "Carriere di Norristown" (Italian), established 1922, is published Saturdays, Gaetano Bisciotti, editor; "American Racing Pigeon News," established 1885, is published monthly, Charles P. Hoser, editor; "Pennsylvania German Magazine," and "The Pennsylvania Huguenot Magazine."

Population, 35,853.

BOROUGHES.

AMBLER—Incorporated from Upper Dublin Township. Named for Joseph Ambler, who settled there in 1723. The chief industries are magnesia and asbestos products, shingles, sheathing, gas holders, hard rubber products, structural steel, paint, glass, leather, stone quarry products and sand pits. The "Gazette," established 1882, is published Thursdays, J. M. Haywood, editor.

Population, 3,944.

BRIDGEPORT—Incorporated from Upper Merion Township February 27, 1851. Opposite Norristown. Chief products, iron, cotton, silk, paper, yarns, pipes and tubing, crushed stone, felt goods, meat packing plants, lime.

Population, 5,595.

BRYN ATHYN—Incorporated from Moreland Township since 1910. Machinery plants and crushed stone. Seat of Cathedral and Academy of the New Church (Swedenborgian). The "New Church Life," established 1881, is published monthly, Rev. W. B. Caldwell, editor.

Population, 766.

COLLEGEVILLE—Incorporated from Upper Providence Township. Formerly known as Perkiomen Bridge, afterwards as Freeland, and then Townsend. In 1869 the Reformed Church established Ursinus College here and the same year the name of the town was changed to Collegeville. Chief industries, flags, heaters, airplane assembling plant, and agriculture. The "Independent," established 1875, is published Thursdays, E. S. Moser, editor; and "Ursinus Weekly," established 1902, is published by the students.

Population, 878.

CONSHOHOCKEN—Incorporated from Plymouth and Whitemarsh townships May 15, 1850. The name is an Indian word meaning "pleasant valley." Seat of the Alan Wood Iron and Steel Company. Boilers, iron foundries, automobile tires, cotton and woolen mills, textiles, surgical and scientific instruments, glass bottles, caskets, clothing, paper, fibre products, candy, stone. The "Recorder," established 1869, is published Tuesdays and Fridays, Irving Heywood, editor.

Population, 10,815.

EAST GREENVILLE—Incorporated from Upper Hanover Township September 6, 1875. Chief products, drugs, caskets, silk, textiles, foundry products.

Population, 1,749.

GREENLANE—Incorporated from Marlborough Township December 10, 1875. Named for the first industry, the Greenlane Iron Works, which operated an iron forge for many years. Crushed stone plant produces the chief industry.

Population, 388.

HATBORO—Incorporated from Moreland Township August 26, 1871. Named for the first industry, John Dawson's hat factory, whose old stone building later became famous as the "Crooked Billet Tavern," scene of the terrible massacre of Continental troops by British regulars, May 1, 1778. Originally spelled Hatborough as early as 1749. Union Library founded here in 1755, was one of the first established in the English American Colonies, it is still an active institution. Chief products, stoves, hosiery, cones, and agriculture. Seat Delber Carter School. The "Public Spirit," established 1873, is published Thursdays, O. E. C. Robinson, editor; and "National Nurseryman," established 1893, is published semi-monthly, H. Lloyd Haupt, editor.

Population, 2,651.

HATFIELD—Incorporated from Hatfield Township June 27, 1898. Settled in 1832. Iron foundry, hosiery, braid and tape mills, and flour, are chief products. The "Times," established 1893, is published Thursdays, Harry E. Brunner, editor.

Population, 1,149.

JENKINTOWN—Incorporated from Abington Township December 8, 1874, and named in honor of William Jenkins, a Welsh pioneer settler before 1697. Residential district. Seat of Friends School, and Beechwood Seminary for young ladies. Immense pressed steel works adjoins borough. The "Times-Chronicle," established 1895 is published Thursdays, H. H. Bird, editor; and "Campus Crier," established 1925, is published fortnightly by students.

Population, 4,797.

LANSDALE—Incorporated from Gwynedd and Hatfield townships August 24, 1872, and named in honor of Philip Lansdale Fox, chief surveyor for the North Penn Railroad Company. Chief products agricultural implements, stoves, structural iron, check writers safeguards, concrete products, pottery, metal specialties, silk, hosiery, glue, clothing. Seat of Saint Mary's Institute for the Blind. The "North Penn Reporter," established 1870, is published daily, George W. Knipe, editor.

Population, 8,379.

NARBERTH—Incorporated from Lower Merion Township, January 21, 1895. Residential district. "Our Town," established 1914, is published Fridays, Robert M. Cameron, editor.

Population, 4,669.

NORTH WALES—Incorporated from Gwynedd Township August 20, 1869. Laid out in 1867 by David Moyer, and named in honor of its Welsh citizens. Chief products, asbestos, automobile accessories, machine and foundry products, silk, hosiery, specialties, flowers, web suspenders, gloves, cigars, planing mills, and pottery. The "Record," established 1874, is published Saturdays, William W. Kirkpatrick, editor.

Population, 2,393.

PENNSBURG—Incorporated from Upper Hanover Township in 1850. First called Heiligsville, after the pioneer settlers. Name changed in 1843 by a town meeting to Pennsburg. Seat of Perkiomen School for Boys. Chief products, trunks, traveling bags,

wooden novelties, silk ribbon, trousers, paper, shirts, and planing mills. The "Town and Country," established 1899, is published Fridays, Foster C. Hillegass, editor.

Population, 1,494.

POTTSTOWN—Incorporated from Pottsgrove Township, February 6, 1815, and named for John Potts, leading iron master of his time, who laid out the town in 1752. First called Pottsylvania, then Pottsgrove until about 1770 when the name Pottstown is first used. Residence of General Arthur St. Clair, hero of the Revolution, later of Westmoreland County. Seat of Hill School for Boys. Chief industries iron and steel mills, rolling mills, boilers, bridges,

agricultural implements, nails, foundries, machine shops, shirts, automobile tires, silk and hosiery mills, bricks, brass works, harness, iron fencing, paint, paper boxes, rubber products. The "News," established 1887, is published daily, J. Ernest Spare, editor; and "Blade," established 1890, published Fridays, George H. Saylor, editor.

Population, 19,430.

RED HILL—Incorporated from Upper Hanover Township in 1902. Formerly Hillegassville, named for Jacob A. Hillegass, prominent pioneer merchant. Agricultural district. Population, 851.

ROCKLEDGE—Incorporated from Abington Township, January 9, 1893. Suburban district for Philadelphia, and is close by Jenkintown.

Population, 1,920.

ROYERSFORD—Incorporated from Limerick Township, June 14, 1879. Named from ancient ford over the Schuylkill River at this point established by one Royer, an early settler. Chief products, stoves, agricultural implements, steel products, springs, needles, spring beds, screws, bridges, brass, bottles, bricks, hosiery and textiles, machine shops, wooden ware products. The "Advertiser," established 1890, is published Fridays, L. E. Johnson, editor, and "Reporter," established 1927, published Fridays, Lloyd G. Rogers, editor.

Population, 3,719.

SCHWENKSVILLE—Incorporated from Perkiomen Township in 1903. Settled by Peter Pennypacker. Named for George Schwenk, blacksmith, in 1756. Ancestral home of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker. Residential and summer resort. Chief products, shirts, cigars, and agricultural crops. The "Item," established 1877, is published Thursdays, Stanley H. Bordman, editor.

Population, 405.

SOUDERTON—Incorporated from Franconia Township, in 1888. Named for the Souder family, early residents. Chief products, clothing, silk, hosiery, cigars, cigar boxes. The "Independent," established 1878, is published Fridays, Rolland G. Albright, editor.

Population, 3,857.



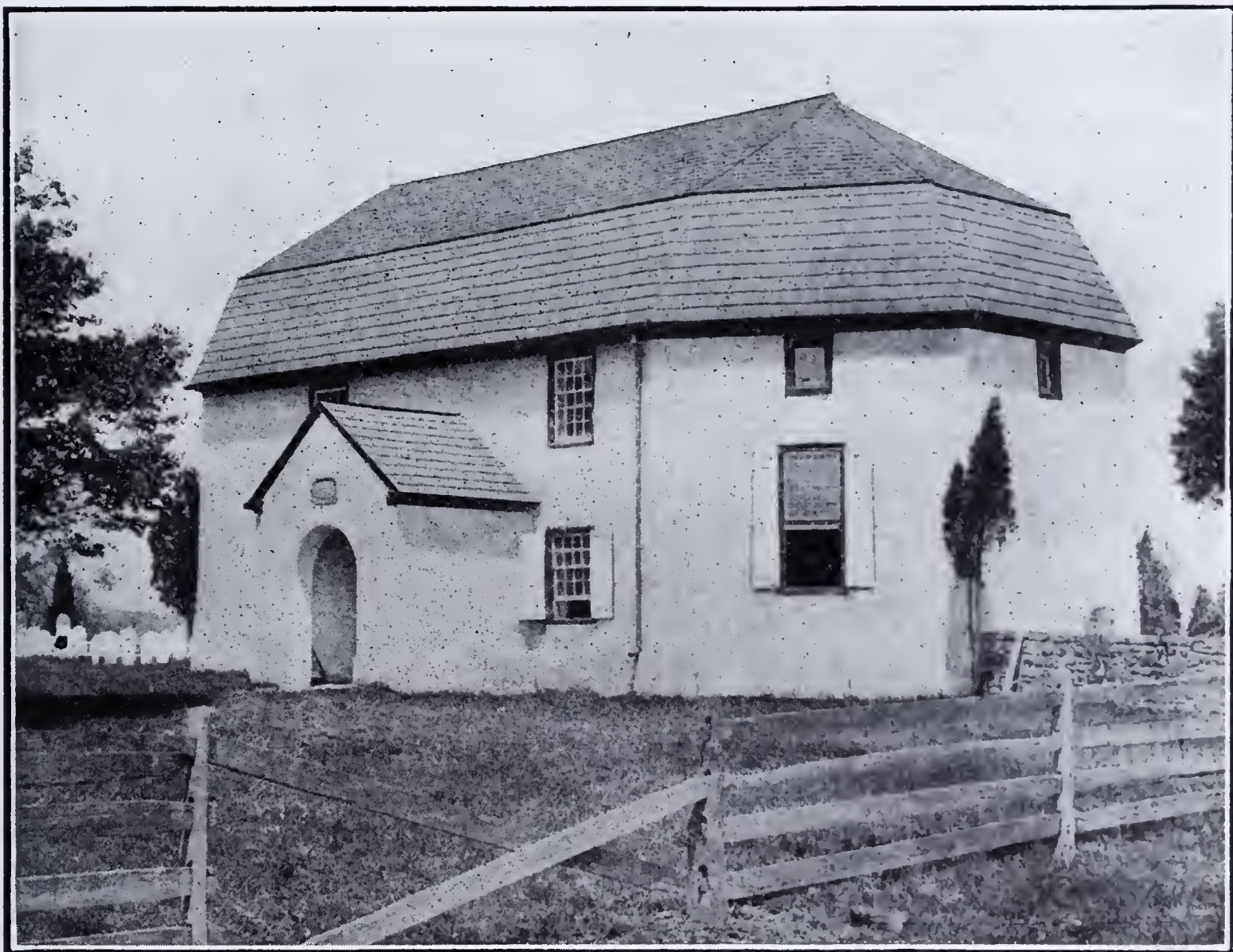
Flowing Springs on the Pottstown-West Chester Road

TRAPPE—Incorporated from Upper Providence Township. Named from an old tavern, the approach to which was made by a flight of steps, or “treppe,” to use the German word. An ancient village, originally called Landau. Seat of the oldest Lutheran Church edifice in America, the corner stone of which was laid May 2, 1743, by its founder, Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, also founder of that distinguished family in America. This first Lutheran Church edifice is still standing, and is one of the historic shrines of America.

Population, 410.

WEST CONSHOHOCKEN—Incorporated from the Lower Merion Township December 8, 1874. Opposite side of the river from Conshohocken. Chief products are worsted yarns, paper fibre, and numerous chemicals.

Population, 2,579.



Trappe Church

WEST TELFORD—Incorporated December 17, 1897. Named because just across the county line from Telford. Settled in 1737 by Conrad Detterer. Agricultural section, with shirts, clothing, and cigars as industrial products.

Population, 1,252.

TOWNSHIPS.

ABINGTON—An original township, organized prior to 1704. Adjoins Philadelphia. Limestone quarries. Boroughs Jenkintown, and Rockledge, villages of Abington, Ardsley, Meadow Brook, Weldon, Roslyn, Glenside, Walnut Hill, Noble, Rubican, Chelen Hills, Harper, and Rydal, seat of Ogontz School for Girls, founded 1850.

Population, 18,648.

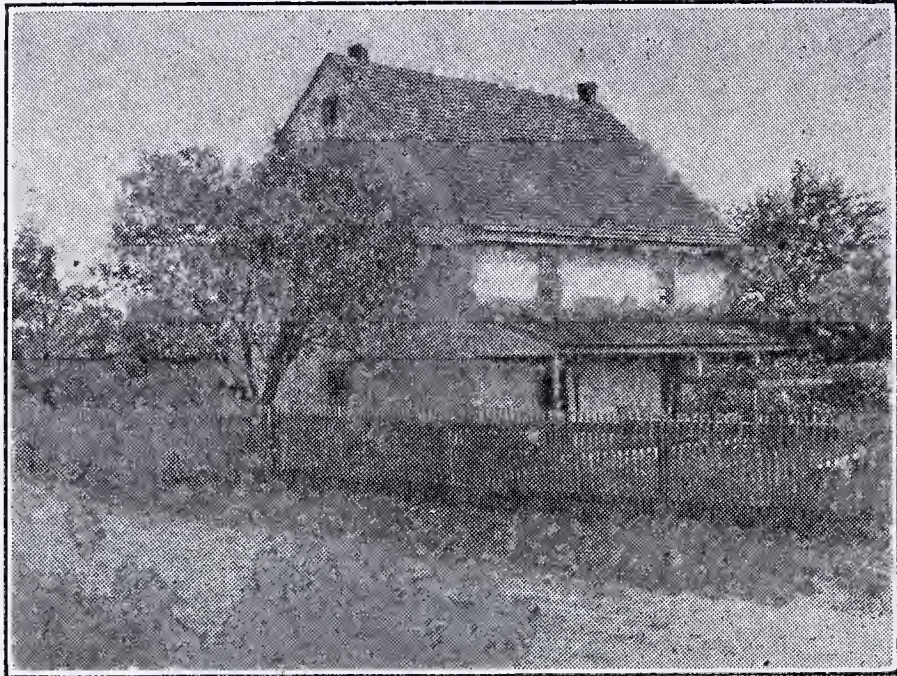
CHELtenham—Earliest township within the county, organized July 1, 1683. Named by Tobby Leech for his native Cheltenham, in England. Seat of Ogontz School. Minerals,

and limestone. Villages of Cheltenham, Edge Hill, Ogontz, Ashbourne, Hill Crest, Camp-town, Waverly Heights, Hammer Hill, Shoemakertown, Lamott, Elkins Station, and Wyncote.

Population, 15,731.

DOUGLAS—Erected from "McCall Manor," April 16, 1827. George McCall erected "McCall Manor" in 1735, from land purchased of John Penn. Agricultural section. Villages of Douglas, Gilbertsville, Niantic, Congo, Sassamanville.

Population, 1,705.



House of Colonel Frederic Antes

of Norritonville, Hartranft, Penn Square, Springtown, Bretzwood Station, and Hanley Corners.

Population, 1,624.

FRANCONIA—An original township, organized from Salford Township when in Philadelphia County, March 31, 1732, and named by the surveyor, Henry Panebacker, for the place in Germany where Francis D. Pastorius, was born. It was, however, called "Indian Field" for many years, and also known locally as "Dutch Township," because of the German settlers. Among the pioneers were Henry Funk, pioneer bishop of the Mennonite Church, and first settler in 1719, and the Souders, who founded Soudertown, and a part of Telford. Other villages are Franconia, Franconia Square, Vernfield, Morwood, Earlington, Elroy, Franconiaville, Reliance Station.

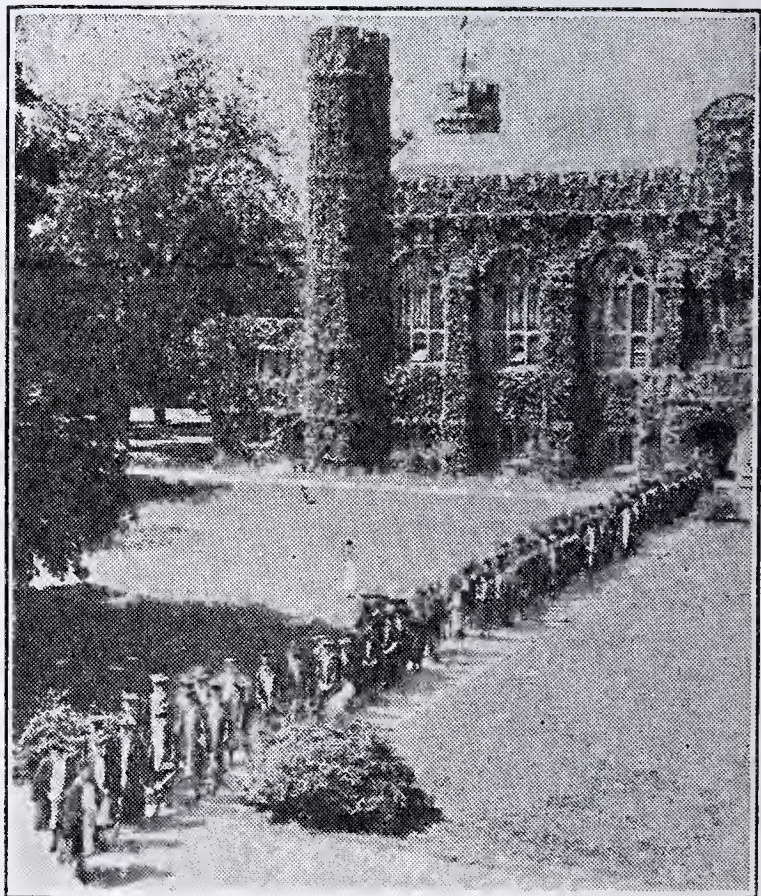
Population, 1,915.

HATFIELD—An original township, organized by 1741. Created separate election district by Act of March 24, 1818. Home of John Fries, noted as leader of Fries Rebellion, or "Hot Water War," due to tax on glass windows. Part of area annexed to borough of Lansdale in 1925. Borough Hatfield, and part of Lansdale, and villages of Hatfield Square, Hockertown, Colmar, Fortuna, Orville, Uniontown, and Line Lexington.

Population, 1,828.

HORSHAM—An original township, organized not later than 1709, and named by Thomas Iredell for his native place in England. Seat of Graeme Hall, home of Sir William Keith, Governor of Province, and other distinguished personages. Villages of Horsham, Prospectville, Davis Grove, and Hallowell.

Population, 2,123.



Bryn Mawr

LIMERICK—An original township, settled in 1709. Part of area annexed to Royersford Borough in 1926. Borough of Royersford, villages of Limerick, Linfield, Fruitville, Stone Hill, Neitter, and Aramingo Station.

Population, 2,656.

LOWER FREDERICK—Was erected when old Frederick was divided to form Lower and Upper Frederick townships in 1919. The original Frederick Township was known as Falk-



Perkiomen Bridge, Montgomery County

ner Swamp, settled as early as 1731. Henry Antes and George Heebner erected a mill here in 1735, and the township was named for Antes' father, Frederic Antes. Camp Pottsgrove was established here by General Washington prior to his encampment at Valley Forge. Villages of Delphi, Zieglersville, Spring Mount, site of ringing rocks.

Population, 898.

LOWER GWYNEDD—Was erected when old Gwynedd was divided to form Lower and Upper Gwynedd townships in 1890. Original Gwynedd was named for the

Welsh word signifying North Wales. Parts of the boroughs of Lansdale and Ambler, and villages of Gynedd, Gwynedd Valley, Spring House, and Penllyn.

Population, 1,847.

LOWER MERION—An original township, organized prior to 1714. Named after Merioneth, Wales. Historic Valley Forge Park within its original area. Boroughs of West Conshohocken and Narberth, villages of Ardmore, Bryn Mawr, Havreford, Merion, Pencoyd, Bala-Cynwyd, Rosemont, Wynnewood, Gladwyne, Academy, Academyville, Rose Glen, and Glen Willow. Ardmore is a residential district, but also has an immense automobile

factory, hardware works, and other industries. The "Chronicle," established 1889, is published Fridays, William E. Kamerdze, editor, and "Main Liner," established 1920, published Fridays, Francis L. Stifler, editor. Haverford, seat of Haverford College, founded by Society of Orthodox Friends, in 1833. Bryn Mawr is the seat of the celebrated Bryn Mawr College for girls, founded in 1880, and other fashionable schools. There are valuable stock farms and some intensive agriculture. Residential district. The several student publications include "College News," established 1915, published weekly; "Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin," established 1907, published monthly; "Lantern," established 1920, published quar-



Baltimore Pike North of Flourtown

terly; and the "Home News," established 1877, is published Fridays, W. G. Hower, editor; and "Sportswoman," established 1926, published monthly, Mrs. L. J. Darmstadt, editor.

Population, 35,166.

LOWER MORELAND—Erected when Moreland was divided to form Lower and Upper Moreland townships, about 1910. Villages of Bethayres, Huntingdon Valley, Philmont, Ainwick Grove, Paper Mills, Sorrel Horse, Woodmont, Terwood.

Population, 1,300.

LOWER POTTS GROVE—Erected when Pottsgrove was divided to form Lower, Upper, and West Pottsgrove townships in 1890. Pottsgrove was erected from Douglas and New Hanover townships April 11, 1807, and named for John Potts, pioneer iron master. Borough of Pottstown taken from its area. The celebrated "Ringing Rocks," which make a complete octave, are on Stone Hill, three miles from Pottstown. Villages of Crooked Hill, South Pottstown, Sanatoga, Kenilworth Station.

Population, 1,225.

LOWER PROVIDENCE—Erected when Providence was divided to form Lower and Upper Providence townships in 1805. Providence was erected from "Manor of Gilberts," founded by William Penn, March 2, 1729. Probably named for Providence, Rhode Island. First settler was Edward Lane in 1701. Villages of Lower Providence, Evansburg, Audubon, Shannonville, Eagleville, Providence Square, and Protectory Station.

Population, 3,189.

LOWER SALFORD—Erected from Salford Township, in 1741. Earliest known settlement by David Powell in 1717. Villages of Mainland, Harleyville, and Lederach.

Population, 1,941.

MARLBOROUGH—Erected in 1745. Named for the Duke of Marlborough. Borough of Greenlane, villages of Hoppenville, Marlborough, and Sumneytown.

Population, 966.

MONTGOMERY—Erected as an original township. Settled 1684. Villages of Montgomeryville, Montgomery Square, birthplace of Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, February 14, 1824. Also, villages of Montgomery and Eureka.

Population, 850.

NEW HANOVER—Erected when Hanover was divided to form New and Upper Hanover townships in 1827. Hanover was named by Henry Antes for Hanover, Germany, in 1734. Villages of New Hanover; Dr. Kritschman, in his "The Old Trappe Church," says: "The first Lutheran Church in the United States was built at New Hanover (The Swamp) prior to 1719. Another log church was built there in 1721. A third begun in 1741, and completed in 1747, was superseded in 1768 by the present fine stone church." Swamp, Fagleysville. Pleasant Run, Layfield, Anise, New Hanover Square.

Population, 1,467.

PERKIOMEN—An original township. Scene of many events during Revolutionary War. Camp Perkiomen was established by Washington September 26, 1777. Borough of Schwenksville, and villages of Greaterford, Iron Bridge, and Rahns.

Population, 778.

PLYMOUTH—Erected as township in 1701, and settled by Quakers. Villages of Plymouth Meeting, Hickorytown, Harmansville, Corson Station, Earnest Station, and Mageetown.

Population, 4,369.

SALFORD—Erected as township in March, 1727. Much of its area lost to form Lower and Upper Salford townships. Village of Salfordville.

Population, 1,941.

SKIPPACK—Erected from Perkiomen Township, in 1886. Named for its famous stream. Villages of Skippack, Tylerport, and Creamery.

Population, 1,994.



Memorial Arch, Valley Forge

Station, West Point, Heebnerville, Acorn Station, Kneedler Station.

Population, 1,478.

UPPER HANOVER—Erected from New Hanover Township. Boroughs of Pennsburg, East Greenville, Red Hill, villages of Fruitville, Palm, Kleinville, Hillegras.

Population, 1,513.

UPPER MERION—Erected by a division of Merion. Its history is the same as Lower Merion. Borough Bridgeport, villages of Abrams, Port Kennedy, King of Prussia, Henderson Station, Swedeland, Mechanicsville, Swede Furnace, Shainline, and Gulf Mills, an encampment of the Continental Army before going into Valley Forge.

Population, 5,889.

UPPER MORELAND—Erected when Moreland was divided to form Lower and Upper Moreland townships, about 1910. Moreland was named by William Penn, in 1682, for Nicholas More, president of the Free Society of Traders, and first Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Original township included borough of Hatboro and villages of Willow Grove, an amusement center for Philadelphia, which has also hosiery and planing mills and two publications, the "Guide," established 1925, published Fridays, J. Esther Eavenson, editor, and "Willow Grove Illustrated News," established 1926, published Saturdays, Uriel Davis, editor. Other villages are Heaton, Fulmer Station, and Morganville.

Population, 3,989.

UPPER POTTS GROVE—Erected when Pottsgrove was divided to form Lower, Upper and West Pottsgrove townships, in 1890. Villages of Glasgow, Bramcote, Stowe, Mill Park Station.

Population, 756.

UPPER PROVIDENCE—Erected when Providence was divided to form Lower and Upper Providence townships in 1805. Boroughs of Collegeville and Trappe; villages of Oaks, Arcola, Port Providence, Green Tree, Quincyville, Mont Clare, Yerkes, and Mingo Station.

Population, 3,628.

SPRINGFIELD—An original township. Settled in 1703. Villages of Flourtown, Wyndmoor, Five Points, Ivy Hill Station, Laverock, Enfield, and Erdenheim.

Population, 5,541.

TOWAMENCIN—Erected March, 1728. Settled June, 1703. Named for its creek. Village of Kulpsville.

Population, 1,275.

UPPER DUBLIN—An original township. Borough of Ambler, villages of Fitz, Watertown, Hill Station, Jarret-town, Maple Glen, Horsham Station, Saint Thomas Station, and Orelan.

Population, 4,379.

UPPER FREDERICK—Erected when Frederick was divided to form Lower and Upper Frederick townships in 1919. Villages of Frederick, Obelisk, and Perkiomenville.

Population, 654.

UPPER GWYNEDD—Erected when Gwynedd was divided to form Lower and Upper Gwynedd townships in 1890. Boroughs of North Wales and Lansdale set off from Gwynedd. Villages of Gwynedd Square, Pembroke

UPPER SALFORD—Erected from Salford Township in 1900. Villages of Hendricks, Salford Station, Branchville, Woxall, Rudy, Kratz Station, and Bergey.

Population, 800.

WEST NORRITON—Erected when Norriton was divided to form East and West Norriton townships in 1904. Borough of Norristown, county seat. Villages of Jeffersonville, Penn Square, and Norriton.

Population, 2,588.

WEST POTTS GROVE—Erected when Pottsgrove was divided to form Lower, Upper and West Pottsgrove townships in 1890.

Population, 2,400.

WHITEMARSH—An original township. Scene of important events during Revolutionary War. Villages of Spring Mill, Marble Hall, Lafayette, Barren Hill, Fort Washington, Lancasterville, Valley Green, Whitemarsh, Williams Station, Broad Axe, Fort Hill, and Miquon.

Population, 4,286.

WHITPAIN—An original township, organized as early as 1701. Named for Richard Whitpain, of London, owner of original territory. Many important industries thrived here from an early date. Villages of Center Square, Blue Bell, Broad Axe, Franklinville, Belfry, Washington Square, Caster, Narcissa.

Population, 2,328.

WORCESTER—An original township. Named for city in England. Villages of Worcester, Cedar Hill, Fairview Village, Bethel Hill, and Providence Square.

Population, 1,487.

MONTOUR COUNTY.



MONTOUR COUNTY was erected by Act of May 3, 1850, out of Columbia County. Named in honor of Madame Montour, one of the two counties of Pennsylvania to be named for women. Madame Montour was most valuable to the Proprietary Government and always true to the English interest, yet ever loyal to the Indians. She was the mother of five children, of whom two sons, Andrew and Lewis, each served with distinction as an officer in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. Montour

Ridge, and the borough of Montoursville are also named for her.

A controversy arose over the question of dividing Columbia County to form Montour, as there was a bitter rivalry between Bloomsburg and Danville. Valentine Best had been elected State Senator from Danville, the Montour end, three years before, chiefly on the issue of erecting the new county. The final session of the Legislature during the term of Governor Johnston was to convene, and this was Senator Best's last opportunity of winning on his new scheme. The elections of 1849-50 were adverse to the Whigs; the House was Democratic and the Senate had one Democratic majority. If Senator Best, a Democrat, remained in opposition to the State administration it was possible for him to pass his Montour County bill by Democratic votes, but in that event he would have the opposition of Governor Johnston, who knew how to defeat such political movements. It was suggested to Senator Best that there was one way he could get his new county, by making himself speaker of the Senate by voting for himself and giving the administration the control of the finance and other important committees. Best well knew what such a political movement involved, and it was most humiliating for him to desert his party and make himself speaker by his own vote, but he felt the end justified the means, and agreed to the arrangement.

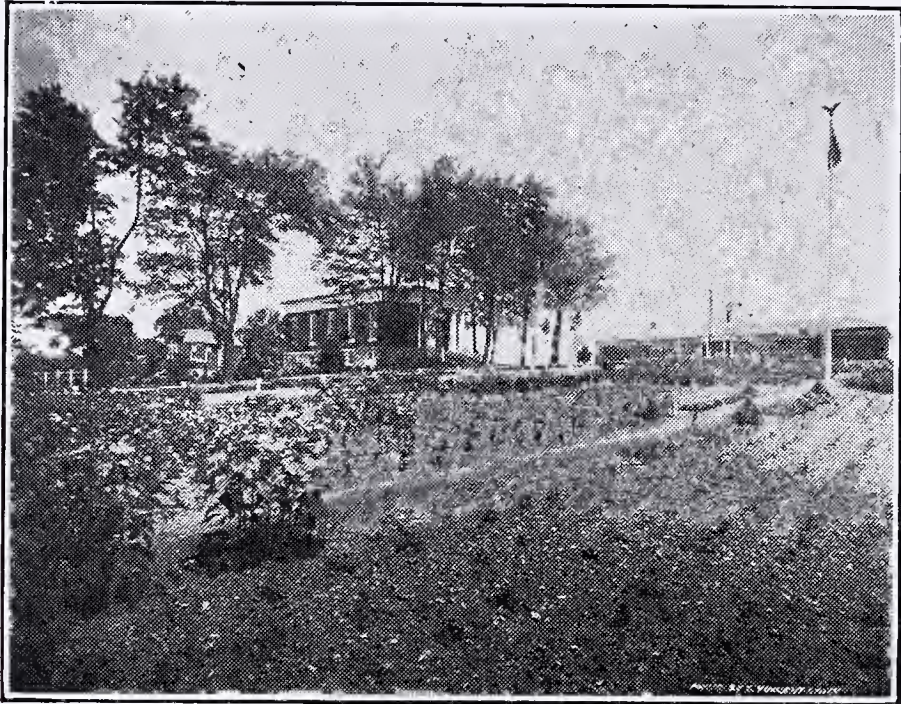
The Democrats nominated J. Porter Brawley, of Crawford, for Speaker, and the Whigs, to cover their contract with Best, nominated Senator Darsie, of Allegheny. The first ballot gave Brawley 15; Darsie 15; the second ballot the Whigs voted solidly for Best, and Brawley received 15 Democratic votes, but Best had not answered when his name was called, and just before the clerk was about to compute and announce the vote, Senator Best rose in his place, in very obvious confusion, and asked that his name be called. The clerk called "Valentine Best," to which the senator responded



Near Danville

"Valentine Best," and thus made himself speaker of the body. The result was that the administration controlled the Senate, that the Montour County bill passed that body by a

single vote, and finally commanded sufficient Democratic support in the house to carry it through when Governor Johnston promptly gave it his approval. Senator Best was burnt in effigy in the Columbia County portion of his district, but was heartily supported by the



Jane E. DeLong Memorial Hall, Washingtonville

portion who resided in what is now Montour County. He was refused the regular Democratic nomination for reelection, and Charles R. Buckalew, then a young lawyer of Bloomsburg, was made the regular Democratic candidate. Many of the Whigs of Columbia and nearly all the voters of Montour supported Best, who received nearly an unanimous vote in the new county, but Luzerne, with a large Democratic majority, was part of the district, and Buckalew was brought to the State Senate to begin a great career as Democratic leader, treaty commissioner to Paraguay, United States Minister to Ecuador, United States Senator during the Civil War, and later a Congressman. On the organization of the new county of Mon-

tour, Danville became the county-seat, which honor it still enjoys.

The Columbia Guards, Captain John A. Wilson, recruited in Montour and Columbia counties, served with heroic distinction in the War with Mexico. Fighting at Vera Cruz and in many battles, entered city of Mexico, September 13, 1847. They arrived back at Danville July 28, 1849, having lost their captain and many men. The organization remained intact and entered the War of the Rebellion, under Captain Oscar Ephlin. The county also furnished more than its quota in the other wars.

The area is 130 square miles, watered by North Branch of the Susquehanna, and two large creeks tributary to the river. Montour Ridge passes through the county. Iron ore underlays the hills, but is not now mined as a profitable enterprise. The soil is fertile and nearly the entire area is under cultivation. The population is 14,517 of which number 568 are foreign-born whites and 53 Negroes, or 95.7 per cent. native whites; 3,869 males and 1,119 females are engaged in industry; 23 manufacturing plants with 1,177 employees earned \$1,097,933 in wages and produced products valued at \$2,837,545 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$951,096; live stock \$746,171; dairy products \$421,194; and chicken products \$141,566 in 1929.

There are two boroughs and nine townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

DANVILLE—County seat, was incorporated from Mahoning Township in 1849. Site of a tract surveyed in February, 1770, for John Lukens, Surveyor-General, and purchased by Colonel William Montgomery November 26, 1776. After the arduous campaign on Long Island, the old colonel removed his family the following year to his new purchase, cleared the land, and erected a home. He became a member of Assembly, Congressman and in 1785 judge of Northumberland and Luzerne counties. He remained in public life until his death in 1816. His fine stone mansion is still standing. His eldest son, Daniel, laid out the town plot and named it Dan's-town, later changed to Danville. Judge Montgomery gave the land for the public buildings when Danville was designated the seat of justice for Columbia County in 1813, which honor it held until 1845 when it was removed to Bloomsburg. On the organization of Montour County Danville again became a county seat. Major-General Winfield Scott was the guest of honor at a military encampment held here June 1, 1842. In Danville the first "T" rail in the United States was rolled in 1844, and the first cannon made with anthracite coal was cast here in 1842. Seat of the Danville State Hospital (for the insane), incorporated April 13, 1868; and George F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital. The chief products are railroad and structural steel, rolling mill, steel plant, silk mills,

hosiery, shirts, pants, and agricultural crops. The "News," established 1897, is published daily, F. Pursell Angle and Reed McCarty, editors; and the "Gem," established 1885, is published Thursdays, G. Edward Roat, editor.

Population, 7,185.

BOROUGH.

WASHINGTONVILLE—Incorporated from Derry Township April 28, 1870. Fort Bostley, a stockade defense during the Revolution was situated here. Settled prior to outbreak of the Revolution, and when laid out was named for General Washington. Rich agricultural community.

Population, 182.

TOWNSHIPS.

ANTHONY—An original township, erected from Derry Township in 1849, while part of Columbia County, and named for Judge Joseph B. Anthony. The historic old Derry Church fell within the limits of Anthony when the new county was erected, and there the earliest settlers worshipped beneath two majestic oak trees, until 1802, when the log church was erected, which gave way to the present brick edifice in 1846. First settler in the township was Colonel Robert Clark, of the Continental Army, in 1792. The villages are White Hall, Exchange, and Comley.

Population, 709.

COOPER—An original township, erected on the organization of the county by uniting Hemlock and Montour, under the new name of Cooper. In 1853 a new dividing line between Montour and Columbia was established which changed the boundaries of Cooper Township. It was probably named in honor of Thomas Cooper, former distinguished judge of the district. Rich deposits of iron ore and limestone. Village of Grovania, and hamlet of Ridgeville.

Population, 286.

DERRY—An original township. All the area of the county was originally in Derry and Mahoning townships. Derry was erected in 1786, when part of Northumberland County, and included part of the present Columbia County. Settled about time of the Revolution by the Brittain family. John Auten built a sawmill here in 1812. The borough of Washingtonville, and villages of Strawberry Ridge and Dieffenbach. The Billmeyer Park and Blue Springs Farm, estate of Frank E. DeLong are near Washingtonville.

Population, 577.

LIBERTY—An original township. The pioneer settler was Colonel Thomas Strawbridge, a conspicuous Revolutionary officer, and distinguished citizen. Contemporary with his coming was that of General William Montgomery, whose sister, Margaret, he married in Philadelphia. These two early settlers established the first commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and filled the most important public offices. Another early family named McWilliams, came before the Revolution. The principal village is Mooresburg, birthplace of Christopher L. Sholes, inventor of the typewriter. Hamlet of Mexico.

Population, 731.

LIMESTONE—An original township, erected from Derry Township in 1816, while part of Columbia County, and named for the abundance of fine limestone deposits. Henry Gibson was an early settler, as was John William Gauger. The village of Limestoneville, and hamlets of California and Ottawa.

Population, 518.

MAHONING—An original township, erected in 1786, while part of old Northumberland County. Mahoning and Derry embraced all of present Montour and part of Columbia counties. Danville State Hospital is located in this township, as is the George F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital. The borough of Danville, county seat, and hamlet of East Danville.

Population, 3,328.

MAYBERRY—Erected from Franklin Township, in 1850, while part of Columbia County, and named in honor of Mayberry Gearhart, a descendant of William Gearhart, an early settler. Villages of Roaring Creek and Quitman.

Population, 195.

VALLEY—An original township. When it was first erected from Mahoning Township it was called Madison, in honor of President James Madison, about 1799. The name was changed before the organization of Montour County. The first settler was Phillip Maus, who built his cabin soon after the close of the Revolution on land purchased by him on Mahoning Creek in May, 1769. This property is now owned by George F. Geisinger Home for Women. Here Robert Curry was killed by the Indians, May, 1700, but his wife who was taken captive, made an heroic escape, returned to the scene of her home and buried her husband's mutilated remains. The Maus Mill operated until recent times at Mausdale, founded and named by the pioneer settler. Caseville is a hamlet.

Population, 538.

WEST HEMLOCK—Erected from Derry Township in 1853, and named for the growth of its hemlock forests. First settled by George Crossley and family. The only hamlet is New Columbia.

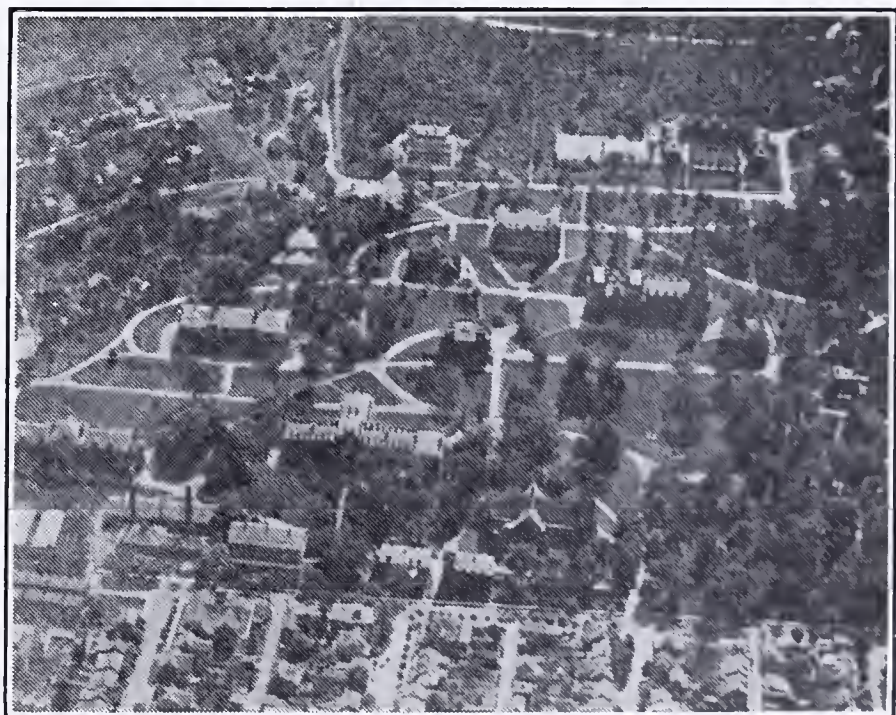
Population, 268.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.



NORTHAMPTON COUNTY was erected by Act of March 11, 1752, out of Bucks County, and named by Thomas Penn for Northamptonshire in England. One of the twelve Pennsylvania counties to bear the name of English shires. Fully nine-tenths of the 372 square miles of its area passed from the hands of its original Indian holders into those of the proprietaries through the so-called "Walking Purchase," by which deception, the Indian titles were extinguished and much encouragement given to settlers

in the triangular tract of land between the Lehigh and Delaware rivers. This was designated by the ancient name "The Forks of the Delaware," upon which, in September, 1751, Thomas Penn, in a letter to Governor James Hamilton, ordered the plot laid out for a town to be called Easton, which was made the seat of justice. The county was first settled by Scotch-Irish, at Craig Settlement, in 1728. The scene of many of the tragic and thrilling events of the frontier days, the seat of the Moravian settlements at Bethlehem and Nazareth in 1741, and an active stage for events during the French and Indian War, Pontiac War, and the Revolution. More than 2,000 of the famous backwoods rifles used by Pennsylvania riflemen in the Continental Army at Boston were made here. When the county was erected it comprised the territory of six of the present counties and part of five others. The county lies between the Kittatinny Mountain on the north and the South Mountain on the south. The Delaware River forms its eastern boundary and the Lehigh divides it from Lehigh County on the west. The mountains and streams combine to make some of the notable scenery for which the region has ever been renowned. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility and deposits of iron, limestone, clay, cement, slate, and minerals have influenced the development of great industries, and have made the county one of the busiest in the Commonwealth. The seat of Lafayette College, Lehigh University, and the Moravian institutions of learning. The population is 169,304, of which number 23,819 are foreign-born whites, and 1,334 Negroes, or 84.9 per cent. are native whites; 51,505 males and 13,471 females are engaged in industry; 284 manufacturing plants with 30,055 employees earned \$42,357,353 in wages and produced products valued at \$217,003,517 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,872,401; live stock, \$2,613,614; dairy products, \$1,493,761; and chicken products, \$822,850 in 1929.



Lehigh University From the Air

There are two cities, nineteen boroughs and seventeen townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

EASTON—County seat, chartered November 2, 1886. The name was given to the “Forks of the Delaware, where the water is deep and smooth,” by Thomas Penn in a letter to Governor James Hamilton, directing the laying out of a town and calling it Easton,



**Home of George Taylor, Fourth and Ferry Streets, Easton, 1757
Washington Headquarters**

“from ‘my Lord Pomfret’s house,” which was Easton-Pomfret, and located in Northamptonshire, England. It was laid out as a town by William Parsons, May 9, 1752, and became the county seat. The city is unsurpassed in its situation at the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers. It was settled as early as 1739. At the First Reformed Church several treaties were held which led to the settlement of the Province and difficulties with the Indians during French and Indian War. The old courthouse bell that rang out for liberty, and the first flag combining star and stripes are precious relics. The home of George Taylor, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and early iron master, is still standing. Incorporated as borough September 23, 1789, and reincorporated March 19, 1828, when part of Easton Township was annexed. Seat of Lafayette College, founded by James Madison Porter, Secretary of War, and chartered in March, 1826, is one of the leading smaller colleges in the United States. Easton was the home of General Charles A. Wikoff, highest officer to lose his life in the Spanish-American War, and the native home of General

Peyton C. March, Chief-of-Staff of the American Armies in the World War. The chief products of the manufacturing city are mining and quarrying machinery, special machinery, castings, railroad supplies, steel plates, dump cars, steel tracks, pumps and compressors, caskets, pianos, cement, paper cups, paints, silk hosiery, and other textiles, belting, blocks and crayons, chemicals, women’s garments, building supplies, flour and feed, overalls, and crushed stone. The “Express,” established 1855, is published daily, J. H. McGrath, editor; “Northampton County Reporter,” established 1887, published Fridays, H. D. Maxwell, editor; “Lafayette,” established 1870, published Tuesdays and Fridays, and “Lyre,” established 1920, published monthly, by students; “Transactions Illuminating Engineering Society,” established 1906, published monthly, Frank G. Horton, editor; “Civil Engineering,” established 1930, published monthly; “Dramatist,” established 1909, published quarterly, Luther B. Anthony, editor; “Journal Chemical Education,” established

1924, published monthly, Neil E. Gordon, editor; and "Metals and Alloys," established 1920, published monthly, Doctor W. H. Gillett, editor.

Population, 34,468.

CITY.



Lafayette College From the Air

lished, June 21, 1754. The old Sun Inn, built in 1760, still stands near the center of the city. Seat of the Bethlehem Steel Company, organized in 1857 as the Saucona Iron Company, now occupying 820 acres in actual manufacturing, the largest individual steel plant in the world. The Hill-to-Hill Bridge, built 1921-24, at a cost of \$2,500,000, is an enterprise of far-sighted citizens with a breadth of vision to promote material progress. The late Dr. J. Fred Wolle, as founder and leader of the Bach Choir, earned a musical heritage as beloved as the town itself. The orchestra was started in 1750 and is the oldest in the United States. Since 1900 the choir has annually conducted a festival of Bach music, which has done much to make Bethlehem the musical center of the county. When chartered as a city the borough of South Bethlehem, and parts of Bethlehem and Lower Saucon townships were absorbed in the corporate limits. The institutions of learning are Lehigh

University, founded by Asa Packer, in 1866; Moravian College and Theological Seminary, Moravian Seminary and College for Women, and Bishopthorpe Manor for Girls. The publications include "Globe-Times," established 1867, published daily, Harold B. Farquhar, editor; "Moravian," established 1856, published Wednesdays, Reverend Charles D. Kreider, editor; "Bulletin," established 1926, published Fridays, Alexander Fetsko, editor; "Amerikanski Szloven-cov Glasz" (Wendist), established 1922, published Fridays, Alexander Kardes, editor; "Hirade" (Hungarian), established 1922, published Fridays, Charles Castelli, editor; "Lehigh Brown and White," established 1894, published Tuesdays and Fridays; "Lehigh Burr," established 1883, published monthly, and "Lehigh Alumni Bulletin," established 1913, published monthly, edited by students; and "Mirror," established 1887, published monthly, by students of Moravian Seminary and College.

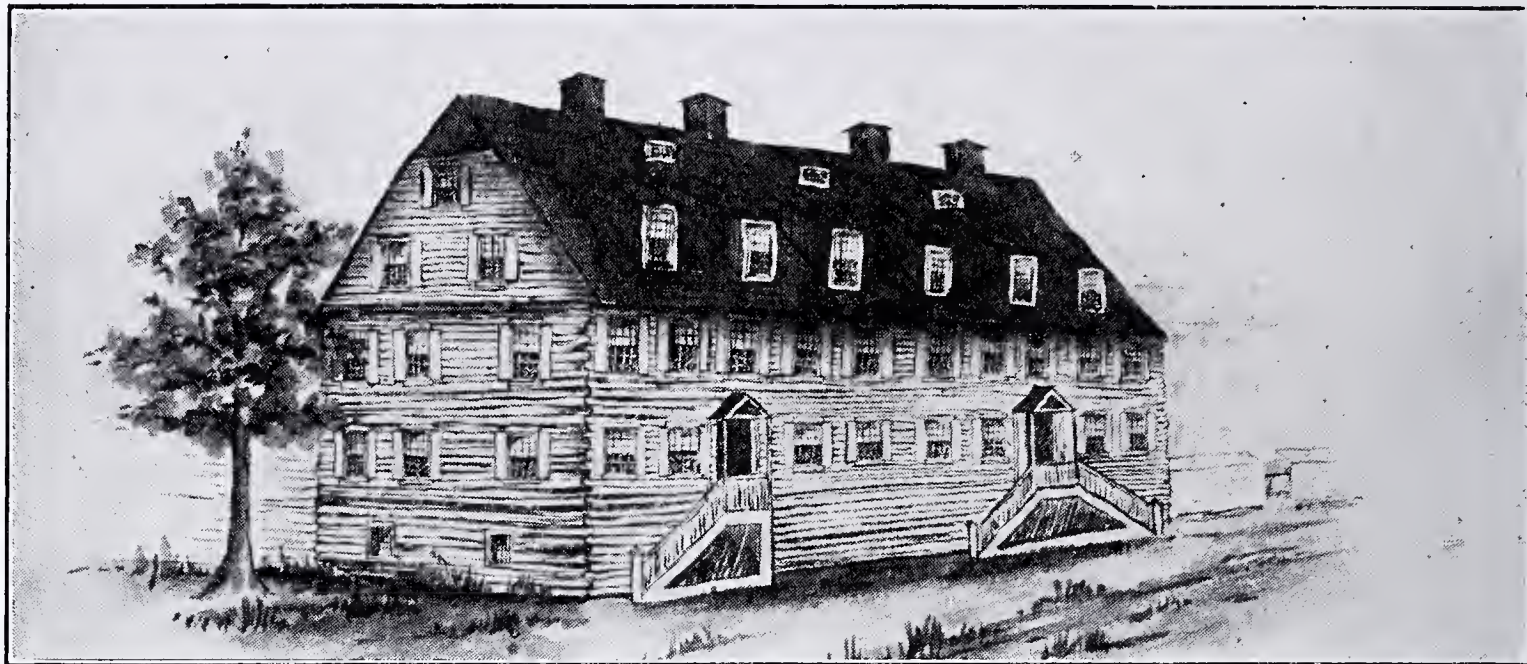
BETHLEHEM—Was chartered as a city July 17, 1917. It lies partly in Lehigh County. The census of 1930 reveals that 11,129 of its inhabitants are in Lehigh, and 46,763 reside in Northampton County, the total population being 57,892. First settled by Moravians, and named Bethlehem by Count Zinzendorf on Christmas Eve, 1741. Here these devout Christians erected their house of worship, dwellings, schools, inns, and to the present day continue to be an important factor in the region. Buildings used as hospital during Revolutionary War. Here the first water works were estab-



Moravian Church at Bethlehem

BOROUGHs.

BANGOR—Incorporated from Washington Township May 22, 1875, and named for the seaport town of Bangor in Caernarvonshire, Wales. Town is the outgrowth of the slate industry, which was dominant throughout this region for some years. R. M. Jones organized a company and opened quarries about 1863, and the settlement of the town resulted.



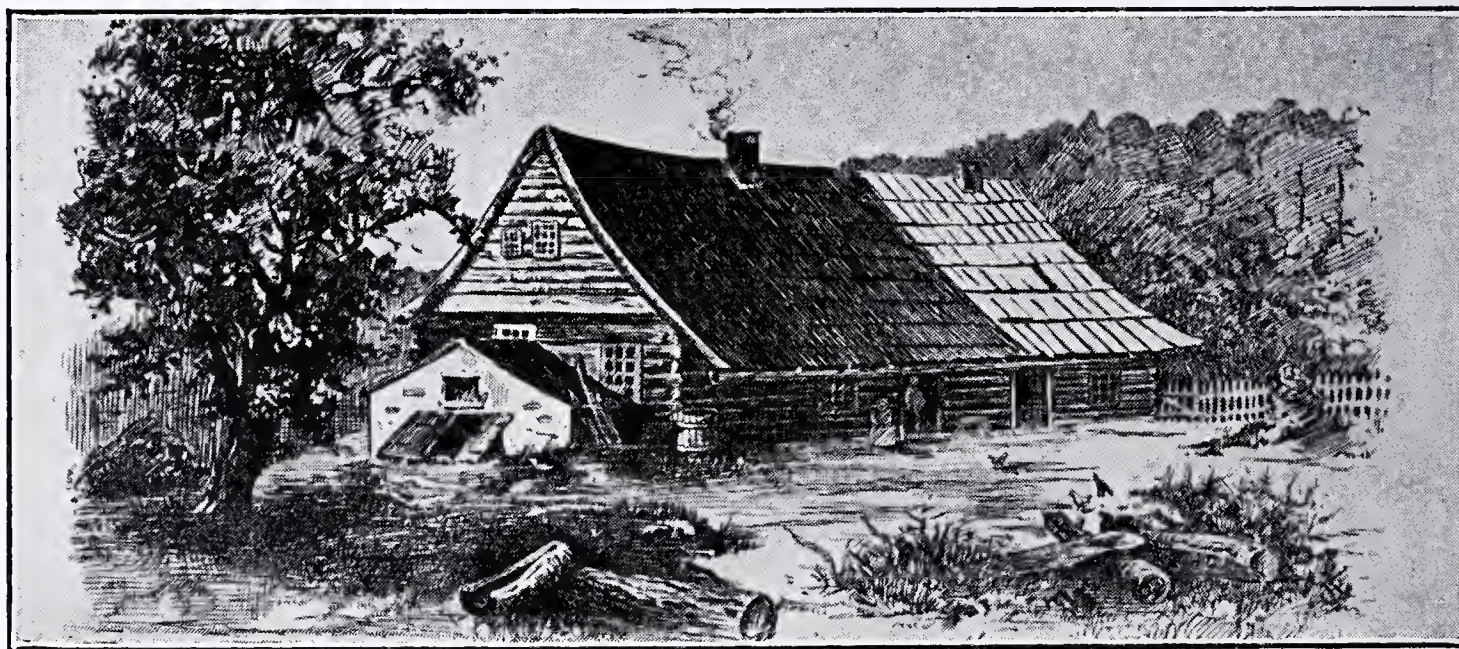
Gemein Haus, Bethlehem, Erected 1741

The first residents were Welsh slate workers. Slate and slate products remain the chief products, while silk, hosiery and textiles, gloves, hoisting machinery, engines, flour and agriculture are also important. The "News," established 1894, is published daily, W. E. Grubb, editor.

Population, 5,824.

BATH—Incorporated from East Ellen Township February 1, 1856, and named for Bath, in England. Laid out in 1816, by George Palmer. The chief products are slate, cement rock, limestone, foundries, creamery, and agriculture. The "News," established 1915, is published Fridays, R. W. Barnstead, editor.

Population, 1,625.



First House at Bethlehem, Erected 1741

CHAPMAN—Incorporated from Moore Township in 1865, and named for William Chapman, who is said to have discovered the slate deposits of this region. Slate quarries.
Population, 232.

EAST BANGOR—Incorporated from Mount Bethel Township April 15, 1884, and named for the larger borough of Bangor, which it adjoins on the east. Slate quarries and agriculture.

Population, 991.

FREEMANSBURG—Incorporated from Bethlehem Township January 24, 1856, and named for Richard Freeman, pioneer settler. Laid out in 1830.

Population, 1,777.



Canal

GLENDON—Incorporated from Williams Township December 18, 1867. Virtually a suburb of the city of Easton.

Population, 615.

HELLERTOWN—Incorporated from Lower Saucon Township in 1872, and named in honor of its founders, Christopher and Simon Heller, who emigrated from Germany, and settled here in 1740. Iron industries.

Population, 3,851.

NAZARETH—Incorporated from Upper Nazareth Township April 14, 1863, and named for the township. Seat of Moravian settlements, and Nazareth Hall Military Academy. Whitefield House, built in 1741, and Nazareth Hall, built 1755, are still standing. The latter was the home of Count Zinzendorf, who abandoned it as a residence, when, in 1763, it was converted into a school hall. Chief products, slate, cement, musical instruments, hosiery and textiles, paper boxes, paper bags, and agricultural crops. The "Item," established 1891, is published weekly.

Population, 5,505.

NORTHAMPTON—Incorporated from Allen Township May 6, 1901, and named for the county. Chief industries are cement quarries and products, silk and textile mills, and cigar factory. The "Cement News," established 1892, is published Fridays, Edward J. Royer, editor.

Population, 9,839.

NORTH CATASAUQUA—Incorporated from Allen Township in 1908, and named for its situation with borough of Catsauqua in Lehigh County, being on opposite side of river.

Population, 2,700.

PEN ARGYL—Incorporated from Plainfield Township in 1882. Founded in 1868. Lehigh Valley Railroad shops, machine shops, shoes, gloves, shirts, slate quarries, silk and planing mills. The "Index," established 1885, is published Fridays, C. M. Smith, editor.

Population, 4,310.



Old Chain Bridge, Lehigh Gap

PORTLAND—Incorporated from Upper Mount Bethel Township in 1876. On the west bank of the Delaware River. Chief products lime, gloves, lumber, flour and feed stuffs. The "Enterprise," established 1874, is published Thursdays, John R. Wiedrick, editor. Population, 551.

ROSETO—Incorporated from Washington Township in 1910, and named after Nicola Roseto, its original settler. It adjoins the borough of Bangor on its northwest side. Silk, shirts, and textiles. Population, 1,746.



Washington's Profile, Sayre Park, Bethlehem

STOCKERTOWN—Incorporated from Palmer Township December 17, 1900. Chief industry cement quarries. Population, 602.

TATAMY — Incorporated from Palmer Township in 1893, and named for the Indian Chief Tatamy. Chief industries agricultural implements, silks, and agriculture. Population, 592.

WALNUTPORT — Incorporated from Lehigh Township in 1909; on east bank of Lehigh River. Textiles. Population, 1,151.

WEST EASTON — Incorporated from Palmer Township in 1900, when villages of Odenweldertown and Mutchlertown were consolidated in West Easton, a suburb of the

city of Easton. Foundry and machine shops, chemical plant, and textile mills. Population, 1,564.

WILSON—Incorporated from Wilson Township July 12, 1920, and named for the township. Residential suburb for the city of Easton. Population, 8,265.

WIND GAP—Incorporated from Plainfield Township in 1893. Named from its famous "wind gap" in the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Chief industries slate quarries and silk mills, also agriculture. The "News," established 1928, is published Fridays, F. A. Greensweig, editor. Population 1,388.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALLEN—An original township, erected June, 1748, when part of Bucks County, and named for Chief Justice William Allen, large land owner of the county. Township included the present Lehigh County, and several other townships. Boroughs of Northampton and North Catasauqua, and villages of Kreidersville, Howertown, and Stenton. Population, 1,060.

BETHLEHEM—Erected from Old Bethlehem, an original township, erected in 1746, when part of Bucks County. Settled by Moravians in 1741, and named by them. City of Bethlehem, and villages of Butztown, Middletown, Farmersville, Wagnertown, Hopeville, Dryland, Santee, Macada, Brodhead Station, and Shimer Station.

Population, 2,980.

BUSHKILL—Erected from Plainfield Township August 13, 1813, and named for the historic Bushkill Creek, which rises within its limits. Germans were first settlers. Iron forges operated at an early period, and William Henry, Junior, established the Bolton gun works here in 1813. Villages of Aluta, Kotellen, Clearfield, Bushkill, Center, Knechts, Copella, and Jacobsburg.

Population, 1,579.

EAST ALLEN—Erected from Allen Township in 1845. First settlements made by Ulster-Scot pioneers in 1728, known as the "Craig Settlement." The tragedy at Stenton's Inn occurred in this township October 8, 1763. Governor George Wolf was born in this township. Borough of Bath, villages of Clyde, Jacksonville, Weaversville, Seemsville, Franks Corners, and Snyder Station.

Population, 1,404.

FORKS—An original township, erected on organization of the county and named for the "Forks of the Delaware." City of Easton adjoins it on the south, the Delaware River forms the eastern boundary. Villages of Paxinosa, Chestnut Hill, Sandt Eddy, Churchville, Newlins, Zurksville, Walters Mills, Walters, and Schoenertown.

Population, 1,413.

HANOVER—Erected from Old Allen Township August 8, 1798. Fully two-thirds of township was made part of Lehigh County at its organization. Villages of Hanoverville, Schoenersville, and Dairy.

Population, 526.

LEHIGH—Erected at the organization of the county, and named for the river. It is the extreme northwestern township, and originally extended from the Lehigh River to the old Minisink Road, and until 1752 was called the "Adjacents of Allen." Laid out as at present in 1765. Thomas Penn had this land surveyed in 1735, upon which he intended to settle the Fork Indians. This and the Manor of Fermor were the only Proprietaries' reservations in present Northampton County. The Lehigh Water Gap is in the northwest corner of the township. Borough of Walnutport, and villages of Danielsville, Harpers, Slate Field, Rockville, Howersville, Pennsville, Cherryville, Indianland, Benningers, Berlinville, Gap Junction, Apps, Slate Valley, Lockport, Treichlers, Newhartville, Petersville, Hower, and Pomfort.

Population, 3,022.

LOWER MOUNT BETHEL—Erected from old Mount Bethel Township in 1746. Settled about 1728 by Ulster Scots, at Hunters Settlement. Iron ore and slate deposits. Villages of Mount Pleasant, Martins Creek, Riverton, Middagh, and Howell Station.

Population, 1,973.

LOWER NAZARETH—Erected when Nazareth was divided to form Lower and Upper Nazareth, April 22, 1807. Old Nazareth was erected from Bethlehem Township in 1788. Iron ore, slate, cement rock, and limestone deposits. Villages of Hollo, Smoketown, Newburg, Hecktown, and Steuben Station.

Population, 1,597.

LOWER SAUCON—Erected when Saucon was divided, in 1743, when part of Bucks County, and named for the creek. The Indian word signifies "outlet of a stream." Settled as early as 1720. Nathaniel Irish settled at the mouth of Saucon Creek in 1737. The Moravians settled at Bethlehem in 1741. City of Bethlehem, borough of Hellertown, and villages of Redington, Lower Saucon, Wassergass, Leithsville, Bingen, Seiderville, Shimerville, and Iron Hill.

Population, 3,709.

MOORE—Erected from “Adjacents to Allen” in 1765, and named in honor of John Moore, Provincial Assemblyman. Indians committed many depredations here during French and Indian War. Borough of Chapman, villages of Smith Gap, Arndts, Delps, Point Phillip, Asa, Copella, Moorestown, Youngsville, Emanuelsville, Chapman Quarries, Christian Springs, Beersville, Dannersville, Petersville, and Klecknerville.

Population, 2,140.

PALMER—Erected from old Forks Township May 5, 1857, and named for George Palmer, deputy Surveyor General, resident of Easton. Moravians settled here in 1752, and four years later built a stockade “Friedensthal.” The “Manor of Fermor” or Drylands, was laid out for the Proprietaries. The city of Easton, county seat, is within the present limits of Palmer Township, also boroughs of Wilson, West Easton, Tatamy, and Stockertown, and villages of Seip and Kepler.

Population, 2,355.

PLAINFIELD—Erected from Bushkill Township December 24, 1762, and named for the face of the country. First settled by Germans in 1740. Boroughs of Pen Argyl and Wind Gap, and villages of Rasleytown, Edelmans, Kessler, Delabole, Miller, Mutchler, and Belfast.

Population, 2,905.

UPPER MOUNT BETHEL—Erected from Lower Mount Bethel Township March 17, 1787. Boroughs of Portland and East Bangor, and villages of Slateford, Mount Bethel, North Bangor, Stier, Stone Church, Centerville, Johnsonville, Williamsburg, and Hartzell Ferry.

Population, 2,356.

UPPER NAZARETH—Erected by a division of old Nazareth April 22, 1807, when Lower and Upper Nazareth were organized. Seat of original tract owned by George Whitefield, who called the place Nazareth. The Moravians founded Nazareth, Gnadenhutten, Christians Spring, and New Nazareth. Seat of Nazareth Hall. The borough of Nazareth, villages of Georgetown, New Centerville, Schoeneck, and Niskey.

Population, 1,824.

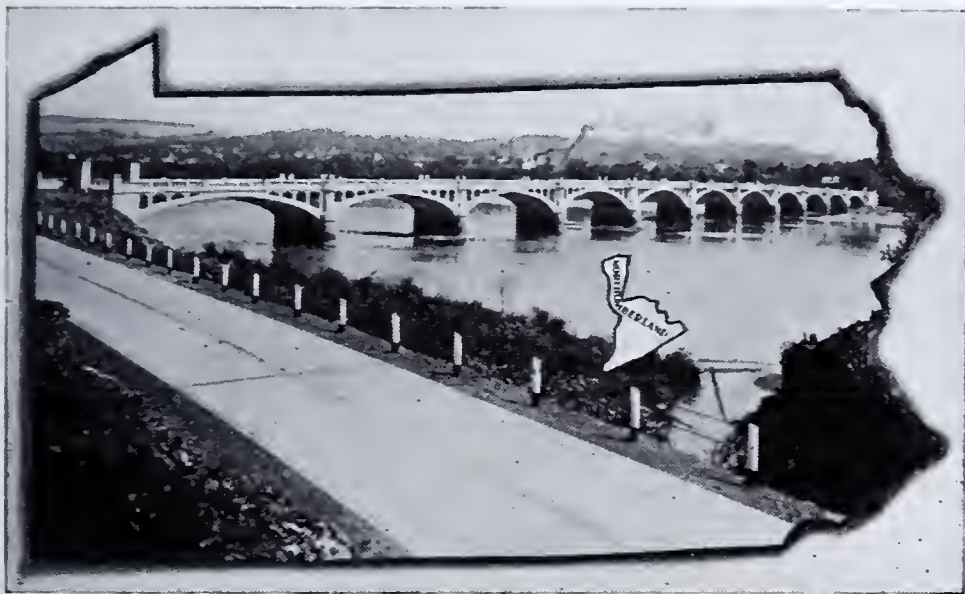
WASHINGTON—Erected from Lower Mount Bethel Township in 1781, and named for the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. Boroughs of Bangor and Roseto, villages of Richmond, Ackermanville, Factoryville, Flickville, and West Bangor.

Population, 2,061.

WILLIAMS—An original township, erected when part of Bucks County, in 1750, and named for William Penn, the Founder, first called Williamstown. Settled as early as 1725. Borough of Glendon, and villages of Morgans, Raubville, Coffeetown, Stout, Uhlerville, and Hexen Kopf, where is a head on one of the rocks which was regarded with superstition by early German settlers.

Population, 2,045.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.



NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY was erected by Act of March 21, 1772, out of Lancaster, Cumberland, Bedford, Berks, and Northampton counties, and named for the old English county of Northumberland. With eminent propriety this tenth county of Pennsylvania has been styled "Old Mother Northumberland," for each of her thirty children refer back to her for their earliest political history. Its greatest proportions were attained in 1785, when, by the Act of April 9, the purchase of October 23,

1784, was placed within its limits. The county thus extended along the northern line of the State westward, and to Lake Erie, until the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Warren, Venango, and Armstrong were created by Act of March 12, 1800, which territory was taken from Allegheny County, erected September 24, 1788, it should be remembered that these eight counties occupied area within Northumberland County from April 9, 1785 till Allegheny County was erected. Thus the territory of "Old Mother Northumberland" included the present day counties Susquehanna, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Wyoming, Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, Clinton, Cameron, Elk, McKean, Forest, Jefferson and Clarion, and parts of Schuylkill, Center, Mifflin, Juniata, Clearfield, Indiana, Armstrong, Venango, Warren, and Erie, thirty-one of the sixty-seven counties.

The erection of these counties has reduced the immense territory to a meagre 454 square miles, now one of the smaller counties. The two branches of the Susquehanna River meet at Northumberland and form the main body of that great and historic stream. A number of smaller tributary streams complete the watershed, and its rich soil is more than two-thirds under cultivation. The Shamokin region is underlaid with coal, which, with agriculture form the chief industries. The county is unsurpassed in scenery, history and diversity of interests. The old Indian



First Courthouse

town Shamokin, present Sunbury, was the regal seat of Shikellamy, vicegerent of the Six Nations, and possibly the greatest Indian who ever lived in Pennsylvania, also the birthplace of his celebrated son, Chief Logan, famed for his friendship to the English, and the reply sent to Governor Dunmore, known as "Logan's Lament," which has been preserved and

greatly admired for its pathetic eloquence. Sunbury is also the site of Fort Augusta, built by the Province in 1756, and which may have saved the Province from French dominion. It was also in Sunbury, the county seat, where the youthful Edison completed his experiments and first lighted a municipality with electric lights.

The population is 128,504, of which number 10,826 are foreign-born whites and 201 Negroes, or 91.4 per cent. are native whites; 36,627 males and 8,467 females are engaged

in industry; 158 manufacturing plants with 10,343 employees earned \$11,262,496 in wages, and produced products valued at \$61,250,428 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,048,181, live stock \$2,119,548, dairy products \$870,843, and chicken products \$514,793. There are the city of Sunbury, twelve boroughs and twenty-four townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

SUNBURY—Chartered as a city in 1921. Site of the ancient Indian town of Shamokin, the most important in the Indian history of Central Pennsylvania. Count Zinzendorf, with Conrad Weiser and others came to Shamokin in 1742, and were welcomed by Shikellamy, vicegerent of the Six Nations, who resided there. A Moravian mission was established in 1747 by Martin Mack and his wife. Bishops Cammerhoff and Zeisberger, Reverend David Brainerd and many others visited the mission. A boulder and bronze tablet marks the burial place of the great Shikellamy. This was also the residence of Allumapees, or Sassoonan, king of the Delaware nation. Shamokin was the real Indian capital of Pennsylvania from 1728 until 1749. The Province built Fort



Shikellamy Marker at Sunbury

Augusta here in 1756. Manor of Pomfret was surveyed for the Penns in 1763. The town was laid out by William Maclay, July 4, 1772, and named Sunbury by Richard Penn for the English village, on the Thames. Maclay built a stately stone residence here, which is still standing. Incorporated a borough March 24, 1797. Has been an important railroad town since earliest days of rail transportation. Chief industries now produce silk, caskets, shirts, overalls, cigars, and foundry products, and large silk dye works and bakery are important. The "Daily," established 1872, is published evenings, Samuel C. Price, editor; the "Item," established 1892, evenings, Francis G. Burrows, editor.

Population, 15,626.

BOROUGHs.

HERNDON—Incorporated from Jackson Township August 29, 1902. Named in memory of Commander William L. Herndon, of the United States Navy, who lost his life in the Gulf of Mexico, September 12, 1857, while heroically rescuing passengers from the sinking steamer, "Central America." Laid out in 1827 and called Port Royal. Coal shipping point, other industries are sash and door, wooden toys, hosiery and rug factories. Agriculture is an important industry. The "News," established 1898, is published Wednesdays, Harry E. Ziegler, editor.

Population, 699.



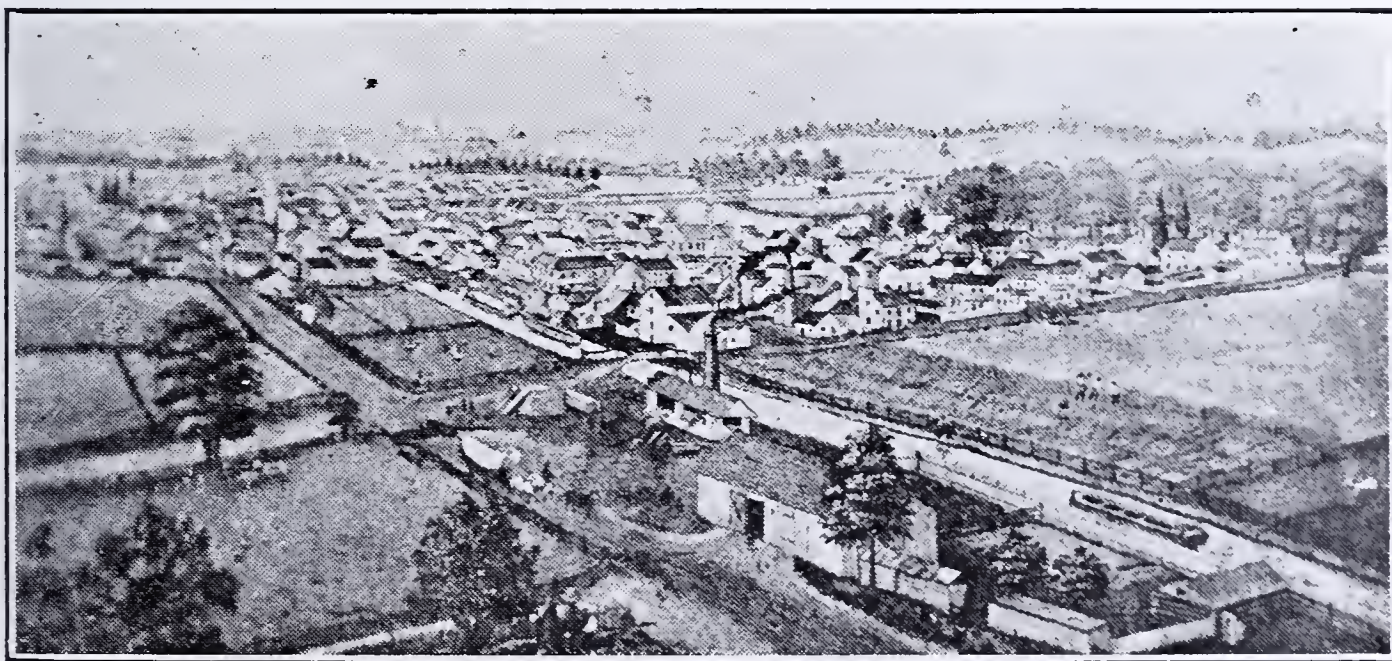
Old Courthouse, Remodeled

with silk and cigar manufactures. The "News," established 1916, is published Fridays.
Population, 6,120.

MARION HEIGHTS—Incorporated from Mount Carmel Township in 1906. The chief industry is coal.

Population, 2,001.

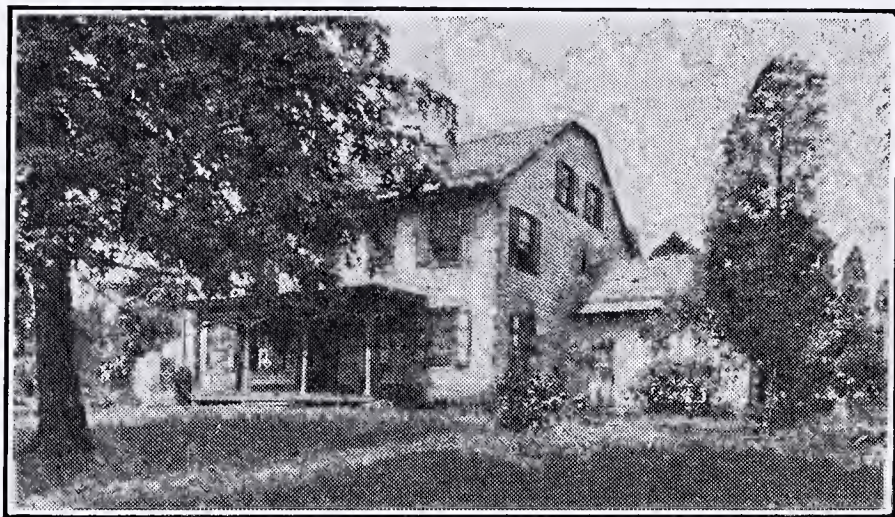
McEWENSVILLE—Incorporated from Delaware Township November 7, 1857, and named for Captain Alexander McEwen, veteran of the War of 1812, and important citizen, merchant, and first postmaster. First settler was John Quigley, and the place was



Early View of Milton

known as Pine Grove, until changed October 28, 1825. Has always been the seat of carriage and wagon works, and foundry, and is now also a milk depot, and agricultural district.
Population, 210.

MILTON—Incorporated from Turbot Township February 26, 1817. The same Act of Assembly also incorporated the borough of Butler. Milton was named for the mills in operation there from the founding of the village in 1770; first called Milltown, then shortened to Milton. First settler, Marcus Hulings, seated himself there before



Home of Joseph Priestley, Northumberland

1770. It was the township of Judea in the Susquehanna Company plan. Laid out by Abraham Straub March 18, 1791. An important town when the canal was busy, and later a manufacturing center. First bank in western half of Pennsylvania, the Northumberland Union, and Columbia Bank, established there March 21, 1814. Birthplace and residence of James Pollock, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1855-58. Residence of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace W. Fetzer, highest officer from Pennsylvania to lose his life in the World War. Town almost totally destroyed by fire May 14,

1880, when 644 buildings and building blocks burned to the ground. Seat of the tank car department of the American Car & Foundry Company; other products are electric steel, structural iron and steel, bar iron, nuts, bolts, wood working machinery, cedar chests, doors and sash, furniture, silk, hosiery, shirts, microscopes, pants hangers, condensed milk and dairy products, dairy feeds, cement products, and agricultural crops. The "Miltonian," established 1816, is published Thursdays, V. W. McHale, editor, and "Evening Standard," established 1890, published daily, Penn G. Hastings, editor.

Population, 8,552.

MOUNT CARMEL—Incorporated from Mount Carmel Township, November 3, 1862, and named for the mountain in Palestine. An early settler, Felix Lerch, conducted a tavern called "Mount Carmel Inn, 1824." The King's Highway, in 1770, passed through the present site of Mount Carmel. The first settler was Lawrence Lamerson, soon followed by Richard Yarnall. When the village was laid out it is probable the name was suggested by its leading tavern. Surveyed as a town in 1853, under direction of Alexander Jordan. The late Thomas A. Edison completed some of his earliest experiments here, and the fifth



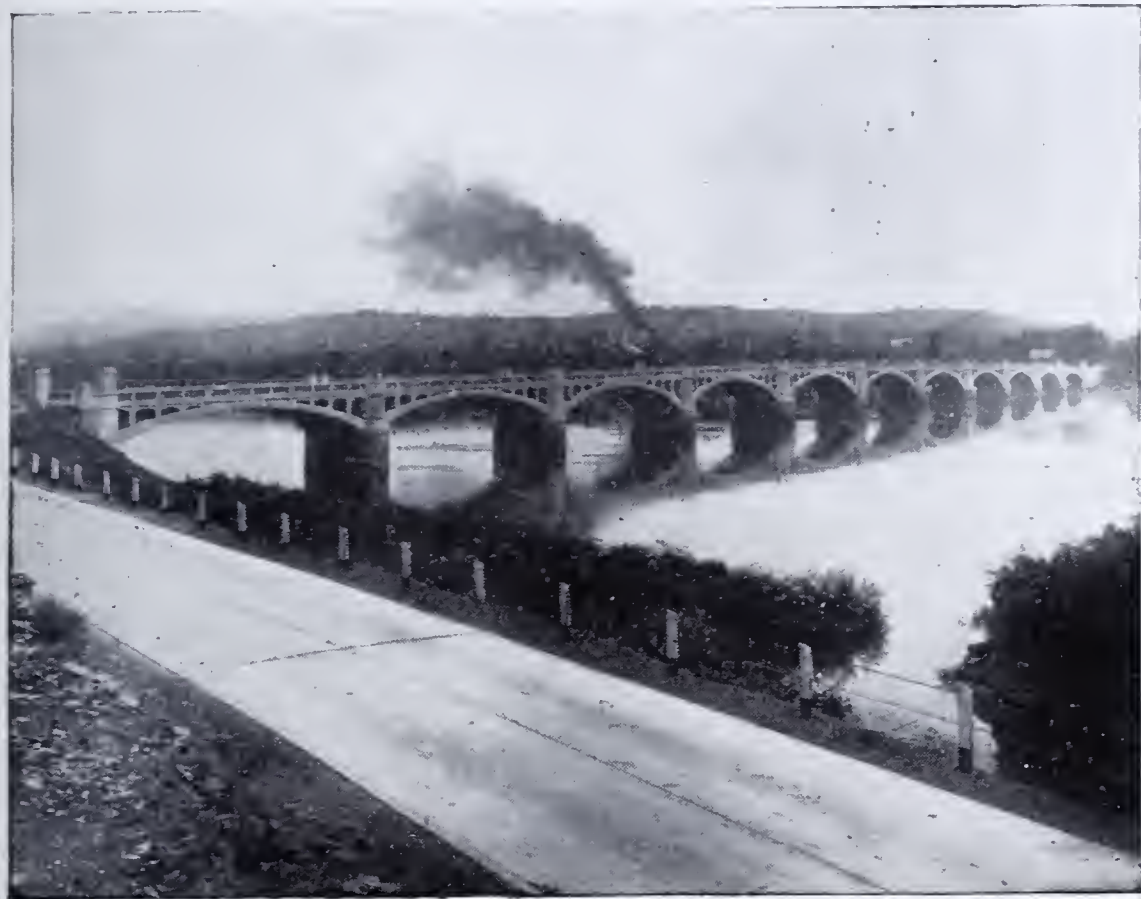
River at Northumberland From an Old Wood Cut

plant of the Edison system was erected by the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company of Mount Carmel, incorporated November 17, 1883. Mount Carmel was the first town in the world to be lighted exclusively by electricity. It is believed the first private residence in the world to be wired for electric lighting was that of the late Doctor R. W. Montelius,

in this borough. The chief industry is coal, silk, shirts, textile mills, and cigar factory. The "Item," established 1888, is published daily, William Penn Kemble, editor.

Population, 17,967.

NORTHUMBERLAND—Incorporated from Point Township April 14, 1828, and named for the county. First permanent settler was Robert Martin in 1768, when it was known as



Free Concrete Bridge at Northumberland, Susquehanna Trail

"the Point." Town laid out by Reuben Haines in 1728. John Lowdon and William Patterson later enlarged the plot. A place of much importance during the Revolution. Many prominent personages resided there. American home of Doctor Joseph Priestley, discoverer of oxygen and other gases, a noted clergyman, author and distinguished citizen. The house built by him still stands, and has become a historical shrine. Seriously considered as the site for the State Capital. Post office established in 1795. Northumberland Bridge Company, chartered March 25, 1809, is earliest in State. Newspaper established here by Andrew

Kennedy in 1792. The famous Northumberland Academy was founded in 1803. The chief products are forgings, nails, silk, hats, sand, and building materials.

Population, 4,483.

RIVERSIDE—Incorporated from Gearhart Township May 4, 1871, and named for its delightful situation along the river shore. Town virtually a suburb of Danville, county seat of Montour. Molding sand and agricultural products.

Population, 447.

SHAMOKIN—Incorporated from Coal Township November, 1867, and named for the creek, which was named for the old Indian town of Shamokin. The site of the borough, now the metropolis of old Northumberland County, is on a tract surveyed for Samuel Clark, April 11, 1776. Coal was discovered there before its value as a fuel was fully known. Laid out March 1, 1835, by John C. Boyd, and developed rapidly after the railroad was built to the coal mines in August, 1838. Post office was first called Coal, but changed in 1840 to Shamokin. Seat of Shamokin State Hospital for Injured Miners. The chief products are coal, silk, hosiery, textiles, overalls, shirts, dresses, aprons, gloves, iron foundries and machine shops, cement products, milk products, and agriculture. The "Herald," established 1885, is published evenings, Will A. Steel, editor; "Dispatch," established 1886, evenings, Clyde F. Ketner, editor; "News," established 1893, evenings, J. Frank Hoover, editor, and "Northumberland Legal Journal," established 1913, Robert M. Fortney, editor.

Population, 20,274.

SNYDERTOWN—Incorporated from Shamokin Township May 26, 1871, and named for Jacob Snyder, who laid out the town. Rich agricultural region. Planing and flour mills. Population, 273.

TURBOTVILLE—Incorporated from Turbot Township in April, 1858, and named for the township. First settled by Philip Reifsnyder, a blacksmith, and when laid out was

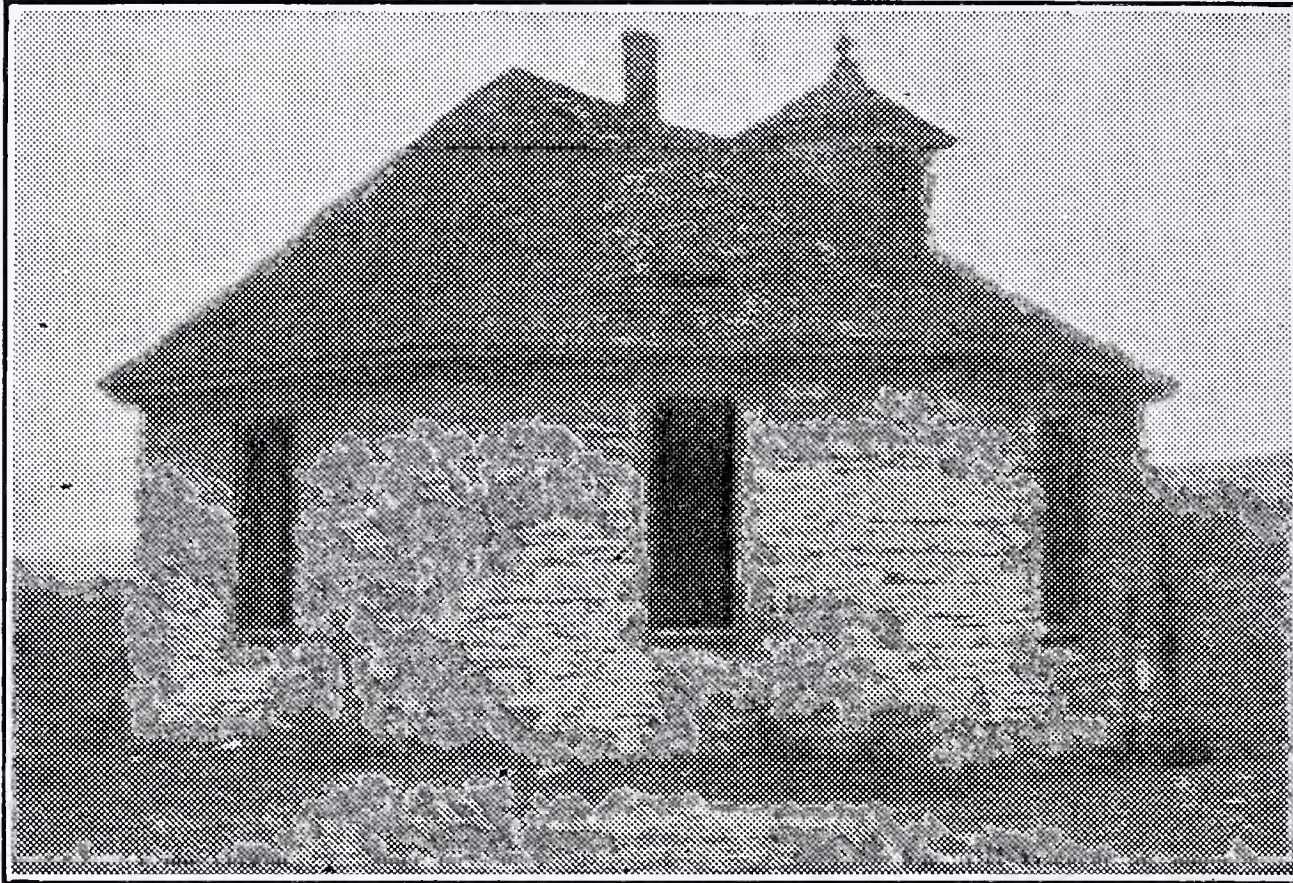
named Snyderstown in his honor. Carriage and wagon works, flour and planing mills, feed mills, and limestone quarries.

Population, 456.

WATSONTOWN—Incorporated from Turbot Township November 4, 1867, and named for John Watson, an original purchaser of the site, May 13, 1792. Laid out in 1794. Busy

manufacturing center. Chief products are brick and shale products, doors and sashes, planing mills, furniture and tables, flour, and milk products.

Population, 2,248.



Sodom Eight Sided School House, East Chillisquaque Township

the center of the township. Seat of Shamokin State Hospital. Villages are Bear Valley, Bear Gap, Sagon, Springfield, Enterprise, East Shamokin, West Shamokin, Brady, Boyd-town, Continental, Maysville, Scotch Hill, Uniontown, Johnston City, Excelsior, Bear Valley, Kulps, Ferndale, Burnside, Fulton, Marshalton, Fairview, Greenback, and Edgewood.

Population, 19,929.

DELAWARE—Erected from Turbot Township April 15, 1843, and named for the Indians who lived in this region. Settled prior to Revolutionary War when Jacob Freeland built a mill on Warrior Run in 1774. The boroughs of Watsonstown and McEwensville, and village of Dewart, first known as Uniontown, founded in 1857, and seat of the immense Dewart Creamery Products Company, and other villages of Warrior Run, Sedan, Transeau, Delaware Run, and Springtown.

Population, 1,528.

EAST CAMERON—Erected when Cameron was divided to form East and West Cameron townships. Old Cameron Township was erected from Little Mahanoy and Shamokin townships February 10, 1851. Coal mining chief industry. Villages of Helfenstein, Doutyville, and Gowen City.

Population, 1,065.

EAST CHILLISQUAQUE—Erected when Chillisquaque Township was divided to form East and West Chillisquaque townships. Old Chillisquaque was erected from Turbot and



Site of Fort Freeland

Mahoning townships in May, 1786. In 1813 this township was attached to Columbia County, of which it formed a part until 1815; it was then reannexed to Northumberland, but in the following year a considerable part of its territory was again attached to Columbia and now forms part of Montour County. Captain John Brady was an early resident; a boulder and tablet were unveiled at the site of his home, September 22, 1928. The flour and potash mills erected by Captain William Wilson and Captain John Boyd in 1791 were on the south bank of Chillisquaque Creek, and of much importance until recent years. The old Shawnee Indian village Chillicothe was on the plateau above the point where the creek empties into the Susquehanna. The octagonal stone school house, built in 1812, is still standing, known as Sodom School. The village of Pottsgrove contains several small industrial plants.

Population, 521.

GEARHART—Erected from Rush Township September 10, 1890, and named for family of early and prominent settlers. The borough of Riverside, and villages of South Danville and Kipp's Run.

Population, 489.

JACKSON—Erected from Mahanoy Township January 6, 1836, and named for President Andrew Jackson. The pioneer settlers were John M. Shaffer and Henry Zartman, prior to the Revolutionary War. A mill was in operation on Mahanoy Creek by 1785. The coal mines and coal dredged from the creeks form chief industry, with agriculture an important resource. The borough of Herndon, and villages of Mahanoy, Kneass, and Otto.

Population, 731.

JORDAN—Erected from Jackson and Upper Mahanoy townships August 4, 1852, and named in honor of Judge Alexander Jordan. Villages of Hebe, Mandata, and Urban.

Population, 722.

LEWIS—Erected from Turbot Township April 15, 1843, and named for Judge Ellis Lewis, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Jacob Freeland built the first mill on Warrior Run, 1773-74. Scene of the battle of Fort Freeland, July 28, 1779, when 108 settlers were killed or led away as prisoners of war by Tories, British and Seneca Indians. The borough of Turbotville, villages of Schuyler and Five Points.

Population, 860.

LITTLE MAHANOEY—Erected from Augusta and Shamokin townships August 19, 1813, and named for the Mahanoy Mountain, which forms one boundary line. Villages of Dunkelberger, Raker, Hunter, and Dornsife.

Population, 404.

LOWER AUGUSTA—Erected when Augusta was divided to form Lower and Upper Augusta townships, April 13, 1846. Augusta was an original township of the county, organized April 9, 1772, and named for the Provincial Fort Augusta, at present Sunbury. When the township was divided the upper portion was to retain the name Augusta, and the lower was to be called Porter, but the names were changed to Upper and Lower Augusta. Lower Augusta is the seat of the old stone tavern at Fisher's Ferry, built soon after 1756, and still standing. Villages of Fisher's Ferry, Mile Run, Asherton, Selinsgrove Junction, Resler, and Patricksburg.

Population, 710.

LOWER MAHANOEY—Erected when Mahanoy was divided August, 1806, to form Lower, Upper Mahanoy, and Mahanoy townships, the latter now a part of Montour County. The village of Dalmatia, formerly called Georgetown, Malta, Hickory Corners, and County Line.

Population, 1,347.

MOUNT CARMEL—Erected from Coal Township November 14, 1854, and named for the town. Coal mining is an extensive industry. Boroughs of Mount Carmel, Kulpmont,

and Marion Heights, villages of Natalie, Keiser, Diamondtown, Atlas, Greenridge, Locust Gap, Locust Summit, Enterprise, Stuartville, Alaska, and Strong.

Population, 6,295.

POINT—Erected from Turbot and Mahoning townships in February, 1786, and named because of its triangular point in the confluence of the North and West Branch of the river. Among the early settlers were Thomas Lemon, Bernard Hubley, Colonel Frederic Antes, General John Bull, John Cowden, Colonel William Cooke, and many other distinguished patriots. The old Chulasky iron furnace was in operation near the beginning of nineteenth century. Borough of Northumberland, villages of Chulasky, Cameron, and Kapps.

Population, 1,173.

RALPHO—Erected from Shamokin Township February 5, 1883. First permanent settler Obadiah Campbell in 1779. Villages of Elysburg, formerly called Petersburg, laid out in 1830, Cabel, Weigh Scale, and Oak Grove.

Population, 1,745.

ROCKEFELLER—Erected from Lower Augusta Township May 7, 1880, and named for Judge William M. Rockefeller. Captain Casper Weitzel erected a mill there before the Revolution; he died in 1782, but it was operated for more than a century by his descendants. Villages of Augustaville and Seven Points.

Population, 1,012.

RUSH—Erected from Shamokin Township August 18, 1819, and named "in memory of Doctor Benjamin Rush, and out of respect for his brother Jacob Rush, late president of the court." Villages of Rushton, Wolverton, Kline's Grove, Union Corner, and Boyd.

Population, 911.

SHAMOKIN—Erected from old Catawissa Township, as Ralpho Township, August, 1788; name changed to Shamokin, for the creek, August, 1789. The fertile Irish Valley is in this township. George Hughes built a mill on Shamokin Creek prior to 1780, since known as Shipman's Mill. Borough of Snyderstown, villages of Paxinos, Stonington, Snufftown, Deibler, Farnsworth, Yoroy, Vastine, Crowl, or Reed's Station, and Shamrock.

Population, 1,720.

TURBOT—An original township erected April 9, 1772, and named for Colonel Turbot Francis, veteran of French and Indian War, and extensive land owner in upper part of the present limits of the county. When the township was organized it comprised all of the present county north of the confluence of the river at Northumberland, Montour County, and much of Columbia County. The township became part of Columbia County on its organization, March 22, 1813, until February 21, 1815, when it was returned to Northumberland, but on January 22, 1816, the present line of Northumberland and Montour was established, again depriving Turbot of a considerable portion of its area. It was later divided to form Delaware and Lewis townships. Hawkins Boone, cousin of the celebrated Daniel Boone, and himself a hero of the Revolution, erected a mill, above present borough of Milton prior to 1779. The Straubs, twin brothers, Abraham and Isaac, established their flour mills on the island opposite Milton, and there invented the burr wheel for grinding grain. Descendants established the Quaker City Mills, in Philadelphia, large producers of milling machinery, which is still most active. Borough of Milton, and village of Paradise.

Population, 816.

UPPER AUGUSTA—Erected when Augusta was divided to form Lower and Upper Augusta townships, April 13, 1846. Packer's Island, settled by James LeTort, prior to 1701, is part of this township. City of Sunbury, county seat, villages of East Sunbury, Klinesgrove, Bright, Keefer, and Arters, seat of the I. O. O. F. Orphanage.

Population, 1,317.

UPPER MAHANOEY—Erected when Mahanoy was divided to form Lower, Upper, and Mahanoy townships, August, 1806. Villages of Greenbriar, Leck Kill, and Line Mountain. Population, 768.

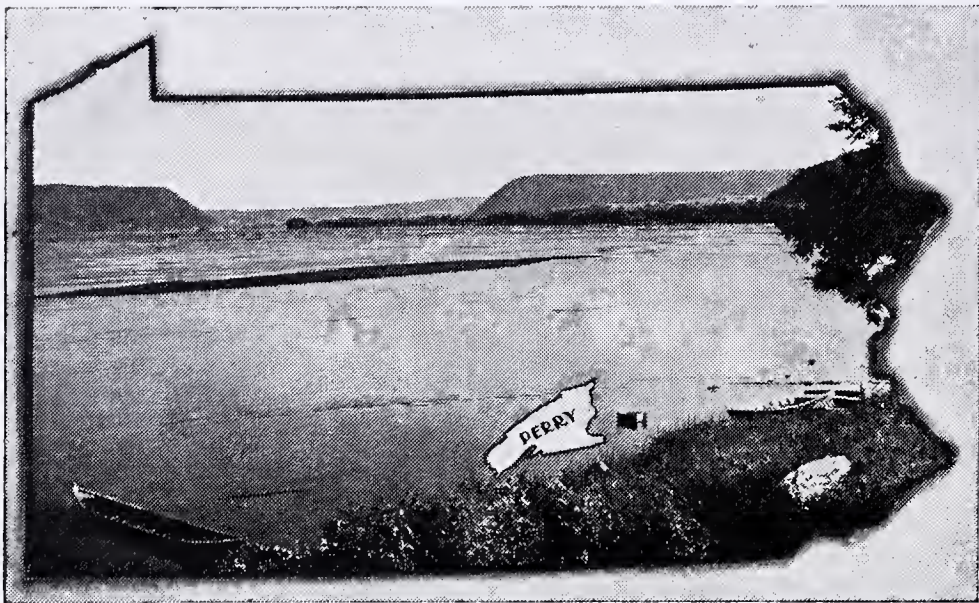
WASHINGTON—Erected from Upper Mahanoy and Jackson townships January 14, 1856, and named for the first President. Settled by Germans prior to Revolution. Only village Rebuck, where a school was established in 1774. Population, 687.

WEST CAMERON—Erected when Cameron was divided to form East and West Cameron townships. Only village Gottshalls. Population, 535.

WEST CHILLISQUAQUE—Erected when Chillisquaque Township was divided to form East and West Chillisquaque townships. Villages of Chillisquaque, Montandon, and East Lewisburg. Population, 1,073.

ZERBE—Erected from Coal Township March 11, 1853, and named for creek in its area. Rich coal deposits. The chief village is Trevorton, named for John B. Trevor, an official of the railroad company which laid out the town in 1850, and personally owned the town site. The chief products are coal, and a shirt factory, and agricultural crops. The "Times," established 1898, is published Saturdays, A. G. Schoener, editor. Population, 2,790.

PERRY COUNTY.



PERRY COUNTY was erected by Act of March 22, 1820, out of Cumberland County, and named in honor of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of the battle of Lake Erie, in the War of 1812, who but a few months before died of yellow fever on Trinidad Island. Ten townships in Pennsylvania, and one town are named for this distinguished naval officer. When Perry County was framed there were ten places competing for the honor of being the seat of justice, New Bloomfield was finally designated by the

fourth commission of disinterested persons to determine its situation.

Much of the ride along the Susquehanna trail on the western side of the Susquehanna River is at the base of majestic hills along the old Pennsylvania Canal bed, and more beautiful scenery it is not possible to find anywhere. Especially is this true as the motorist, traveling north, nears the quaint town of Liverpool. A gap in the mountains long known as Girty's Notch, was so named in memory of one of the most despised outlaws in the provincial history of Pennsylvania. The rocks on the face of the precipitous hills at this point have formed an almost perfect Indian head; indeed, it seems to be smiling down upon the thousands who pause to view this wonderful natural likeness of the primitive American race.

Simon Girty, Sr., was a licensed Indian trader as early as 1740, and located on Sherman's Creek, in what is now Perry County. Here his son, Simon, who figures so conspicuously in the annals of border life, was born January 16, 1741. There were three other sons, Thomas, George and James. In 1750 the father and sundry other "squatters" on Sherman's Creek, were dispossessed of their settlements by the sheriff of Cumberland County under orders of the Provincial authorities. Girty removed his family to the east side of the Susquehanna River, near the present town of Halifax, and afterwards to the Conococheague settlement, where it is related he was killed in a drunken brawl. In 1756, his widow was killed by Indians, and Simon, George and James were taken captives; Thomas, the eldest brother being absent, was the only one who escaped. Simon was adopted by the Seneca and given the Indian name of Katepacomen. He became an expert hunter, and in dress, language and habits became a thorough Indian. The author of "Crawford's



Mount Patrick

Campaign" says that "it must be passed to his credit that his early training as a savage was compulsory, not voluntary as has generally been supposed." George was adopted by the Delaware and became a fierce and ferocious savage, while James, who was adopted into the

Shawnee Nation became no less infamous as a cruel and bloodthirsty raider of the Kentucky border, "sparing not even women and children from horrid tortures."

Simon and his tribe roamed the wilderness northwest of the Ohio, and when the expedition under Colonel Henry Bouquet, at the close of the Pontiac War, in 1764, dictated



Looking North on Susquehanna Trail Near Liverpool

peace to the Indian tribe on the Muskingum, one of the hostages given up by the Ohio Indians was Simon Girty, but preferring the wild life of the savage, Girty soon escaped and returned to his home among the Seneca. In the unprovoked war of Lord Dunmore, in company with Simon Kenton, Girty served as a hunter and scout, and subsequently acted as an Indian agent. At the outset of the Revolution, he was a commissioned officer of Continental militia at Fort Pitt, and took the test oath as required by the Committee of Safety, but March 28, 1778, deserted to the enemy, in company with the notorious Alexander McKee and Matthew Elliott. He then began his wild career by sudden forays against the borderers, and in his fierceness and cruelty outdid the Indians themselves, hence the sobriquet of "Girty the White Savage." Many atrocious crimes were attributed to the notorious renegade, but the campaign against the Sandusky Indian towns in 1782, under the command of Colonel William Crawford, proved to be the one in which Girty displayed the most hardened nature and showed him to be a relentless foe of the Colonies. During the next seven years but little is recorded of this renegade and desperado, except that a year after Crawford's defeat, he married Catharine Malott, a captive among the Shawnee. They had several children and she survived her husband many years, dying at an advanced age.

Notwithstanding Girty's brutality and depravity he never lost the confidence of the Indians; his advice was always conclusive. He acted as interpreter when the United States attempted to negotiate with the Confederated Nations, for an adjustment of the difficulties during which his conduct was insolent, and he was false in his duty as interpreter. In the defeat of General St. Clair, Girty recognized General Richard Butler, who was writhing in agony with his wounds, when the traitor told an Indian warrior that he was a high officer, whereupon the warrior buried his tomahawk in General Butler's head, scalped him, took his heart out and divided it into as many pieces as there were tribes engaged in the battle. When General Anthony Wayne, in 1795 forever destroyed the power of the Indian of the Northwest, Girty sold his trading post and removed to Canada, where he settled upon a farm near Malden, on the Detroit River, the recipient of a British pension. Here he resided



Relocation of Road Near New Bloomfield

undisturbed until the War of 1812, but almost blind. After the capture of the British fleet on Lake Erie, Girty followed the British in retreat and remained away from his home until the treaty of peace was signed, when he returned to his farm, where he died in the fall of 1819, aged seventy-five years. There have been efforts to make a hero of Girty, but without success. He was without one redeeming quality. He reveled in the very excess of malignity and above all in his hatred for his own countrymen. Such was the life and career of Simon Girty, the outlaw and renegade.

The area of the county is 564 square miles and the surface is generally hilly, the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain and Tuscarora Mountains together with a large number of hills and ranges are within its limits. The valleys and plains are fertile and well drained by the Juniata River which flows through the county and empties into the Susquehanna, which forms the entire eastern boundary, above Duncannon, at Clark's Ferry. There are practically no minerals in the county, and agriculture is the chief pursuit, with considerable manufacturing. Perry County Hemlocks State Forest Park is near New Germantown. The population is 21,744 of which number 119 are foreign-born whites and 49 Negroes, or 99.2 per cent. are native whites; 6,245 males and 1,031 females are engaged in industry; 37 manufacturing plants with 539 employees earned \$421,336 in wages and produced products valued at \$1,896,104 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$2,064,339; live stock \$1,896,066; dairy products \$746,245; and chicken products \$585,685 in 1929. There are nine boroughs and twenty townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

BLOOMFIELD—County seat, incorporated as New Bloomfield out of Center Township, March 14, 1831. There was no town when the seat of justice was located there, being selected for its geographical situation, and no error was then made. Settled as early as 1784 by David Mitchell. Selected as the county seat June 2, 1823; the public buildings were erected in 1827. Bloomfield was the name by which Thomas Barnett's tract of 418 acres, on which the town was laid out, had been designated in the original patent. A tradition is that it was laid out in June when the clover was in full bloom. New Bloomfield still remains the name of the post office, but the county town is Bloomfield. Seat of Bloomfield Seminary, and Carson Long Institute, formerly New Bloomfield Academy. Chief business interests are planing mill, hosiery mill, saddlery, carriages, cement blocks, agriculture. The "People's Advocate and Press," established 1853, is published Wednesdays, William S. Briner, editor; "Perry County Democrat," established 1836, published Wednesdays, James S. Magee, editor; and "Perry County Times," established 1866, published Thursdays, William C. Lebo, editor.

Population, 730.

BOROUGHs.

BLAIN—Incorporated from Jackson Township, November 3, 1877, and named for James Blaine, who erected the first mill and made a settlement there in 1778. The place was known for some time as Douglas' Mill, but when laid out in 1846 the name was changed back to Blain. Flour mill, lumber mill and saddlery.

Population, 291.

DUNCANNON—Incorporated from Penn Township, as the borough of Petersburg, March 12, 1844. Petersburg was laid out from Rye Township in 1792, named by Christian Miller who owned the site. The Duncannon Iron Company was established there and the village owes its existence to this plant. It was probably named from Duncans Island, an historic place, and the name of the borough was changed to Duncannon in 1865, when it was reincorporated. Andrew, father of Alexander Stephens, vice-president of the Confederate States of America, was born in this borough. Chief products are iron and novelty works, silk mill, shirt factory, flour and planing mills, and agriculture. The "Record," established 1873, is published Thursdays, R. M. Barton, editor.

Population, 1,732.

LANDISBURG—Incorporated from Tyrone Township December 23, 1831, and named for Abraham Landis who laid out the town in 1793. It was designated as the first county

seat, pending choice by the citizens, and remained so from the organization of the county until March 12, 1827, when it was removed to New Bloomfield. Planing and gristmills and a mercantile center.

Population, 236.

LIVERPOOL—Incorporated from Greenwood Township May 4, 1832. Laid out along the Susquehanna River in 1808, by John Huggins, and after the canal was built became a most important trading point. The ferry across the river at this place as early as it could be erected after Huggins settled here. The village of Northern Liberties is now the upper portion of Liverpool. Silk and shirt factories, planing and gristmills.

Population, 586.

MARYSVILLE—Incorporated from Rye Township, as the borough of Haleys, April 12, 1866. First settled in 1755, and a sawmill was in operation by 1767. Theophilus Fenn laid out the town in 1861, and named the place Fennwick, later it was called Haleys, and within a year of its incorporation, February 27, 1867, an Act was passed changing the name to Marysville. There was an iron forge and other industries. The Pennsylvania Railroad system repair shops are now the chief industry. A mercantile center.

Population, 1,922.

MILLERSTOWN—Incorporated from Greenwood Township February 12, 1849. Oldest town in the county, as the site was plotted in 1780, by David Miller, and named for him when patented March 25, 1790, the ferry here was in operation as early as 1788. General James A. Beaver, distinguished soldier, jurist, statesman, and Governor, was born here. Chief products, leather, shirts, feed stuff, and agriculture.

Population, 689.

NEW BUFFALO—Incorporated from Buffalo Township April 8, 1848. Laid out in 1800 by Jacob Baughman, and named Baughmanstown, which was later changed to New Buffalo, from the name of the township. Baughman established a ferry and tannery, which with grist and sawmills made quite a town. There are now no industries.

Population, 97.

NEWPORT—Incorporated from Oliver Township March 10, 1840. Laid out in 1789 by the sons of Paul Reider in 1804, and called Reidersville. They operated a ferry and built up a prosperous settlement. With the opening of the canal the name was changed to Newport, because of its active canal port. For many years iron was made here. The chief products are automobile machine tools, leather goods, hosiery, shirts, and agricultural crops. The "News-Sun," established 1868, is published Thursdays, George R. Fry, editor.

Population, 1,891.

TOWNSHIPS.

BUFFALO—An original township, erected in October, 1799, from Greenwood Township, when part of Cumberland County, and named for the animal which once roamed this country in great herds. First settled in 1772. Site of the famed Girty's Notch, and the place where the notorious Simon Girty, renegade and Tory, was born. The profile of an Indian on the rocks along the Susquehanna Trail is an object of great interest. Villages of Montgomery Ferry, Center Mount Patrick, Acker, and McKees Half Falls.

Population, 383.

CARROLL—Erected from Tyrone, Rye and Wheatfield townships on November 5, 1834. Settled by William West in April, 1755. Villages of Dromgold and Shermansdale, first called Smileytown, and the site of Indian village as early as 1720.

Population, 916.

CENTER—Erected from Juniata, Wheatfield, Saville, and Tyrone townships August 4, 1831, and named for its central situation. Original white settler was William Stewart in October, 1752. Borough of Bloomfield, county seat, and villages of Mannsville, McKee, Neilson, Mahanoy, Juniata Furnace, and Wahneta.

Population, 661.

GREENWOOD—An original township which when part of Cumberland County comprised all the present territory of Perry County lying east of the Juniata River. Erected from Fermaugh Township March 25, 1767. First permanent settler was John Pfontz in February, 1755. Borough of Millerstown, villages of Reward and Nekoda.

Population, 635.

HOWE—Erected from Oliver Township April 6, 1861, and named for William Howe, an early settler. The last township to be erected.

Population, 302.

JACKSON—Erected from Toboyne Township, August, 1844. Earliest settlers were Scotch-Irish, among them the famous Blaine family, including the ancestors of James G. Blaine. The borough of Blain, villages of Mt. Pleasant and Toboyne.

Population, 491.

JUNIATA—An original township, erected from Rye Township in 1793, when part of Cumberland County, and named for the river. The village of Milford, formerly called Jonestown, later Juniata, and then Wila, and village of Markelville.

Population, 695.

LIVERPOOL—Erected from Greenwood Township February 3, 1823, and named for the borough. Shuman's Island, about four miles north of Liverpool was made part of the township by Act of March 7, 1841. The borough of Liverpool and villages of Pfontz Valley and Berlee.

Population, 499.

MADISON—Erected from Saville, Toboyne, and Tyrone townships, July 8, 1836, when it was called Marion, but the court on August 1, following, changed it to Madison, in honor of President James Madison, who died at this time. Fort Robinson was erected during the Pontiac War, 1763. Villages of Center, Cisna's Run, Kistler, Sandy Hill, Andersonburg, Pine Grove, Stony Point, Hench, and Walsingham.

Population, 986.

MILLER—Erected from Oliver and Wheatfield townships, March 11, 1852, and named in honor of David Miller, founder of Millerstown, and an early settler. The villages of Losh's Run, Bailey, Roddy, and Iroquois.

Population, 264.

OLIVER—Erected from Buffalo, Juniata, and Center townships, November 11, 1837, and named in further honor of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the naval hero for whom the county is named. Settled as early as 1788 by David English. The borough of Newport, and villages of East Newport, formerly Habeckertown; West Newport, Everhartville, Mount Fairview, Old Ferry, and Buffalo Bridge.

Population, 1,040.

PENN—Erected from Rye Township in 1826, and named for the Proprietor's family. Interesting Indian history here at an early date, especially about Duncan's and Haldeman's Islands, also James Baskins and Marcus Hulings, two early settlers have left much important information. The Cove is a unique physical formation, with its beautiful horseshoe curve. The borough of Duncannon, villages of Juniata Bridge, Amity Hall, Kings Mill, Cove Forge, Cove, Perdix, and Summerdale.

Population, 1,051.

RYE—An original township, erected from Tyrone in 1766, when part of Cumberland County. Colonel Samuel Hunter, commandant at Fort Hunter and later at Fort Augusta, warranted lands in this township in 1755-57. Borough of Marysville, villages of Grier's Point, Keystone, and Glenvale.

Population, 465.

SAVILLE—Erected from Tyrone Township, June 24, 1817. Settled in 1755. Villages of Ickesburg, Eshcol, Roseburg, and Saville.

Population, 1,147.

SPRING—Erected from Tyrone Township, August, 1848, and named Lawrence, as a further tribute to Perry's exploit on Lake Erie, but there was objection, when the name was changed to Spring. First settled by John Sanderson, in 1755, on site of Elliottsburg. Ancestors of Colonel George Gibson, and John Bannister Gibson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, were settlers of this township in 1785, and the latter was born here. Villages of Elliottsburg, Bridgeport, Lebo, Milltown, Falling Spring, Little Germany, Dunn, and Alinda, seat of Woomer's Cave.

Population, 825.

TOBOYNE—An original township, erected from Tyrone Township in 1763, when part of Cumberland County. Settled in 1755. Villages of New Germantown, Center Square, and Seagertown.

Population, 440.

TUSCARORA—Erected from Greenwood and Juniata townships January 3, 1859, and named for the mountain. Earliest settlements in 1766. Villages are Millerstown Station, Donnally's Mills, and Marsh Run.

Population, 596.

TYRONE—An original township, erected in 1754, when part of Cumberland County. Fourteen townships have been erected from its original territory. Borough of Landisburg, villages of Loysville, seat of Soldier's Orphan School, and Tressler Orphans' Home; Green Park, Shermans, and Sheaffer's Valley.

Population, 1,284.

WATTS—Erected from Buffalo Township in 1849, and named for David Watts, son of General Frederick Watts, and father of Frederic Watts, judge at the time of the organization of the township. Borough of New Buffalo.

Population, 313.

WHEATFIELD—Erected from Rye Township January 5, 1826, and named for the fertility of its soil. Frederick Watts was the original settler, in 1762. General Henry Miller was a neighbor of General Watts. Iron was made here before 1800. Villages of Montebello, Sulphur Springs, Aqueduct, Roseglen, and Dellville.

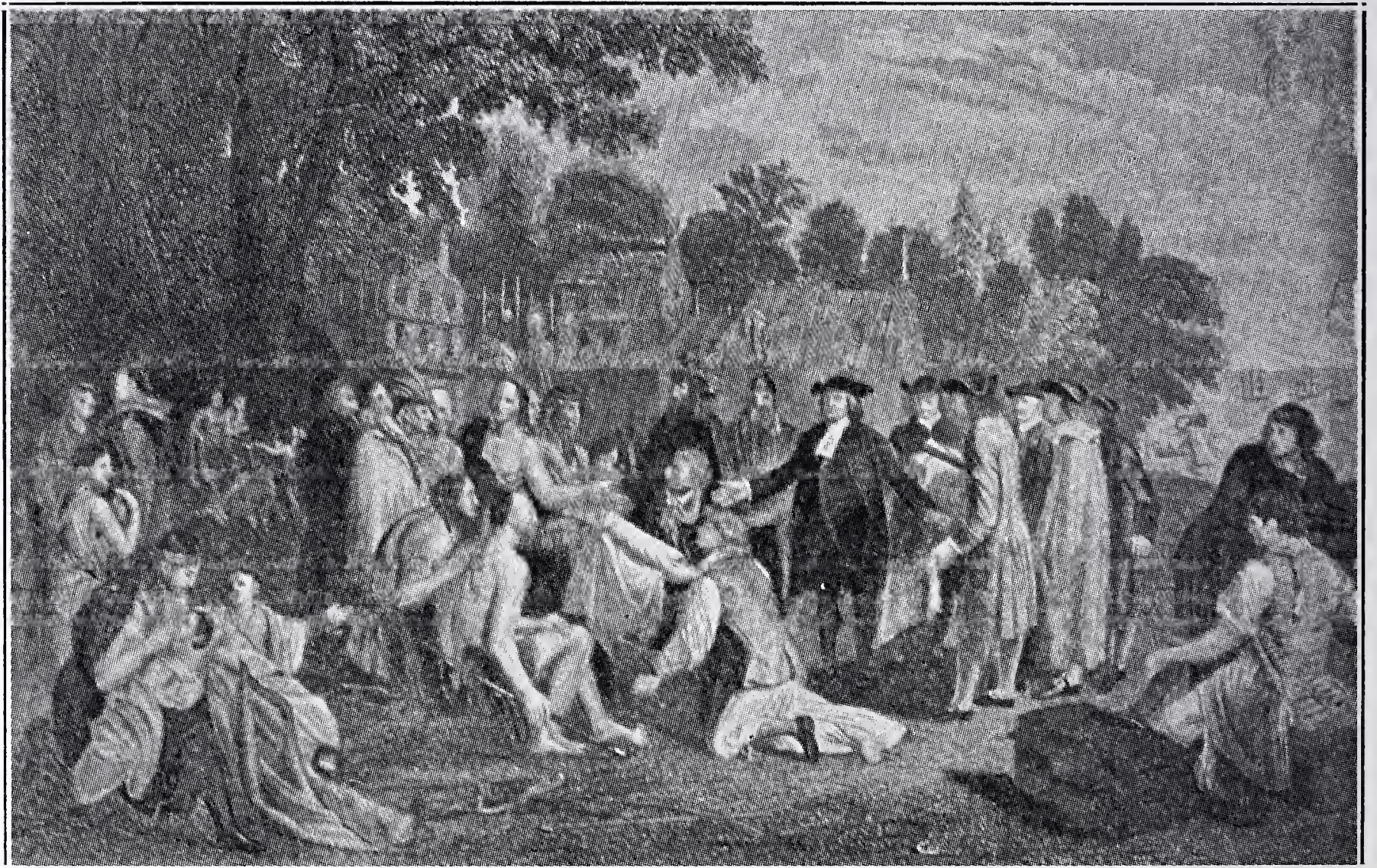
Population, 577.

PHILADELPHIA.



PHILADELPHIA is one of the three original counties into which William Penn divided his Province. The county and city are co-extensive since 1854. The lines of separation between the county of Philadelphia and those of Bucks and Chester were confirmed by the Provincial Assembly, February 1, 1685. Bucks and Chester were laid out with specified boundaries adjoining Philadelphia, and, as a consequence, the county of Philadelphia embraced the whole Province between Chester and Bucks, and north-north-

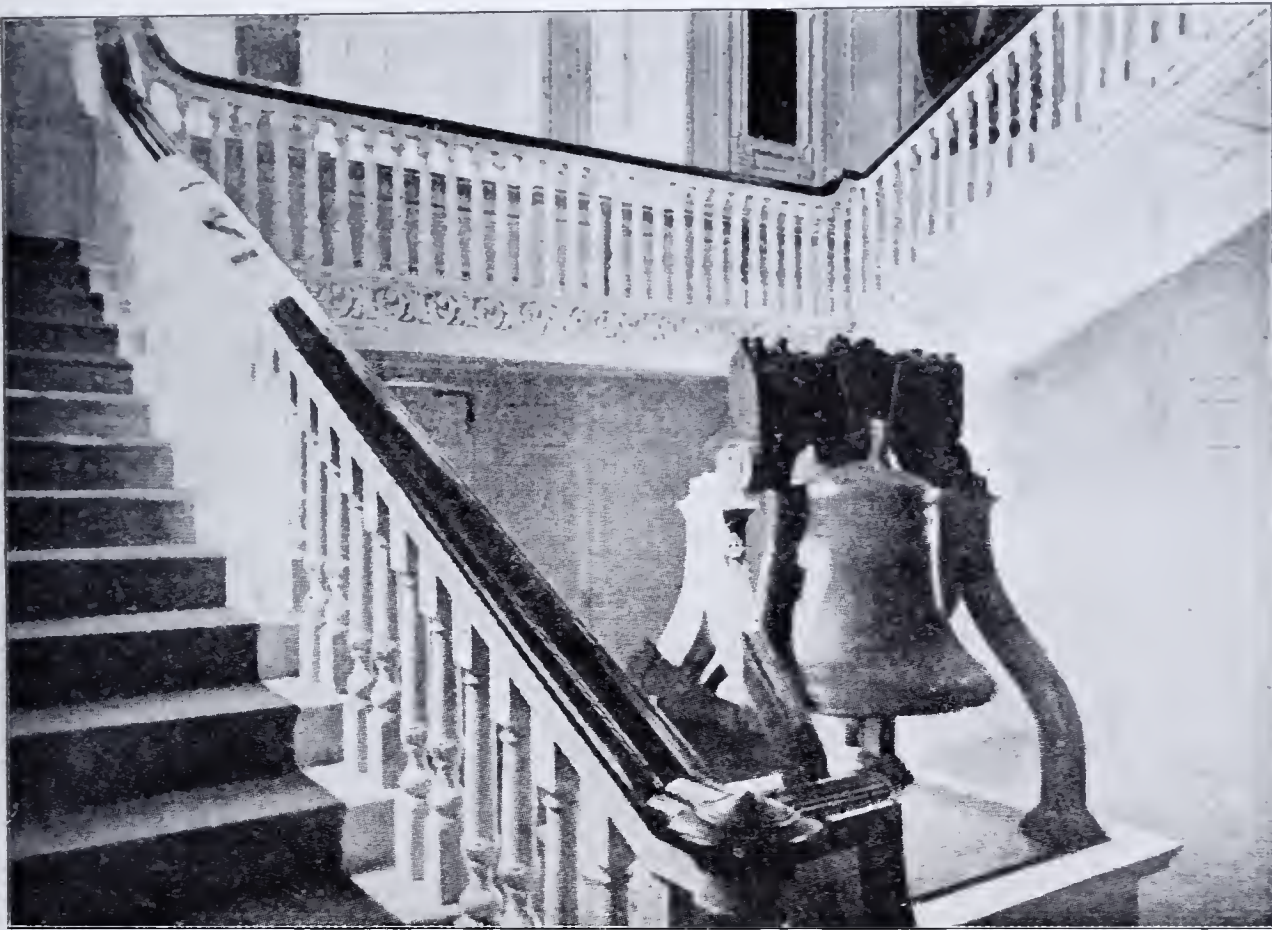
west and northeast as far as Penn had purchased land from the Indians. Philadelphia, with a population in 1930 of 1,950,961, is the first county and city of the Commonwealth, the third city in population and total value of manufactured products in the United States, and tenth in size in the world.



Penn's "Great Treaty," From Painting by Benjamin West

It has been well said, "As the arena of the Nation's past, Philadelphia is without a peer among American cities. More than a city of historic memories, Philadelphia is a city of historic memorials. Here still stand the halls in which were enunciated the principles of human rights that gave birth to free institutions. Here are the very houses where the

patriotic men of old assembled and first framed the legislative foundations of free government. Here are the historic scenes where the Revolutionary leaders and soldiers fought and sacrificed for the principles and institutions at stake. Here are still visible mansions,



Liberty Bell

sites, and relics that remind us that not brick and mortar but sentiment and character build a nation. The Philadelphia of the past survives in the Philadelphia of today, and cherished shrines and homes, historic industries and institutions, stirring relics of Colonial, Revolutionary and early National days make the city a living and perpetual fountain of patriotic inspiration."

The original site of Philadelphia was occupied by Delaware Indians. The Swedes and Dutch made a number of settlements on

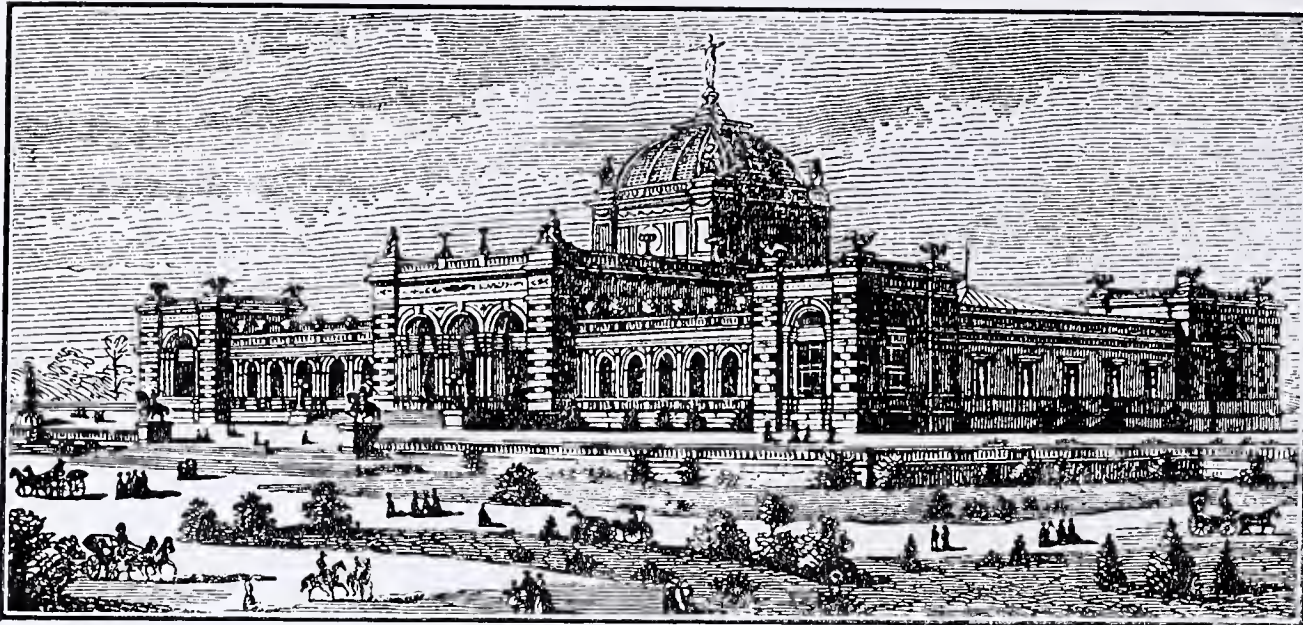
the Delaware River, of which the only permanent monument is Gloria Dei, or the old Swedes Church, erected in 1700 on the site of the Swedish Fort Wicaco, erected in 1663. Nearly four hundred Swedes and more than eight hundred English were in and about Philadelphia when William Penn received his charter as proprietary, and, a year later, 1682, visited it and laid out its plan, as his "Great towne." He called the place "Philadelphia," from the Greek word meaning "brotherly love," borrowing a place name of sectarian significance in Lydia, Asia Minor, seat of one of the seven early churches. The City of Brotherly Love embowered in what the founder saw and described as a "Fair Province," has a historic background unsurpassed by any other community in America. Destiny made Philadelphia the largest city in the British American colonies during the colonial period, the stage for many of the most important acts of the Revolutionary drama.

Philadelphia was the first of the modern municipalities whose plan was prepared for a particular site. Penn wanted an open-spaced, well-shaded town, with every dwelling in the center of its plot. Captain Thomas Holme, his surveyor-general, succeeding Penn's cousin, Captain William Crispin, laid out the town in the form of a parallelogram, which has guided city planning in America ever since. The metropolis now covers 80,000 acres, and is about fourteen miles north and south by seven miles east and west.



Room Where the Declaration of Independence Was Signed

Popularly known as the "workshop of the world," its proud boast is that it enjoys more "firsts" than any other municipality in the world. There are in excess of 5,000 manufacturing plants, the principal classes of products being textiles, metals, food and



Centennial Exposition Building

kindred lines, paper and printing, chemicals and allied products, leather and rubber goods, tobacco, and lumber and its re-manufacture. The chief products include clothing, hosiery, cotton, woolen, worsted and felt goods, carpets, rugs, woolen and worsted yarns, hats, knit articles, plush and velvet, electrical machinery, radios,

steel and iron products, scientific instruments, brass, bronze and copper products, sugar, bakery products, confectionery, newspapers and periodicals, paper products, oils and greases, soap, chemicals, paint, leather products, furniture, cigars, meat, and many other important specialties and standard products of every kind.

Philadelphia is affectionately known as the "City of Homes," as nearly 430,000 dwellings are individually owned and occupied. The "Letitia House," now removed to Fairmount Park, was built by William Penn for his town residence, and was occupied by the Provincial Council as its official home during the Proprietor's absence. The Towne Hall, built in 1709, also served as a courthouse until the State House, now known and revered as Independence Hall, was erected between the years 1732 and 1741. It is in this building where the Liberty Bell once rang and is now housed. Associated with Independence Hall is Carpenters' Hall, used by the first Continental Congress and other patriotic bodies. Other shrines include Betsy Ross Flag House, site of the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, the residence of President Washington, the Chew House, Germantown Academy, Stenton, Bartram's house, old Christ Church, St. Peter's Church, St. Mary's Church, Franklin's grave, and hundreds of others.

There have been four plans in the development of Philadelphia. First, the well-built, though ill-paved colonial trading town of English Quakers and Episcopalians, Welsh Quakers and Baptists, Germans of various sects, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and inter-colonial immigrants. Second, the rapidly growing city of Franklin and Girard, with its shipyards, rope-walks, fleets and fast-sailing ships, its rich merchants, its skill in handicraft, and its undemocratized social order. Third, the nineteenth century brick-paved, red brick city, that was revolutionized by the application of steam-power to many industries—a period of mill, factory, rail and mine development, and of heavy inpouring of Irish and German immigrants, with skilled workers from British industrial districts. Fourth, the city that has been transformed during the last third of a century by such modern agencies as electricity, steel, and concrete, and the extensive use of capital.

William Penn granted the first city charter in 1701, when the plot contained two square miles. This was succeeded by the Act of Assembly of March 11, 1789. The Consolidation Act of 1854 provided that the city of Philadelphia, as limited by the Charter of 1789, should be enlarged by taking in all the territory comprised within the county of Philadelphia. The incorporated districts were abolished, and Southwark, Northern Liberties, Kensington, Spring Garden, Moyamensing, Penn, Richmond, West Philadelphia, and Belmont ceased to have corporate existence. The boroughs of Frankford, Germantown, Manayunk, White Hall, Bridesburg, and Aramingo were deprived of their franchises. The townships of Passyunk, Blockley, Kingsessing, Roxborough, Germantown, Bristol, Oxford, Lower Dublin, Moreland, Northern Liberties (unincorporated), Byberry, Delaware, and Penn were abolished, and all the franchises and property of those governments

transferred to the city of Philadelphia. This action gave the city a total area of more than 129 square miles, embracing today 1,718 miles of streets. In 1885 the "Bullit Bill" was passed, which embodied the present city charter. Part of Tinicum Township, Delaware County, was annexed, and part of Philadelphia given to Delaware County in 1927.

Philadelphia was the second capital of Pennsylvania, succeeding Upland, and was the first and only capital under the Proprietor. It was the capital of the State from 1776 until



Delaware River Bridge, Philadelphia

1799; capital of the United Colonies until 1781; capital of the United States under the Articles of Confederation 1781 until 1789, and under the Federal Constitution 1790 until 1800.

The city grew with great rapidity, and became the grain and lumber mart of the Atlantic Coast. Cramp ships, Baldwin locomotives, Dobson carpets, Stetson hats, and eight other industrial establishments were at the close of the nineteenth century the largest of their lines known anywhere. There are sixteen establishments that have been doing business since before the Federal Constitution was adopted and forty other firms that have survived a century of business. After the Consolidation Act the city developed very steadily. In 1876 the International Exposition, popularly known as the Centennial, was held here, the success of which exposition brought deserved honor to the city and greatly aided its varied industries.

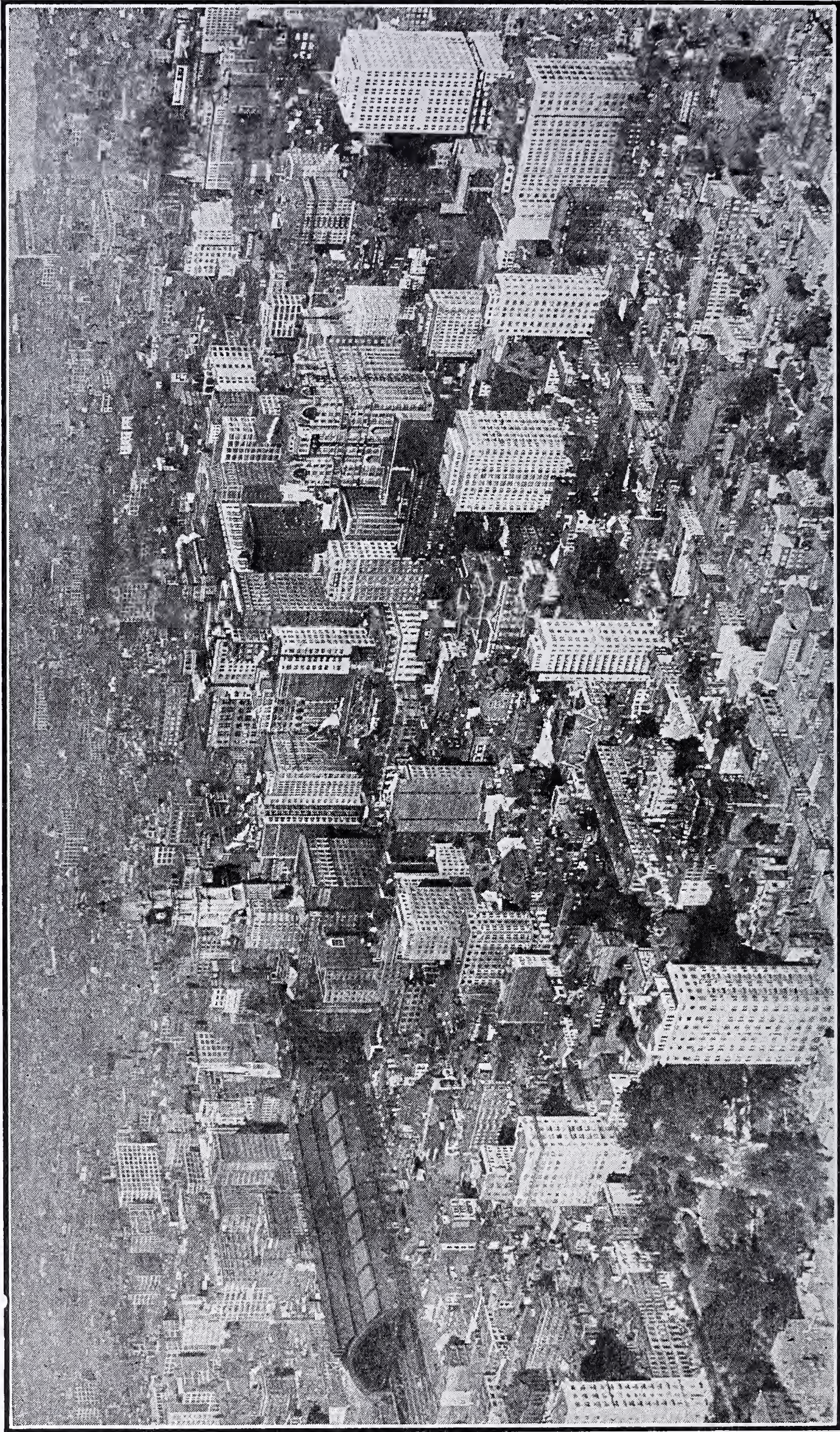
Floating bridges were erected in the eighteenth century over the Schuylkill River, and in the nineteenth century permanent bridges were built. White and Hazard's foot bridge was the first wire bridge in the world. Until recently the Girard Avenue Bridge was the widest; Ellet's suspension bridge was the first American bridge of its kind; the Chestnut Street bridge is the largest cast iron arch-bridge. The Philadelphia-Camden bridge was the longest suspension bridge in the world at time of its completion. Construction was commenced January 6, 1922, and it was opened July 1, 1926. Its total cost was \$37,462,365, divided among the city of Philadelphia, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the State of New Jersey.



Philadelphia From Fairmount Park

The total length is 1.81 miles; main span is 1,750 feet between towers; height of towers 385 feet above mean high water; over all width is 125 feet, six inches.

The port of Philadelphia is on a frontage along the Delaware River for twenty miles. There are 267 wharves, 41 railroad piers and 8 municipal piers, each built with facilities for



Mid-Town Philadelphia

Courtesy of Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce

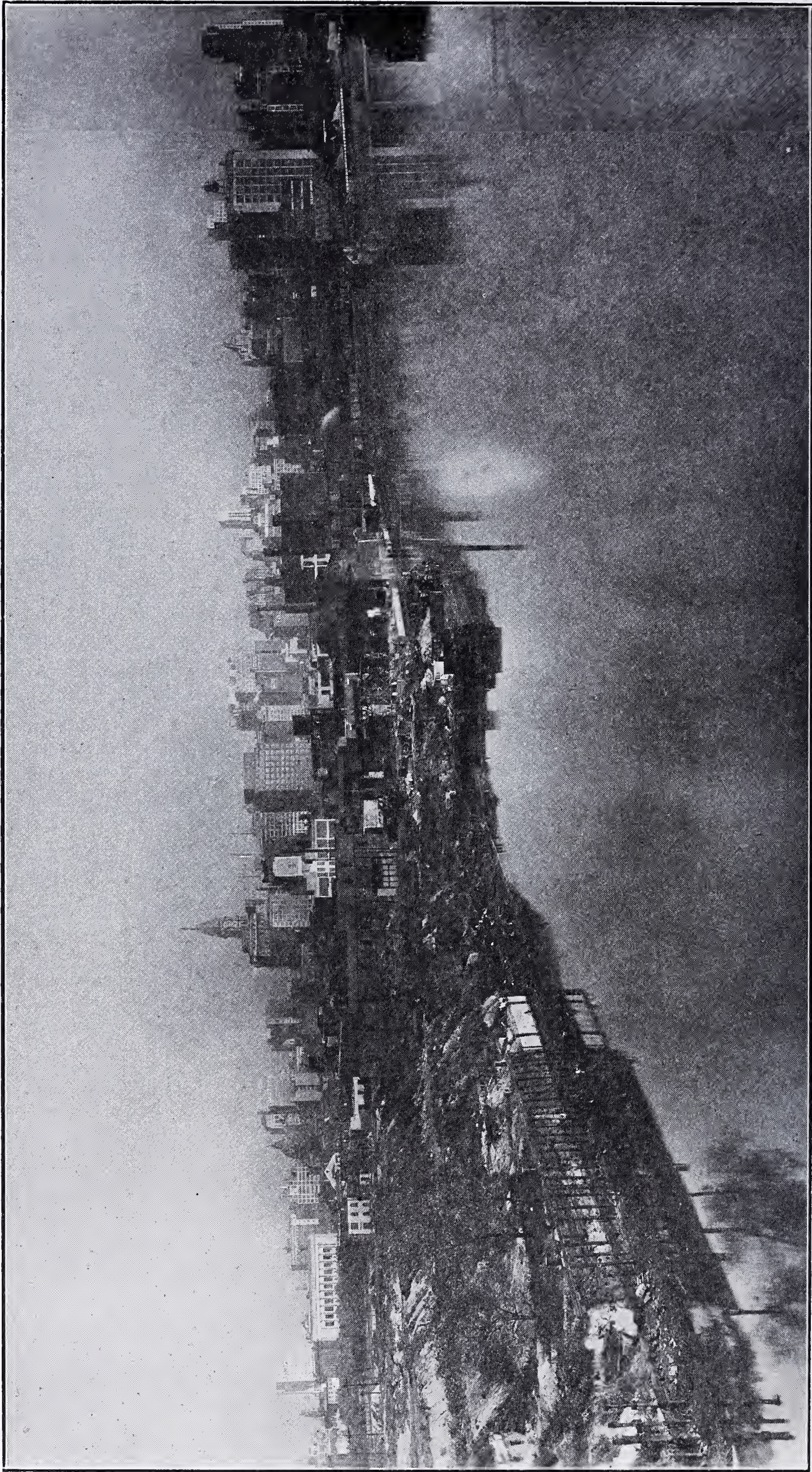
accommodating ocean-going vessels. Many piers also line both banks of the Schuylkill River, which afford the city exceptional shipping capacity.

For forty years in the middle of the eighteenth century Benjamin Franklin was a dominant figure. He founded the American Philosophical Society, the first scientific society in the New World, also the Philadelphia Library, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Hospital, Hand-to-Hand Insurance Society, and others. The first two of these institutions were the direct outgrowths of the "Junto," a literary society organized by



Gloria Dei (Old Swede's) Church

Franklin in 1727, which, through various mutations, led to the Committee of Safety, whereby the city was governed through the period of the Revolutionary War. Other scientific societies are the Franklin Institute (1824) for the promotion of applied sciences; Academy of Natural Sciences (1812); Wagner Institute (1855); Spring Garden Institute (1851); Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the only institution of its kind in America, its object being the promotion of international trade by diffusion of knowledge of the resources and needs of foreign countries; and the Geographical Society.



Philadelphia From the West Bank of the Schuylkill

The first organized bank in the United States was established in Philadelphia in 1780, which institution became the Bank of North America, planned by Robert Morris, with the approval of the Continental Congress, and incorporated by the General Assembly of Penn-



Home of John Bartram

sylvania, December 31, 1781. The second bank in the United States, incorporated by Act of Congress, April 10, 1816, was also located at Philadelphia.

The first mint in the United States was established at Philadelphia April 2, 1792, and its output today is the largest in the world.

Many charitable institutions, asylums for the blind, the deaf and dumb, city almshouses, etc., were founded early. Girard College was founded and its building commenced in 1833. It

has an endowment of nearly \$15,000,000, and an enrollment of 1,600 white male orphans from nine to nineteen years of age.

Fairmount Park is among the largest and most comprehensive in the world. It embraces more than 3,500 acres, and the park system of the city includes more than 6,000 acres.

The Philadelphia Zoölogical Garden is the sixth largest in the world. It embraces forty-one acres and contains the most varied and numerous display of animal specimens, especially mammalia and reptilia, anywhere in the world.

There are forty-one permanent playgrounds, thirty-one swimming pools and nearly 250 school yards in the city.

There are sixty-five libraries and reading rooms. The Free Library, established in 1891, occupies a site on the Parkway. The building was begun May 12, 1917, and opened to the public June 2, 1927. It is one of the finest in the country, and in every way worthy of the great city.

There are about 2,500 associations of religious and humanitarian character and aims, and nearly 2,000 agencies are directly engaged in the relief work of physical suffering. Of the latter forty are special and twenty-two general hospitals.

Long after its loss of precedence in population, Philadelphia preserved its leadership in art, letters, and science. Art development began in the period of Benjamin West, Charles Wilson, Raphaël and Rembrandt Peale, Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Sully, and Matthew Pratt, and continued through the nineteenth century with J. W. Jarvis, Henry Inman, C. R. Leslie, Paul Weber, H. J. Thouron, J. R. Lambkin, S. B. Waugh, Thomas Eakins, Thomas P. Anschultz, Joseph Pennell, A. B. Frost, J. M. Hamilton, John Sartain, Charles Grafly and Violet Oakley.

The Academy of Fine Arts, oldest art institution in America, dates officially from 1805 but it actually originated in 1791. The Philadelphia Art Museum, opened March 26, 1928, and costing \$20,000,000, is among the finest museums in the world, and houses important collections of paintings. Philadelphia now has thirty-seven art associations, museums, schools, and collections, public and private.

Early publishers established the second oldest newspaper in the British American colonies in Philadelphia, where they also issued the earliest magazine, and published Bibles first in German, as well as in English. Christopher Saur cast his own type in his Germantown shop, the first made in America. Franklin's "Poor Richard" almanacs, the early Saur and Bradford publications, as well as the first American novel, earliest opera, school books, etc., are notable Philadelphia "firsts." Special mention should also be made of Joseph Dennie's "Portfolio," a magazine published in 1801 to 1837; Godey's Lady Book



William Penn House, Now in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia

(1850-77); Graham's (1840-59); and Sartain's and Lippincott's magazines. Benjamin Franklin, John Dickinson, Thomas Paine, Deborah Logan, Charles Jared Ingersoll, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Matthew Carey, George Lippard, Robert M. Bird, Francis and Joseph Hopkinson, Alice and Joseph C. Neal are among many early Philadelphians who won notable names in letters.

Edgar Allen Poe, John Greenleaf Whittier and James Russell Lowell lived in Philadelphia during important years of their literary pursuits. Later persons of literary consequence include Bayard Taylor, Walt Whitman, Alexander K. McClure, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Sidney George Fisher, George H. Boker, Thomas Buchanan Reed, Charles G. Leland, Louisa M. Alcott, Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, Frank Stockton, Richard Harding Davis, Horace Howard Furness, Owen Wister, Agnes Repplier, E. P. Oberholtzer, Anne Hollingworth Wharton, and others.

Philadelphia has fifty-one theatres and nearly two hundred moving picture houses. One of the Hallams of London, Lewis, was the founder of the Philadelphia stage, in 1754. The original Chestnut Street Theatre (1793) was burned. The oldest theatre in the United States is the Walnut, opened in 1809. Among the notable Philadelphians of the stage are the Jeffersons, the Drews, Edwin Forrest, Francis Wilson, James E. Murdock, and Rose Eyttinge.

The seventeenth century German immigrants brought over their music. The Moravians had their organs, and the first organ built in America was a Philadelphia product. The Musical Fund Society was organized in 1820, and Music Fund Hall opened in 1824. There are sixty-five musical societies in the city, dating from the St. Cecilia organized in 1824. The Philadelphia orchestra, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, has become the leading organization of its kind in America.

Philadelphia has more than 1,000 churches, of which more than 100 each are Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Jewish. The Society of Friends, Dunkers, Mennonites, Moravians, Schwenkfelders and other sects of Penn's time still thrive. Five of the denominations have divinity schools in the city.

Philadelphia has been a medical-surgical center from early days. Its first hospital, chartered May 11, 1751, occupies a square in the old city. The first school of anatomy was established in 1762. The first medical society was founded in 1768, and the college of physicians established in 1787. There are ninety hospitals in the city.

Enoch Flower was the first schoolmaster in Philadelphia, coming in 1683. The William Penn Charter School dates from 1701. Christopher Dock wrote the first American book on teaching. Institutions of learning were established as follows: University of Pennsylvania, 1740; Germantown Academy, 1760; Episcopal Academy, 1785; Jefferson Medical College, 1825; Woman's Medical College, 1850; Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, 1862; Lutheran Theological Seminary, 1864; LaSalle College, 1867; St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Theological Seminary, 1868; Medico-Chirurgical College, 1881; Hahnemann Medical College, 1888; Williamson Free School of mechanical trade, 1888; Drexel Institute, 1891; Temple University; Gratz College, 1893; and Dropsie College, 1907.

There are 263 publications. The dailies with more than 100,000 circulation are the "Bulletin," established 1847; "Inquirer," established 1836; "Public Ledger," established 1836; "Evening Public Ledger," established 1914; "Record," established 1870; and "News," established 1925. The weeklies with more than 50,000 circulation are "Saturday Evening Post" (1728); "Catholic Standard and Times" (1866); "Kensington Bulletin" (1921); "Sunday School Times" (1859); "Sunday Transcript" (1842); "West Philadelphia Times" (1924); and "Lutheran Young Folks" (1904). The monthly publications with more than 25,000 circulation are "Automobile Trade Journal and Motor Age" (1896); "Child Welfare" (1911); "Country Gentleman" (1831); "Etude" (1883); "Farm Journal" (1877); "Ladies Home Journal" (1883); "National Hibernian" (1901); "Sunday School Teachers"; "Augsburg Sunday School Teacher" (1874); "Keystone Motorist" (1911); "Paris Nights" (1925); "Presbyterian Magazine" (1805); and "Reading Railroad Magazine" (1925).

The population in 1930 was 1,950,961, of whom 368,624 are foreign born whites and 219,599 Negroes, or 69.7 per cent. are native whites; 642,839 males and 246,993 females are engaged in industry; 5,565 manufacturing plants with 244,655 workers earned \$335,231,822 in wages and produced products valued at \$1,984,760,404 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$656,361; live stock at \$144,390; dairy products \$91,754, and chicken products \$43,178 in 1929.

Radio stations WCAU, WELK, WFAN, WFI, WHAT, WIP, WLIT, WPEN, WRAX, and WTEL operate in the city.

PIKE COUNTY.



PIKE COUNTY was erected from Wayne County by Act of March 26, 1814, and named in honor of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was killed in the battle of York, Canada, during the War of 1812, less than a year before. General Pike spent his youth in Easton, where his father had removed from Bucks County. At the age of twenty he entered the army and in 1805 led an expedition to discover the headwaters of the Mississippi, during which journey he discovered Pike's Peak. He rose rap-

idly in military rank, and was a brigadier general in the War of 1812. Nine states contain counties named for him, the earliest being Pennsylvania. The Delaware River forms the eastern boundary, and the Big Bushkill Creek, and numerous lakes, and delightful scenery make it attractive as a vacation resort. The old township of Upper Smithfield, Northampton County is coextensive with Pike County. Milford was named in the Act to be the seat of justice. There was an unsuccessful effort to remove the county seat to Blooming Grove in 1872.

The earliest settlement made by Europeans in what is now Pike County was along the Delaware River, below Milford, by a party of Hollanders who came from Esopus (present Kingston), on the Hudson River. This particular region and part of Orange County, New York, was the home of the Minsi or Minisink Indians, and records and tradition all point to the conclusion that no white man had penetrated to the region near the mouth of the Neversink River prior to February, 1694, when, with a view to ascertaining whether any of the French or their Indian allies had been tampering with these Indians, Captain Arent Schuyler was dispatched by the New York authorities on a tour of observation. He set out on his journey February 3, and arrived at Minisink on the morning of the 7th, when he met two sachems and other Indians and made such inquiries as resulted in a favorable report to Governor Fletcher, on his return, February 10.

Soon after Schuyler's visit white men began to make settlements in the Minisink country, and by 1697 pioneers from the Dutch settlements on the Hudson had obtained patents for 1,200 acres where Port Jervis now stands, and others had advanced southward along both banks of the Delaware River.

During the French and Indian War the war-whoop of hostile Indians startled these pioneer settlers, who resided along the warpath of the Minsi. Forts were erected and several stone houses were stockaded and defended. In the Revolutionary War this neighborhood was laid waste by the terrible visitation of Captain Joseph Brant, the Mohawk chief, and his savages and Tories, July 22, 1779; when on his retreat, the disastrous battle of Minisink was fought, near what is now the little town of Lackawaxen, Pike County, in which more than a hundred of the small American force was destroyed. The massacre actually took place at Minisink, in New York State, but only the Delaware River separated the different battle grounds.

Pike County is therefore historical; it is also picturesque in its scenery. Just beyond the point where the Neversink empties into the Delaware the stream turns abruptly in a southerly direction and flows onward between Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the sea. A rocky little promontory jutting out into the confluent waters of the Neversink and Delaware forms a part of three states—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The boundary

line between New York and New Jersey was for many decades the subject of serious dispute and perpetual warfare among the borderers. On one occasion Major Swartout's house was attacked by Jersey claimants and he was driven from his home, but volunteers from Goshen

reinforced his little band and drove the invaders back to New Jersey. On another occasion the major was captured as he departed from church and he was confined in a New Jersey jail for some days. Soon afterwards the boundary line was definitely established by officers of the United States Coast Survey, and indicated, until 1822, by a large copper bolt securely set in the rock. Later a granite monument was set up at this place to mark the dividing point of the three states. The promontory is known as "Tri-States Rock," and is easily reached from Matamoras, by a walk through a silent avenue in the beautiful cemetery of Laurel Grove, which lies between the two rivers as they gradually converge into a single stream.

The famous Indian fighter, Tom Quick, resided in this vicinity, and traditions says that on his death bed he claimed to have killed ninety-nine Indians, and that he



Indian Ladder Falls, Near Milford

begged them to bring an old Indian who lived near, in order that he might bring his record to an even hundred. The George W. Childs State Forest Park is in the Delaware State Forest, about five miles west of Dingman's Ferry.

The area is 544 square miles, chiefly hilly, with some fertile bottom land. The population is 7,483, of which number 687 are foreign-born whites and 59 Negroes, 90 per cent. being native whites; 2,597 males and 456 females are engaged in industry. Ten manufacturing plants, with 124 workers, earned \$120,692 in wages and produced \$680,079 in goods during 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$218,486; live stock, \$354,066; dairy products \$126,958; chicken products \$143,713.

There are two boroughs and eleven townships.



Delaware River, Milford

COUNTY SEAT.

MILFORD—The county seat, was laid out in 1796 by John Biddis, on the site of a settlement made by brothers named Wells, who had erected a saw and a gristmill, and established a ferry across the Delaware River above the mouth of Saw Creek. Thomas Quick was the first settler in 1733; he was the father of Tom Quick, the notorious Indian killer and the hero of many tales of adventure. The place was named Milford from the ford, which antedated the ferry at this point. The town was incorporated December 25, 1874. It is a popular resort, and among the many summer residences is that of "Grey Towers," the retreat of Governor and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot. The "Dispatch-Press," established 1826, is published Thursdays, Josiah F. Terwilliger, editor.

Population, 886.

BOROUGH.

MATAMORAS—In Westfall Township, is the largest town in the county, directly opposite Port Jervis, New York, on the main trail to New York and New England points. Incorporated January 18, 1905. The chief industries are silk mills, cigars, and



Sawkill Falls

concrete blocks. The "Pike County Times," established 1928, published Fridays, Vincent C. Mahoney, editor.

Population, 1,784.

TOWNSHIPS.

BLOOMING GROVE—Organized from Lackawaxen and Palmyra townships December 17, 1850. Settled by English colony in 1809. Blooming Grove Association, projected in 1870, owns an extensive game preserve in this township. The chief industry is lumber and farming. Villages of Blooming Grove, Lord Valley, and Notch, and White Deer, also Beaver, Giles, Scott, Westbrook, Bruce Lakes, and part of Laura Lake.

Population, 317.

DELAWARE—Was organized in Northampton County, prior to 1766. First settled by Andrew Dingman in 1735. The villages of Dingmans Ferry, Conashaugh, and Edgemere. Silver Lake and Nichecronk Pond, and Factory Falls.

Population, 447.

DINGMAN—Was organized from Upper Smithfield, April 17, 1832. Cornelius Case was the first settler in 1750. Named for Andrew Dingman, pioneer settler in county. A region of many streams, waterfalls, and cascades, and a favorite summer resort. Villages of Sawkill and Frenchtown, also Log Tavern, Rock Hill, Sawkill and Mud Ponds.

Population, 357.

GREENE—Was organized from Palmyra, April 24, 1839. The villages of Roemerville, Greentown, Laanna, Panther, and German Valley, also East Branch, Mud, Elick, Ernest, Bella, and Goose Ponds, and part of Lake Laura.

Population, 760.

LACKAWAXEN—Was organized in 1798 when part of Wayne County, and named for its stream. Horace Greeley founded the Sylvanian Society here in 1842; it collapsed July

5, 1845. The village of the same name is a popular vacation center. Settled before the Revolution. Other villages are Rowland, Glen Eyre, Westcollang, with cave-like formations, known as High Rocks-shelter, Welcome Lake, Masthope, Tusten, Bohemia, Baoba, and Kimble, also Colang, Teddyuskung, Forest, and Welcome lakes.

Population, 977.

LEHMAN — Was organized from Delaware Township, August 19, 1829. Many waterfalls and gorges; Walpack Bend in the Delaware River is an attraction. The villages of Bushkill, settled before 1750, Egypt Mills, and Forest Park. Site of Bushkill



Land Park Falls in Childs Park

Falls, Indian Ladder Falls, and Rocky Glen. Many Indian incursions in this region. Noted as the home of Austin Sheldon, known as the "Hermit of Lehman."

Population, 543.

MILFORD—Was organized from Upper Smithfield Township, April 17, 1832. The borough of Milford, the county seat, is within its limits.

Population, 151.

PALMYRA—Was organized in Wayne County in 1798. Village of Paupack, was settled by Carter family about 1750. Paupack is rich in tradition. The river passed into history with the completion of the dam that harnessed its waters into the impelling force of one of the world's largest power producers. The great Chief Tamanend once roamed this region, and here a stockade was built at a later date. Other villages are Cromwelltown, Crosses, Tafton, also the Wallenpaupack Lake and Lake Jones. Wallenpaupack Manor was surveyed for the Proprietaries, October 14, 1751, later owned by Hon. James Wilson. It was the county seat of Wayne, 1799 to 1802.

Population, 365.

PORTER—Was organized from Delaware and Lehman townships, December 16, 1851. Porter Lake, and other watering places are favorite vacation resorts, also Porter's Lake, Peek's Pond, Mud and Twelve-Mile Ponds.

Population, 55.

SHOHOLA—Was organized from Lackawaxen, Westfall, and Milford, September 25, 1852. Shohola Glen and the village of the same name, also Parkers Glen, Pond Eddy, and the villages of Twin Lakes, Woodtown, Shohola Falls, Walker Lake, and Big and Little Brink ponds.

Population, 429.

WESTFALL—Was organized from Milford Township, January 31, 1839. Named in honor of Westfall family, early settlers of the region. Many Indian incursions occurred here, and during the Revolution Count Pulaski was sent with his cavalry for its protection. Matamoras Borough and village of Millrift.

Population, 412.

POTTER COUNTY.



POTTER COUNTY was erected by Act of March 26, 1804, from Lycoming County, and named for General James Potter, one of the heroes for independence. Six new counties were erected in this Act, the territory of four being cut from Lycoming. It was intended to call the new county Sinnemahoning, from the stream of that name, but the name was changed during the passage of the bill, and General Potter, of Northumberland County, was thus honored. On March 4, 1807 the site of the county seat was

fixed at the forks of the Allegheny, and the place named Coudersport. A terrible hurricane March 21, 1834, passed through the entire county, destroying everything in its path.

Seat of Ole Bull's Castle, the ill-fated colonization scheme of the great Norwegian violinist, and more than a hundred of his fellow-countrymen in 1852 and 1853. It attracted much attention; Henry Clay being among the number of friends who contributed stock or machinery. Four villages were laid out: Oleona, named in honor of Ole Bull; New Norway, New Bergen, and Walhalla. Sixteen houses were soon under construction at Oleona, all finished within a year. Ole Bull soon after his arrival selected a site for his castle and garden, and a flag pole of beautiful straight pine was cut, trimmed and placed. By arrangement the name "Oleona," by which the town was to be known was to be pronounced as the Norwegian and American flags were unfurled to the mountain breeze. Thirty-one cheers, one for each State, were given and three long ones for Ole Bull. The evening was one of rejoicing and celebration. Ole Bull made an address and then, taking his violin, played an anthem suitable to the occasion. At the conclusion of the hymn of liberty of old Norway, a gentleman representing the State of Pennsylvania, stepped forward and welcomed Ole Bull and the Norwegians to the United States of America, and to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Ole Bull turned his attention to the erection of his castle, which was built on a high eminence, about 200 feet above the valley below. From this site he could view every part of his colony. A great retaining wall was built at its base, extending one hundred and twenty feet in length and rising to a height of sixteen feet. This wall gave to the place the appearance of a large fortress and resembled some ancient castle of the Old World. A broad road was constructed leading up to the castle. Any one familiar with the conditions these colonists had to face, in an almost unbroken wilderness, far from any base of supplies with little money and less business sagacity, can realize that the colony was doomed to failure the very day it started. Bull was compelled to abandon his project with the loss of his wealth, and again play in concert to recoup his fortune.



Remains of Ole Bull's Castle

Ole Bull was a musical genius, but building five cities in the wilds of Potter County was a different thing than playing "Beethoven's Eighth Sonata" on a violin. He could move audiences but not mountains. The title of the lands was defective, and, while it has been



Near Galeton

charged that he was defrauded by John F. Cowan, of Williamsport, there is no evidence to substantiate that claim. Cowan took back the property and refunded Bull the purchase money. The castle was never fully completed and never occupied by Bull. The doors and windows were never put in place, and soon after this breaking up of the colony the building began to fall into decay until all that now remains are the cellar and retaining wall, which are carefully

preserved by the Department of Forests and Waters: Ole Bull never again visited the scene of his visionary paradise, but his name is still perpetuated in the town of Oleona. He died in Norway, August 17, 1880.

The extensive area of 1,071 square miles is rolling table land, and most of the larger branches of the west branch of the Susquehanna, Allegheny, and Genesee rivers take their rise here. The resources are mainly agricultural, oil and gas wells now form considerable of the wealth of the county, bituminous coal is found in the southern part of the county, while lumber is of importance. It is one of the largest gas producing counties in the United States. The population is 17,489 of which number 882 are foreign-born whites and 16 Negroes or 94.9 per cent. native whites; 5,488 males and 931 females are engaged in industry; 32 manufacturing plants with 938 employees earned \$1,049,983 in wages and produced products valued at \$6,966,755 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,567,743; live stock \$1,646,390; dairy products \$1,071,119; and chicken products \$185,158 in 1929.

There are six boroughs and twenty-four townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

COUDERSPORT—County seat, incorporated from Eulalia Township, in 1848. The site for the county seat was fixed at the forks of the Allegheny, laid out in 1807, and named Coudersport in honor of Jean Samuel Couderc, an Amsterdam banker, the final letter being dropped. The courthouse was erected in 1835. A terrible fire in 1880 laid waste old Coudersport. The chief industries are truss and furniture factories, roller bearing and silk mills, tanneries, creamery, gas, and oil, and dairy products. The "Potter County Journal," established 1848, is published Thursdays, M. J. Colcord, editor; and "Potter Enterprise," established 1874, published Thursdays, Fish and Daniels, editors.

Population, 2,740.

BOROUGHES.

AUSTIN—Incorporated from part of Portage Township June 14, 1888. Founded in 1856, and first called Freeman Run; name changed in 1885, when Frank H. Goodyear established his lumber interests here, building the largest sawmill in the world, and he called the town for E. O. Austin, owner of the site. The mill operated without a stop until February 23, 1911. Seat of the Bayless Paper Mill, the bursting of its dam September 30, 1911, caused the death of seventy-nine persons, and the destruction of one and a half million dollars in property. The chief products are paper, silk, and chemicals.

Population, 1,116.

GALETON—Incorporated from Pike Township, September 7, 1896. Named for William and C. R. Gale, local tanners. Formerly known as Pike Mills. An old settlement. Chief industries are railroad repair shops, silk mills, glove factory, saw, lumber and heading mills, flour and roller bolt mill, condensery, and limestone quarries. The "Leader-Dispatch," established 1893, is published Thursdays, M. J. Handwerk, editor.

Population, 2,200.

LEWISVILLE—Incorporated from Ulysses Township February 2, 1872; named in honor of the Lewis family who first settled here in 1830.

Population, 514.

OSWAYO—Incorporated from Oswayo Township and named for the township, January 8, 1901.

Population, 133.

SHINGLE HOUSE—Incorporated from Sharon Township, in 1902, and named from a clapboard house of a French pioneer settler named Jaundrie, which he built in 1806. The chief industries are silk mill, mangle roller, shoe last factory, natural gas wells, and agricultural products. The "Oswayo Valley Mail," established 1886, is published Wednesdays, C. A. Herrick, editor.

Population, 1,380.

TOWNSHIPS.

ABBOTT—Erected from Eulalia Township, in 1851. Villages of Germania, settled by a colony of German emigrants in 1855; Carter Camp, Short Run, and Cross Fork.

Population, 422.

ALLEGHENY—Erected from Eulalia Township, in September, 1828. Formerly called Denmark until 1830, when present name was given. Rose Lake, the drainage of which flows into the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, is in limits. The seat of the Universalists of Andrews Settlement. Villages of Colesburg, Woodville, Palmatier, Seven Bridges, and Raymond.

Population, 407.

BINGHAM—Erected from Harrison Township, in 1828. Villages of North Bingham, Bingham Center, Bingham, West Bingham.

Population, 576.

CLARA—Erected from Eulalia Township in 1828, and first called Milton. Name changed about 1830 to Clara. Villages of Clara and Durward.

Population, 123.

EULALIA—Erected from Dunstable Township, which township was organized December 5, 1810, and embraced the entire area of Potter County. Eulalia was named for Eulalia Lyman, first white child born within its limits. Borough Coudersport, county seat, and villages of Olmstead and Mina.

Population, 379.

GENESEE—Erected from Eulalia Township, in 1828 as London Township, name changed for the river which runs through it. Villages of Genesee, Perryville, Hickory, Kinney Corners, Chapmans, Ellisburg, and Harmontown.

Population, 773.

HARRISON—Erected from Eulalia Township February 6, 1828. Villages Harrison Valley, Mills, North Fork, Whites Corners, and Elmer.

Population, 1,016.

HEBRON—Erected from Eulalia Township in 1828. Settled by Seventh Day Adventists who gave the township a Biblical name. Richest development in natural gas make it the

largest producing county in Commonwealth. Villages of Hebron, Hebron Center, and Coneville.

Population, 453.

HECTOR—Erected from Eulalia Township in 1828. Villages of Hector, Loncks Mills, and Sunderlinville.

Population, 411.

HOMER—Erected from Wharton and Eulalia townships in 1853. Only village, Inez.

Population, 125.

KEATING—Erected in 1856. Named for John Keating, principal landowner in the county. Seat of the dam of the Bayless Paper Mill, which burst September 30, 1911, with such fearful casualties. Villages of Keating, Summit, and Odin.

Population, 299.

OSWAYO—Erected from Eulalia Township in 1828, and first called Chester, which name was changed to Oswayo for the Indian name of the Allegheny River. Borough of Oswayo, villages of Kibbeville, Chrystal, Eleven Mile, and Tyler.

Population, 225.

PIKE—Erected from Eulalia Township January, 1828. Contains coal veins. Borough of Galeton, villages of West Pike, Blue Run.

Population, 282.

PLEASANT VALLEY—Erected from Clara Township in 1847, and named for fertility of its soil. Only village Williston.

Population, 99.

PORTAGE—Erected from Wharton Township. Part of township was set off for erection of Cameron County; township reorganized in 1851, when part of Sylvania was attached. Borough of Austin.

Population, 199.

ROULETTE—An original township, erected from Eulalia Township, January 29, 1816, when part of Lycoming County. Villages of Burtville, and Roulette, which has bottle factory, chemical and lumber mills, and gas well.

Population, 1,065.

SHARON—Erected from Eulalia Township December, 1828. Oil and gas wells. Borough Shingle House, villages of Millport, Honeoye, East Sharon, Sharon Center.

Population, 645.

STEWARDSON—Erected from Eulalia Township in 1856. Seat of the ill-fated Ole Bull settlement. Villages of Oleona, Cross Fork, and New Bergen.

Population, 84.

SUMMIT—Erected from Wharton and Eulalia townships in 1853. Villages of Barie and Prouty.

Population, 146.

SWEDEN—Erected from Eulalia Township in February, 1828. Villages of Sweden, Sweden Valley, and Stockholm. At Sweden Valley is the famous Ice Cave.

Population, 411.

SYLVANIA—Erected from Homer and Wharton townships in 1856. Village of Costello, seat of an extensive leather industry.

Population, 132.

ULYSSES—Erected from Eulalia Township December, 1828. Named by Charles Parish, native of Ulysses, New York. Part of Jackson Township annexed in 1896. Borough of Lewisville, villages of Ulysses, Brookland, Kibboville, Newfield, Gold, Walton, Gaffney, Telescope, and Pusher Siding.

Population, 487.

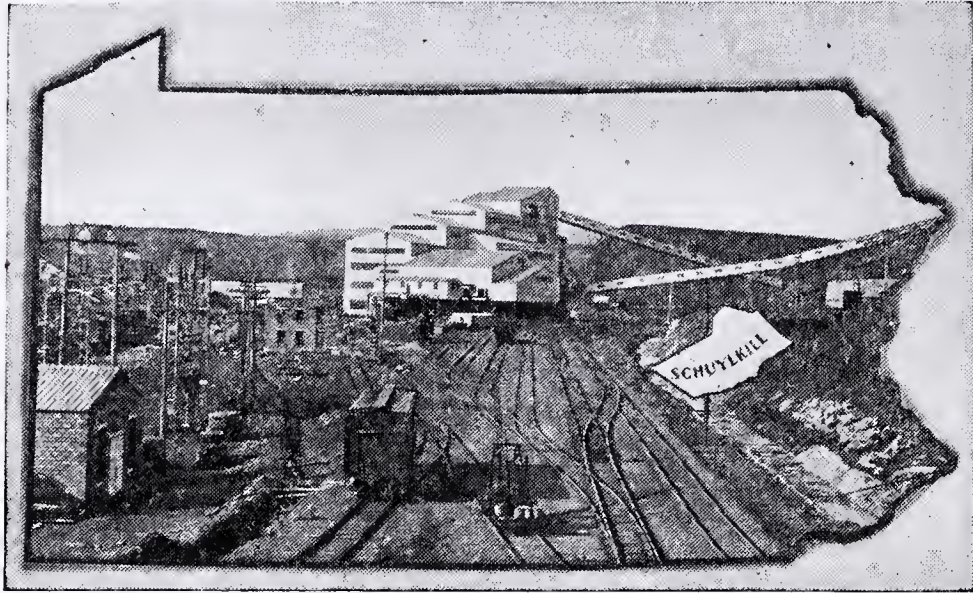
WEST BRANCH—Erected from Eulalia Township, in 1856. Named for West Branch of Pine Creek. Part of Ole Bull's Settlement in the township. Villages of Germania Station, Corbett, Van Housen, Cherry Springs, Lyman Run.

Population, 462.

WHARTON—Erected from Eulalia Township May 3, 1826. Villages of Wharton, Bailey Run, Berge Run, Hammersley, and Logue. The East Fork District, of Eulalia Township is on the eastern part of the township, and contains the villages of Jamison, Hull Station, and Conrad.

Population, 185.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.



SCHUYLKILL COUNTY erected by Act of March 1, 1811, out of Berks and Northampton counties, and named for the river, the headwaters of which rise in its territory. It is from the Dutch word meaning "hidden stream," given to it by the early Dutch explorers who failed to observe its mouth as they sailed up the Delaware. Schuylkill is one of the nine Pennsylvania counties bearing names for natural features. Not a few mountain ranges and many streams cover its area of 777 square miles, as uneven

and varied as any county in the Commonwealth. Coal was discovered as early as 1766 but no effort was made to mine it for more than forty years. Orwigsburg was the seat of justice from the organization of the county until the Act of March 13, 1847, which submitted the question of its removal to the electorate, and the vote was in favor of removal to Pottsville, the first court being held there in December, 1851. The earliest settlers in the county were George Godfried Orwig and family in 1747, where Orwigsburg now stands. The Kings Highway, Reading to Sunbury, passed through part of the county. The development of the anthracite coal lands brought great wealth. The nefarious organization known as the "Mollie Maguires" operated from this county, and here they were brought to justice and paid the penalty for their crimes. Large iron works were established at Pottsville, Stanhope, New Ringgold, Pine Grove, Minersville, and other places, and the county became one of great industrial importance. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, two of the five companies forming the "First Defenders," marched from Pottsville, the Washington Artillery, Captain Wren, and the National Light Infantry, Captain McDonald. These were the first troops to arrive at Washington in defense of the Nation's capital.

There were few events during the war which created more interest, or will longer be remembered than the explosion of the celebrated Petersburg Mine, July 30, 1864. Such operations are not uncommon in the history of warfare and were frequent in the late World's War, but this is the only instance in the several wars upon the Western Continent in which it has been employed.

It was planned and executed by Colonel Henry Pleasants, of Pottsville, and the men who performed the tedious labor of excavating and constructing the mine were men whom he commanded, the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, chiefly miners and men familiar with mining operations. It was recruited by Colonel James Nagle, of Pottsville, and the



Between Hamburg and Pottsville

entire regiment was composed of Schuylkill County men. It served from September 19, 1861, until the close of the war.

Early in May, 1864, the regiment, then under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants was part of the Army of the Potomac, and entered the Wilderness campaign under Grant. On June 18, when strenuous efforts were being made by the Union Army to carry Petersburg by assault, Pleasants, by a brilliant stroke, captured over three hundred of the enemy. At this time the commander of the 48th came forward with his plan of a mine. Just below the crest of Cemetery Hill, and opposite the 2d Division of the 9th Corps, the Confederates had constructed a strong work. Colonel Pleasants proposed to start a mine just inside the Union line, run it under this work and blow it



Coal Breaker Near Ashland at Night

up, thereby opening a way for a rapid advance within, and the turning of the enemy's positions.

On June 24, Pleasants formally stated his plan to General Potter, his division commander. General Burnside authorized it to be done, and General Meade, though not having much faith in it, assented. The men of the 48th entered into the project with high zest. The work was commenced at noon June 25. There were many obstacles to overcome, not the least of which was the disposal of the material got out of the mine, which was carried away in old cracker boxes. The work was finished ready for charging by July 23. The main gallery was 511 feet long, with two lateral galleries of 37 and 38 feet, in which were eight magazines, each charged with 1,000 pounds of powder. The whole army was held in readiness to advance and take advantage of the confusion anticipated in the Confederate lines.

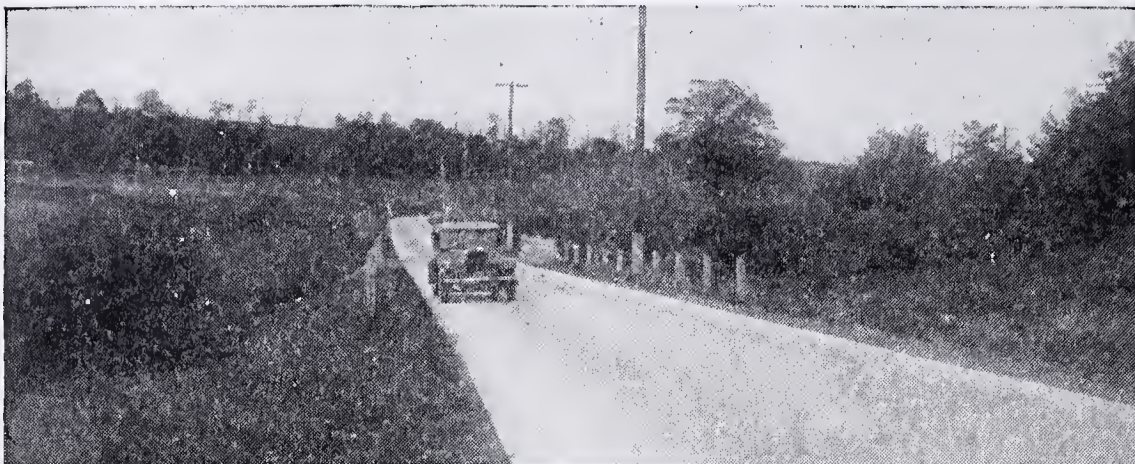
The order for the attack was issued by General Meade on July 29. Burnside was to spring the mine at 3:30 in the morning of the 30th. Powder had been in the mine a day and a half and became damp. The fuses went out, when Lieutenant Jacob Douty, of Company K, and Sergeant Henry Rees, of Company F., volunteered to go in and relight the fuses. It was 4:40 o'clock when the explosion occurred, carrying men, guns, carriages, dirt and timbers high into the air and leaving a crater 170 feet long, 60 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Burnside failed to carry out the precise orders given him, and did not go forward promptly, so that the Confederates, recovering from their first surprise, reoccupied the intrenchments previously abandoned. They then swept the crater with canister, and shortly before noon the Union troops were ordered to fall back. Those in the crater were driven out or captured. The assault was a stupendous failure. The Union loss was 504 killed, 1,881 wounded and 1,413 captured. The Confederate loss was one-third of that sustained by the Union troops. The mine operation was all that the most sanguine could have wished, and General Meade hastened to make recognition of the service of Colonel Pleasants and his Pennsylvania troops in a general order which was most complimentary to all concerned. Colonel Pleasants was brevetted brigadier general, March 13, 1865, by President Lincoln for distinguished services at the Petersburg Mine.

One of the three important anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, is in Schuylkill County. The population is 235,505 of which number 28,391 are foreign-born whites and 583 Negroes, or 87.7 per cent. are native whites; 68,248 males and 14,524 females are engaged in industry; 263 manufacturing plants with 12,098 employees earned \$11,023,886 and produced products valued at \$55,589,229 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,818,331, live stock \$1,931,058, dairy products \$695,509, and chicken products \$705,228 in 1929.

There are the city of Pottsville, twenty-nine boroughs, and thirty-seven townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

POTTSVILLE—County seat, was chartered from Norwegian Township, March 22, 1911. Necho Allen discovered coal in present Schuylkill County in 1790. John Pott bought land there in 1816, and six years later conducted the White Horse tavern, erected a charcoal



Between Mahanoy City and Tamaqua

furnace and mill, and laid out the town, which he named Pottsville. Incorporated a borough, February 19, 1828. In a contest with Orwigsburg over the permanent location of a county seat, the question was determined by an election in favor of Pottsville, and the first court was held in the December term, 1851. The Henry Clay monument was erected in 1853. It soon became the commercial center of a large

and important region, and many manufacturing plants were located here. The chief industries are railroad shops and yards, powder works, packing houses, tobacco products, brass and iron foundries, shoes, shirts, shirt waists, silk and textiles, lumber, and coal. The "Journal" established 1825, is published daily, H. I. Silliman, editor; "Republican," established 1884, and "Morning Paper," established 1922, both published daily, J. H. Zerbey, Jr., editor.

Population, 24,300.

BOROUGHES.

ASHLAND—Incorporated from Butler Township, February 13, 1857. Settled in 1820 by Jacob Rodenberger. Laid out in 1847 by Samuel Lewis, and named Ashland, after Henry Clay's famous home in Kentucky. The first colliery was opened in 1856, and coal is the chief product today. Steam and electric pumps are manufactured, sheet metal products, shirts, silk, and textiles. The "News," established 1905, is published daily, Nolan Kyler, editor.

Population, 7,164.

AUBURN—Incorporated from South Manheim Township in 1857, and formerly called "Scotchman's Lock," after the tavern in the place. Name was changed by the railroad company who called the station Auburn in 1842. Chief products boots and shoes, tubes, underwear, coal washing, terra cotta products

Population, 1,170.

COALDALE—Incorporated from Rahn Township in 1871, and named for its chief natural resource. First settled in 1848 when coal mining was started. Originally called New Wales, then New Coal Dale, and when incorporated it was named Coaldale. In addition to coal, there are shirt factories and textile mills. The "Observer," established 1908, is published Fridays, James H. Gildea, editor.

Population, 6,921.

CRESSONA—Incorporated from North Manheim Township February 2, 1857, and named for John C. Cresson, president of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company, and owner of the land upon which the town stands. Settled in 1847 and called West Haven. Coal is chief industry, but underwear, lumber, and boxes are also products.

Population, 1,946.

FRACKVILLE—Incorporated from West Mahanoy Township April 10, 1876, and named for Daniel Frack, the original settler. Chief products, coal, overalls, shirts, and textiles. The "Ledger," established 1898, is published Saturdays, W. G. Hess, editor.

Population, 8,034.

GILBERTON—Incorporated from West Mahanoy Township March 1, 1873. Named for John Gilbert, coal operator in the place. Terminus of the Mahanoy Plane, which replaced a projected tunnel through Broad Mountain, reducing by seventeen miles the haulage of coal to tide water.

Population, 4,227.

GIRARDVILLE—Incorporated from Butler Township June 4, 1872, and named for Stephen Girard, the distinguished philanthropist through whose efforts much of the coal land of this part of the county was developed. Seat of the main organization of the Mollie Maguires, under notorious John Kehoe. Chief products, coal, builders' supplies, underwear, textiles, and tobacco products.

Population, 4,891.

GORDON—Incorporated from Butler Township in 1891, and named in honor of David F. Gordon, Judge in Berks County. Town laid out by descendants of David and James McKnight, who purchased the land in March, 1788. Plotted in 1856. Gordon plane was located here, and was considered an engineering feat when constructed in 1855. Coal is the leading industry.

Population, 1,069.

LANDINGVILLE—Incorporated from North Manheim Township in 1900. Coal is reclaimed from the streams, and a shirt factory provide the industries.

Population, 273.

McADOO—Incorporated from Kline Township, July 19, 1896. Coal is the chief product.

Population, 5,239.

MAHANÓY CITY—Incorporated from Mahanoy Township December 16, 1863, and named for the township. Founded in 1859. Chief products, coal, shirts, silk, textiles, and beverages. The "Record-American," established 1871, is published daily, James Kirchner, editor; and "Saule" (Lithuanian), established 1888, published Tuesdays and Fridays, W. D. Boczkowski, editor.

Population, 14,784.

MECHANICSVILLE—Incorporated from part of the borough of Port Carbon, January 5, 1914.

Population, 706.

MIDDLEPORT—Incorporated from Blythe Township in 1859. Settled by Adam Stahl.

Population, 1,225.

MINERSVILLE—Incorporated from Norwegian Township April 1, 1831, and named for its chief industry. Founded in 1830 by Titus Bennett, who laid it out in that year. Captain Jack Crawford, the "Poet Scout," resided here for many years. Samuel Kauffman, a pioneer resident, invented the first coal breaker. Chief industries, coal, shirts, underwear, textiles. The "Free Press," established 1884, is published Fridays, Ira B. Jones, editor.

Population, 9,392.

MOUNT CARBON—Incorporated from North Manheim Township in 1864. Nicho Allen resided here in 1818, and was engaged in lumbering. Adjoins city of Pottsville. Pennsylvania Railroad repair shops are here.

Population, 311.

NEW PHILADELPHIA—Incorporated from Blythe Township in 1868. Founded in 1840. House furnishings are manufactured here.

Population, 2,557.

NEW RINGGOLD—Incorporated from East Brunswick Township September 24, 1877, and named in honor of Major Samuel Ringgold, the first officer who fell in the Mexican War. Town founded by Daniel Focht before 1840; laid out in 1867.

Population, 245.

ORWIGSBURG—Incorporated from Brunswick Township in 1811. Town was founded by Peter Orwig in 1796, and named for him. When Schuylkill County was erected Orwigsburg became the seat of justice, an honor it retained only until 1851, when, by a

vote of the electorate, the county seat was removed to Pottsville. The chief products are boots and shoes, shirts, and textiles, cigars, and boxes. The "News," established 1889, is published Thursdays, Gus Samuel, editor.

Population, 2,031.



Between Pottsville and Tamaqua

the time the battle of Palo Alto, in Mexico, was fought. Pottsville Traction Company repair shops employ many men. Residential district for miners.

Population, 1,908.

PINE GROVE—Incorporated from Pine Grove Township May 7, 1832, and named for the township. The first settler was Jacob Gunkel in 1771. Fort Henry was an important defensive post in the chain of forts built by the Province in 1756. Pine Grove iron forge was erected in 1810 by Tobias Rickel. Laid out in 1830 and first called Swallowtown, afterwards Barrstown, in honor of John Barr. Chief products, coal, leather, underwear, shirts, shale products, electric power plant, and agriculture. The "Herald," established 1878, is published Fridays, Anderson and Reber, editors.

Population, 2,257.

PORT CARBON—Incorporated from East Norwegian Township in April, 1852. Settled about 1810. John Pott, founder of Pottsville, built a sawmill here in 1821. Laid out in 1826, by Abraham, son of John Pott, and named Middleport, changed to Port Carbon when coal became a product of transportation. Chief products, underwear, brass castings, pulleys, cigars.

Population, 3,225.

PORT CLINTON—Incorporated from West Brunswick Township in 1850. Settled by Lenhard Rishel in January, 1816. Village laid out in 1829. Leading business during the canal days was shipping of coal. Underwear factory.

Population, 406.

RINGTOWN—Incorporated from Union Township June 7, 1909. Named from a thieving act which occurred in 1830, causing the place to be known as Ringtown. Founded by Benjamin Nehf, who laid out the village in 1833. Explosives are manufactured here.

Population, 899.

SAINT CLAIR—Incorporated from East Norwegian Township April 6, 1850, and named for St. Clair Nichols, owner of the town site. Settled by Michael Boechtel. Laid out in 1831. Chief industries coal storage yards, manufacturing of explosives, house furnishing goods, clothing, etc.

Population, 7,296.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN—Incorporated from Manheim Township May 23, 1840, and named because of its geographical position at the head of the Schuylkill Canal, where it was an important haven, or point of shipment for coal. First settlers were Martin Dreibelbis and William Koch, in 1775; Rebecca Dreibelbis was born here the same year. Jacob, son of Martin Dreibelbis, laid out the town in 1811. Chief industries railroad repair shops,

planing and flour mills, underwear, shoe and casket factories, brick plant, bleach and dye works. The "Call," established 1891, is published Fridays, Floyd H. Minnig, editor.

Population, 6,514.

SHENANDOAH—Incorporated from West Mahanoy Township January 16, 1866, and named for Shenandoah Creek which flows through the town. An Indian word signifying "spruce stream." Laid out on property of the Philadelphia Land Company, by P. W. Schaeffer, in 1862. The town was originally owned by Peter Kehley, as early as 1835. Active center of coal mining and a town of many nationalities among its inhabitants. Scene of labor trouble among miners in several great strikes. Besides coal, the other products are, textiles, overalls, underwear, flour and feed stuffs. The "Herald," established 1870, is published daily, Charles T. Straughn, editor; "Advocate," established 1903, published Saturdays, E. J. Holland, editor; "News Budget," established 1891, published Saturdays, William G. Hess, editor; and "Tygodnik Gorniezy" (Polish), established 1909, published weekly.

Population, 21,782.

TAMAQUA—Incorporated from Rahn Township in 1832, and named for Tamaqua Creek, which in the Delaware Indian tongue means "beaver," and it was sometimes known as Beaver Creek. First settled by Berkhard Moser in 1799. A flood damaged the town September 2 and 3, 1850, and 62 persons were drowned. Principal yards and shops of the Reading System, powder mills, silk and textiles, machine shops, screen works, cigars, iron and steel products, shirts and underwear. The "Courier," established 1868, is published daily, John M. Harris, editor, and "Schuylkill Legal Record," established 1905, published Fridays, John O. Ulrich, editor.

Population, 12,936.

TOWER CITY—Incorporated from Porter Township in 1892, and named for its founder, Charlemagne Tower, whose son, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., later served as United States Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Tower laid out the town in June, 1868. Chief products coal, shirts, underwear, textiles, planing, flour, and feed mills, cement blocks. The "West Schuylkill Herald," established 1898, is published Fridays, W. K. Knecht, editor.

Population, 2,482.

TREMONT—Incorporated from Tremont Township in 1866, and named for the township. Settled prior to 1844, when the village was laid out. Chief products, coal, shirt and textile mills. The "West Schuylkill Press," established 1877, is published Fridays, Edward R. Williams, editor.

Population, 2,304.

TOWNSHIPS.

BARRY—Erected from Norwegian and Schuylkill townships in 1821. Settled before 1808. Named for Barry, the naval hero. Villages of Taylorsville, Weishample, Mabel, and Mowry.

Population, 1,326.

BLYTHE—Erected from Schuylkill Township in 1846, and named in honor of Judge Blythe. Abraham Pott built the Valley Furnace here in 1805. Boroughs of New Philadelphia and Middleport, villages of Kaska, Cumbola and Silver Creek, seat of the famous Silver Creek dam and reservoir.

Population, 2,206.

BRANCH—Erected from Norwegian Township in 1836, and named for the West Branch of the Schuylkill River which drains its area. First settlers were Philip and George Clauser, in 1750. Borough of Minersville, villages of Llewellyn, Allison, Westwood, Dowdentown, and Phoenix.

Population, 1,996.

BUTLER—Erected from Barry Township in 1848. Settled prior to 1801. Boroughs of Ashland, Girardsville, Gordon, and villages of Lavelle, Locust Dale, Connerton, Rappa-

hannock, Rocktown, Big Mine Run, Barry, and Fountain Springs, seat of the State Hospital.

Population, 4,448.

CASS—Erected from Branch Township in 1848, and named for General Lewis Cass. Villages of Meckleysburg, Heckscherville, Coal Castle, Thomaston, Weaver, and Forestville.

Population, 5,472.

DELANO—Erected from Rush Township January 30, 1882. Railroad shops, and textile mills form chief industries. Villages of Delano, Bear Head, and Ridge Junction.

Population, 1,257.

EAST BRUNSWICK—Erected when Brunswick was divided to form East and West Brunswick in 1834. The original Brunswick was erected in 1811, when part of Berks County. Borough of New Ringgold, villages of McKeansburg, Hecla, Rausch, and Dreherstown.

Population, 1,092.

EAST NORWEGIAN—Erected from Norwegian Township in 1811, an original township. Boroughs of Palo Alto, Port Carbon, Saint Clair, villages of Mill Creek and Doomer.

Population, 1,421.

EAST UNION—Erected from Union Township in 1867. First settled by Thomas Gootschall in 1802. Villages of Brandonville, Torbert, Oneida, Girard Manor, Sheppton.

Population, 2,661.

ELDRED—Erected from Upper Mahantango Township in 1848. Settled in 1805 by Casper Hepler. Villages of Helfenstein, Pitman, Haas, Kehler, Leib, and Line Mountain.

Population, 1,257.

FOSTER—Erected from Butler, Barry, and Cass townships, in 1855. Villages of Glen Carbon, Glen Dower, Buck Run, and Mount Pleasant.

Population, 1,405.

FRAILEY—Erected from Branch, Barry, Porter, and Lower Mahantango townships in 1847, and named for Associate Judge Charles Frailey. Villages of Donaldson, Middle Creek, Eckertville, Strongville, East Franklin, and West End.

Population, 872.

HEGINS—Erected from Lower Mahantango Township in 1853. Part of Foster attached to Hegins January 30, 1858. Settled prior to 1800. Villages of Hegins, Fountain, Rausch Gap, and Valley View, formerly Osmantown, in which the chief products are shoes, shirts, dresses, timber, and fruit and truck crops. The "Valley Citizen," established 1929, is published Thursdays, J. Melvin Bolton, editor.

Population, 3,489.

HUBLEY—Erected from Lower Mahantango Township in 1853. Settled in 1804 by Michael Beigert. Villages of Sacramento, Artz, Fearnot, and Spring Glen.

Population, 1,052.

KLINE—Erected from Rush Township in 1873, and was named for Jacob Klein, associate judge. Borough of McAdoo, villages of Honey Brook, Haddock, Silver Brook, Kelayres, and Lofty.

Population, 2,463.

MAHANAY—Erected from Rush Township in 1849. Earliest settlement was made in 1791. Borough of Mahanoy City, and villages of St. Nicholas, Morea, New Boston, Yatesville, Park Place, Buck Mountain, Vulcan, and Mapledale.

Population, 5,169.

NEW CASTLE—Erected from Norwegian Township in 1847, and named after the famous coal town in England. Necho Allen was among the original settlers. Villages of Wade, Wadeville, New Castle, Mt. Laffee, Duncott, Broad Mountain, Darkwater, and Buckley.

Population, 1,938.

NORTH MANHEIM—Erected when Manheim was divided to form North and South Manheim townships in 1845. Boroughs of Schuylkill Haven, Cressona, Mount Carbon, and Landingville, and villages of Tumbling Run, Adamsdale, Spring Garden, Beck, Glenworth, and Seven Stars.

Population, 2,449.

NORTH UNION—Erected from Union Township in 1867. Settled by Conrad Faust in 1806. Villages of Zions Grove, Nuremberg, McCormick, and Rarick.

Population, 1,177.

NORWEGIAN—One of the nine original townships. City of Pottsville, county seat, embraces the former borough of Yorkville, and villages of Mar Lin and Seltzer.

Population, 1,810.



North of Pottsville

PINE GROVE—An original township, erected when part of Berks County. Boroughs of Pine Grove, villages of North Pine Grove, Ellwood, Suedberg, Exmore, Ravine, Stanhope, Beuchler, and Irving.

Population, 2,873.

PORTER—Erected from Lower Mahantango Township in 1840, and named in honor of Governor David R. Porter. Settled in 1774 by Daniel and Ennier Williams, for whom Williams Valley is named. Borough of Tower City, villages Reinerton, Muir, Johnstown, Sheriden, Orwin, Joliett, Good Spring, Brookside.

Population, 3,699.

RAHN—Erected from West Penn Township in 1860. Scene of depredations of Mollie Maguires, who burned collieries and destroyed other property. Boroughs of Tamaqua and Coaldale, and villages of Gearytown, named for Governor John W. Geary, and Bull Run.

Population, 380.

REILLY—Erected from Branch Township in 1856, and named for Bernard Reilly, associate judge. Villages of Branchdale, Swatara, Blackwood, Newtown, and Zerbe.

Population, 1,778.

RUSH—An original township, erected when part of Berks County. Villages of Quakake, Tamanend, Barnesville, Ginther, Mintzer, Hauck, and Hometown.

Population, 1,805.

RYAN—Erected from Rush and Mahanoy in 1868, and named for Judge James Ryan. Settled in 1784. Villages of Elixer, East Mahanoy Junction, and Hosensack.

Population, 1,082.

SCHUYLKILL—An original township, the division lines of Rush and Schuylkill were changed August 1, 1821. Settled in 1802. Villages of Tuscarora, Patterson, Mary D, Harry, Brockton, Newkirk, and Revesdale.

Population, 2,517.

SOUTH MANHEIM—Erected when old Manheim, an original township, was divided in 1845 to form North and South Manheim townships. First settler was Matthew Heim. Borough of Auburn, and villages of Reher, Jefferson, Auchey's Station, and Fisher's Mill.

Population, 662.

TREMONT—Erected from Pine Grove Township in 1847. Name is derived from the French words meaning "three mountains." Settled by Henry Zimmerman in 1816. Borough of Tremont, villages of Peoples, East Franklin, Lower Rausch, Lorberry, Kalmia, and Lincoln.

Population, 594.

UNION—Erected from Rush Township in 1818. First settler was Frederick Labenberg, before 1800. Borough of Ringtown, near which was the celebrated viaduct over Little Catawissa Creek. Villages of Ferndale and Krebs.

Population, 1,168.

UPPER MAHANTANGO—An original township, reduced in 1849 when Eldred was erected. Villages of Klingertown, Rough and Ready, Hepler.

Population, 808.

WALKER—Erected from Schuylkill Township January 28, 1878. Villages of Reynolds, Lewistown, Zehner, and New England.

Population, 612.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Pine Grove and Wayne townships in 1856. Philip Zerbe settled here previous to 1790. Villages of Rock, and DeTurkville, formerly called Silliman.

Population, 1,252.

WAYNE—Erected from Manheim and Pine Grove townships in 1827. Villages of Friedensburg, laid out by L. Fidler, and aspired to be the county seat. Site of Fort Deitrich Snyder, a Provincial fort built in 1759. Marked by boulder and tablet. Summit Station, Dow, Moyer, and Hammond.

Population, 1,365.

WEST BRUNSWICK—An original township. Boroughs of Orwigsburg, the original county seat, and Port Clinton, villages of Molino, Frisbie, Miller Station, and Pinedale, the scene of the massacre of Gerhardt and Reichelderfer families, eleven persons, by Indians, February 14, 1756. Site of Fort Lebanon, later known as Fort William, an important defensive post built in 1755.

Population, 1,113.

WEST MAHANOEY—Erected from Mahanoy Township in 1874. Boroughs of Shenandoah, Frackville, Gilberton, and villages of William Penn, Raven Run, Lost Creek, Rappahannock, Colorado, Brownville, Shaft, Maizeville, and Mahanoy Plane.

Population, 8,046.

WEST PENN—An original township. The largest township in the county. Site of Fort Franklin, built for Province by Benjamin Franklin, in 1756. Villages of North Penn, Wehr, Sittler, Andreas, Mantz, Longacre, West Penn, Snyder, Dorset, Staudtville, Kepner, and Chain.

Population, 2,297.

SNYDER COUNTY.



SNYDER COUNTY was erected by Act of March 2, 1855, out of Union County, and named in honor of Simon Snyder, three times Governor of Pennsylvania, and a resident of Selinsgrove. The reasons for the organization of a new county may be traced back to the unsatisfactory condition of the county seat buildings at New Berlin, which, in 1852, influenced the residents there to petition the Grand Jury to take measures for the erection of new buildings, which caused a storm of protest and aroused agitation

which eventually led to a division of the county. The bill creating Snyder County also carried provisions for selection of a county seat by popular vote, when Middleburg won out over Selinsgrove and Freeburg. The eastern boundary of the county is the Susquehanna River. Several streams, including the historic Penn's Creek and Middle Creek drain the area of 311 square miles. These streams furnished power and many mills were erected at an early date. The scene of the terrible massacre, following Braddock's defeat, which occurred along Penn's Creek, October 16, 1755, the story of which is related in another chapter. Captain John Snyder commanded a company in the War of 1812; part of Captain John Donaldson's company, nearly all of Captain Ner Middlesworth's and Captain Jacob Hummel's companies were recruited in present Snyder County. Seat of State Epileptic Hospital. Snyder-Middlesworth State Forest, also known as "Tall Timbers," and a large hydro-electric power plant are in this county.

The population is 18,836 of which number 54 are foreign-born whites and two Negroes or 99.7 per cent. native whites; 5,634 males and 954 females are engaged in industry; 42 manufacturing plants with 881 employees earned \$747,098 in wages and produced products valued at \$3,713,311 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,863,127, live stock, \$1,658,629, dairy products \$660,263, and chicken products \$426,461 in 1929.

There are five boroughs and fifteen townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

MIDDLEBURG—County seat, incorporated from Center Township, 1864, and named because of its location on Middle Creek, in heart of Middle Creek Valley, and in center of Center Township. Town laid out in 1800 on land owned by John Swineford, and called Swineford until name was changed, in 1825, to Middleburg. Town was in Franklin Township from 1853 until incorporation in 1864. Designated as county seat by popular vote in 1856. The chief products are silk, shirts, leather goods, saw, planing and flour mills, fruit, and other farm products. The "Post," established 1834, is published Thursdays.

Population, 1,024.

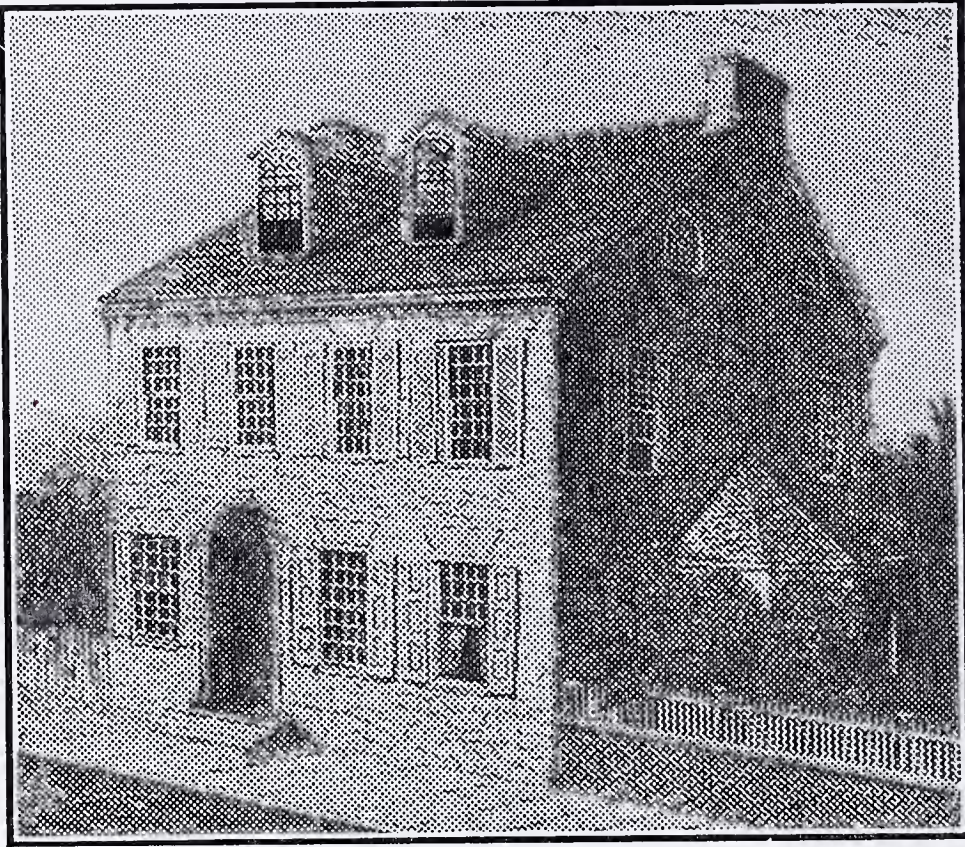
BOROUGHES.

BEAVERTOWN—Incorporated from Beaver Township, November 14, 1914. Laid out by Jacob Lechner in 1810, and originally called Swiftstown, in honor of John Swift, owner of original patent in 1760. Chief industry is silk and brick manufacturing.

Population, 604.

FREEBURG—Incorporated from Washington Township in 1920. Founded in 1796 by Andrew Straub, also the founder of the borough of Milton, Northumberland County, in 1790. First called Straub's Town, name changed about 1805. Chief products, silk, cigars, and agricultural crops. The "Courier," established 1867, is published Fridays, W. F. Brown, editor.

Population, 391.



Governor Snyder's Mansion

SELINGSGROVE—Incorporated from Penn Township, April 13, 1827, when part of Union County and named for Anthony Selin who laid out the town. Borough surrendered its corporate government about 1829, and was again incorporated in 1853. Town almost destroyed by fire, February 22, 1872, and October 30, 1874. The earliest settlement was that of George Gabriel, prior to 1754. John Snyder, brother of Governor Simon Snyder, laid out the town originally, and after his death, in 1787, Anthony Selin purchased his property and named it Selin's Grove, a slight change in the present arrangement of Selinsgrove. The Penn's Creek Massacre, October 16, 1755, and that of John Harris' party one week later, both occurred adjacent to and within the present borough of Selinsgrove. Simon Snyder, three times Governor, resided here in a fine stone mansion, erected in 1816, which is still standing. A fine monument marks his final resting place. Seat of Susquehanna University, founded May 17, 1858, is the Missionary Institute of the Lutheran Church, also Susquehanna Female College, now one institution, Susquehanna University.

The chief products are silk, shoes, textiles, planing mills, steel tools, paper boxes, burial vaults, and agricultural products. The "Times," established 1822, is published Thursdays, Marian S. Schoch, editor. "Snyder County Tribune," established 1854, published Thursdays, Mary A. and Aberdeen Phillips, editors. "Susquehanna," established 1891, published Tuesdays, by the students.

Population, 2,797.

SHAMOKIN DAM—Incorporated from Monroe Township in 1927. Named for the old dam in the Susquehanna River. An agricultural district, with emphasis on fruit growing. Residential section for City of Sunbury.

Population, 738.

TOWNSHIPS.

ADAMS—Erected from Beaver Township September, 1874, and named for the family of statesmen. Snyder-Middlesworth State Forest Reservation is in township. The villages of Troxelville and Port Ann.

Population, 572.

BEAVER—An original township erected in May, 1787, from Penn Township, when in Northumberland County. Originally called Beaver Dam Township, from the homes of the beaver along the streams. Name was changed to Beaver in 1800. Borough of Beavertown.

Population, 312.

CENTER—Erected from Penn and Beaver townships, April, 1805, when part of Northumberland County, and named because of its situation. Village of Centreville, laid out in 1806 by Colonel George Weirick.

Population, 810.

CHAPMAN—Erected from the remaining part of Mahantango and parts of Penn and Washington townships, February, 1820, when part of Union County, and named in honor of Judge Seth Chapman. Early settlements had been made at McKees Half Falls, by



Blue Hill, Along Susquehanna River

German emigrants, known as "Redemptioners." The villages are McKees Half Falls, one of the earliest settlements along the river, in what is now Snyder County; Thomas McKee was there as early as 1744. Michael Witmer and others came soon afterwards. The first store was opened by John Walls and Paul Geddes in 1822; also Independence, named for an old inn, opened in 1784, the burial place of General E. C. Williams, who

raised the first United States flag over the city of Mexico; Mahantango, Hoffer and Keiserville.

Population, 812.

FRANKLIN—Erected from Center Township, May 28, 1853, and named for Dr. Benjamin Franklin. First settler was John Yost Kern, in 1773. Hon. George Kremer, distinguished member of General Assembly and Congress, lived near Middleburg, where he died September 18, 1854. Borough of Middleburg, Countyseat, villages of Paxtonville, founded by Ner Middlesworth in 1884, seat of an extensive brick works, also Kissimee.

Population, 1,161.

JACKSON—An original township erected from Union, Limestone and Penn townships, February 24, 1854, when part of Union County, and named for President Andrew Jackson. After the erection of Snyder County part of the area of Jackson Township was annexed to Union County. The village of Kratzerville founded by Daniel Kratzer, and, in 1847, named for him.

Population, 621.

MIDDLECREEK—Erected from Washington, Center and Penn townships, September, 1838, and named for its stream. Atrocious Indian incursions in this township, and exploits of the Indian hunters, Michael Grove, Peter Pence and John Stroh, have often been related. The villages of Kreamer, Meiser Station, and Globe Mills.

Population, 755.

MONROE—Erected from Penn and Union townships May 23, 1856, and named for President James Monroe. The famous Blue Hill, bearing the profile of a human face, said to resemble Shikellamy, and the site of John Mason's leaning tower have made the place romantic. The borough of Shamokin Dam, and villages of Dogtown, Rolling Green, Hummels Wharf, Clement Station, and Blue Hill Station.

Population, 1,235.

PENN—An original township, erected before Northumberland was erected in 1772; reformed in Northumberland, when it embraced nearly all of present Snyder, a large part of Juniata County, and three townships in Mifflin County. Here the Penn's Creek Massacre of October 16, 1755, was enacted, and here Frederick Stump and his servant cruelly murdered ten friendly Indians, a tragedy which caused much anxiety for years. On Sunday morning, January 10, 1768, six Indians went to the house of Frederick Stump, near the mouth of Middle Creek. They were White Mingo, Cornelius, John Campbell, Jones, and two squaws, who were all in a drunken condition and behaved in a suspicious manner.

Stump endeavored to get them to depart, but without success. Fearing foul play, he and his servant, John Eisenhower, commonly called Ironcutter, killed them all, dragged their bodies to the creek, where they cut holes in the ice and pushed their bodies into the stream. Fearing the news would reach other Indians, Stump went the next day to their cabins, fourteen miles up the creek, where he found a squaw and three children, whom he killed, threw their bodies into the cabin and burned it. This stream is to this day known as Stump's Run. The crime caused great consternation and Provincial authorities made every possible effort to punish Stump for his crime. He was liberated from Carlisle jail by a posse of his neighbors; rewards were offered for his apprehension, but neither he nor Ironcutter were ever punished, and Stump died in Virginia at an advanced age. The Isle of Que, once owned by Shikellamy, vice-regent of the Six Nations, and later by Conrad Weiser, is part of this township, remainder in borough of Selinsgrove. Seat of State Hospital for Epileptics, and Susquehanna University. Borough of Selinsgrove, and villages of Kantz, Clifford, Pawling and Salem.

Population, 1,209.

PERRY—Erected from Mahantango Township, February, 1816, and named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, naval hero of War of 1812. Villages of Fremont, Mt. Pleasant Mills, Shadle, and Aline.

Population, 947.

SPRING—Erected from Beaver, West Beaver and Adams townships, May 25, 1885. Villages of Beaver Springs, Beaver, Benfer and Middle Creek.

Population, 1,062.

UNION—Erected from Chapman Township, May 26, 1869, and named because of the feeling which followed the war. One of the earliest settlers was Peter Witmer, in 1766. A bridge was built across the Susquehanna from Herndon to Port Trevorton in 1854. It was taken down in 1870. Villages of Port Trevorton, with a silk mill, Dundore, Verdilla and Hoover's and Zeigler's Islands.

Population, 1,073.

WASHINGTON—An original township, erected from Penn, Center and Mahantango townships, December 14, 1818, when part of Union County, and named for the first President. Township contained some iron ore. At one time there were twelve distilleries in the township. The borough of Freeburg.

Population, 690.

WEST BEAVER—Erected from Beaver Township, May 16, 1843. Villages of Banner-ville, formerly Cheesetown, name changed to Bannertown when every voter cast his ballot for the same party; McClure with silk, furniture factory, planing and flour mills, shirt factory, and limestone quarries. The "Plain Dealer" established 1905, is published Thursdays, C. A. Baker, editor. Other villages are Raub's Mills and Lowell.

Population, 1,356.

WEST PERRY—Erected from Perry Township, December, 1858. There are several mills, but no villages.

Population, 667.

SOMERSET COUNTY.



SOMERSET COUNTY was erected by Act of April 17, 1795, out of Bedford County, and named for Somersetshire in England. The last of twelve counties in Pennsylvania to be named from an English shire. The county seat was designated to be at Brunertown, present Somerset, or Summerset as it was first called, the highest altitude of any county seat in the State. There is a Somerset County in New Jersey, Maryland, and Maine. The first white man known to have crossed the territory of Somerset

County was Christopher Gist, in 1749, while on a mission for the Ohio Company. George Washington was among the earliest white men to have penetrated this unbroken region, when he traveled over Nemacolin's Trail in the winter of 1753, on his mission to the French at Fort LeBoeuf. He again passed this way on his attempt to reach the Forks of the Ohio in 1754, and the following year he was with Braddock's ill-fated expedition and again came within the borders of Somerset County. He was also in the county in 1758 and 1770 and after the Revolutionary War, in September, 1784. The Forbes Road was cut through the present townships of Shade, Quemahoning, and Jenner, and is now marked with boulders and tablets. Over this historic road General John Forbes marched his army for the capture of Fort Duquesne in 1758. The earliest permanent settlements were made in the Turkeyfoot region, present Lower Turkeyfoot and Addison townships, in Brothers Valley Township, along the Forbes Road, in present Elk Lick Township, and in the neighborhood of Somerset. Many incursions by the Indians were made in this region during the Revolutionary War period in which the settlers suffered greatly. At the time of its organization this part of Bedford had been divided into the townships of Brothers Valley, Turkeyfoot, Quemahoning, Milford, Elk Lick, and Stony Creek. Part of Londonderry, Bedford County, was subsequently annexed to Somerset, a portion of the territory was lost in the organization of Cambria County, in 1804. The area of 1,034 square miles is situated between the Laurel Hill and Allegheny Mountains, being remarkable for its picturesque scenery, part of it was popularly known as "The Glades." This beauty has been immortalized in James Whitcomb Riley's "'Mongst the Hills of Somerset." The country is a bituminous mountain plateau, for two-thirds of the area is underlaid with coal of a high quality; there are also iron ore and limestone, and about one-third the area is fertile agricultural soil. The Raystown Branch of the Juniata River has its source in the Deeter Gap. Wills Creek, of historical importance, and many other fair size streams drain the area, while the Youghiogeny is the southwestern boundary between Somerset and Fayette. The Lincoln Highway traverses the upper part of the county. The real development of the county dates from the completion of the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the fall of 1870. The population is 80,764, of which number 8,198 are foreign-born whites and 245 Negroes, or 89.5 per cent. are native whites; 22,269 males and 2,951 females are engaged in industry; 75 manufacturing plants with 981 employees earned \$895,918 in wages and produced products valued at \$3,078,375 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$4,934,328, live stock, \$3,656,131, dairy products, \$1,795,541, and chicken products \$599,732 in 1929. There are twenty-three boroughs and twenty-five townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

SOMERSET—County seat, incorporated from Somerset Township, March 5, 1804. Laid out in 1787 by Ulrich Bruner, and called Brunerstown. Designated as the seat of justice for Somerset County, September 12, 1795, name changed by commissioners to Somerset, for the county, and the same day the town was plotted by Adam Schneider. Delightful situation, 2,240 feet above sea level, and the center of coal mining district and agricultural region. The town was visited by fire October 16, 1833, and again on May 4, 1872, and May 9, 1876, when there was great loss of property. President William McKinley visited his brother, Abner, in Somerset, for a period of six days in September, 1898, during which sojourn he was visited by members of his cabinet and high officials. He made two other visits during the time he was President. Chief products, coal, foundry, leather, flour, limestone quarries, and creamery products. The "Herald," established 1827, as a weekly, and is published daily, since 1929, Robert S. Scull, editor; "Democrat," established 1854, published Wednesdays, James E. Werner, editor; "Somerset County Times," established 1925, published Thursdays, J. M. Kehoe, editor, and "Somerset Legal Journal," established 1920, published Fridays, H. C. Gress, editor.

Population, 4,395.

BOROUGHES.

ADDISON—Incorporated from Addison Township February 28, 1912, and named for the township.

Population, 184.

BENSON—Incorporated from Paint Township November 15, 1892. Laid out in 1880 by Emanuel Eash. Town almost destroyed by fire in 1903.

Population, 451.

BERLIN—Incorporated from Brothers Valley Township February 7, 1833. Oldest town in the county. Settled in 1769 by Germans of the Dunkard Brethren, when the town was named Berlin and the township Brothers Valley by these religionists. Laid out by Jacob Keffer July 27, 1784. The chief products are coal, with pulley factory, cigar and tobacco factory, and planing mill. The "Record," established 1885, is published Fridays, L. N. Wilson, editor.

Population, 1,393.

BOSWELL—Incorporated from Jenner Township in 1904, and named for the president of the improvement company. Coal mining and its coal and coke products, and lumber mills are the chief industries. The "News," established 1908, is published Wednesdays, J. C. Oswalt, editor.

Population, 1,775.

CASSELMAN—Incorporated from Upper Turkeyfoot Township, in 1891. Laid out in 1869. Chief industry, coal and lumber, railroad ties.

Population, 132.

CENTRAL CITY—Incorporated from Shade Township May 6, 1918, and named for its situation in the township. Coal mines form chief industry.

Population, 2,107.

CONFLUENCE—Incorporated from Lower Turkeyfoot Township in 1873. Named for its situation at the confluence of Laurel Hill Creek and Castleman's (now Casselman) River with the Youghiogheny River. Major George Washington mapped a site here for a fort April 24, 1754. Coal mining, and tannery chief industries.

Population, 989.

GARRETT—Incorporated from Summit Township in 1900. Laid out in 1869. Coal mining chief industry.

Population, 878.

HOOVERSVILLE—Incorporated from Quemahoning Township in 1896. Named for Joseph Hoover, who founded the town. Caspar Ripple was pioneer settler in 1794. Coal mining and agriculture.

Population, 1,448.

JENNERTOWN—Incorporated from Jenner Township in 1874. Laid out as the village of Jennerville, by General James Wells, in 1822, and named for township. On the Lincoln Highway. Coal mining chief industry.

Population, 252.



“Great Crossing” Bridge at Somerfield

Baltimore, Maryland. Laid out in 1829, by Michael Riddlemoser, and called Moserburg. Settled by Germans. The valley was first called Harmon’s Bottom, named for Harmon Husband.

Population, 137.

NEW CENTERVILLE—Incorporated from Milford Township March 6, 1854, and named for its situation. Laid out in 1834 by Michael Frease.

Population, 138.

PAINT—Incorporated from Paint Township in 1900. Named for township. Originally called Scalp Level. Founded by Jacob Eash. Mining coal and other minerals.

Population, 1,336.

ROCKWOOD—Incorporated from Milford Township in 1885. Laid out in 1857 and called Mineral Point. Rich in minerals. Coal mining and cigars, brooms, lumber and brick are chief products. The “Somerset County Leader,” established 1905, is published Fridays, C. E. McFarland, editor.

Population, 1,176.

SALISBURY—Incorporated from Elk Lick Township in 1862. Laid out by Joseph Markley, April 15, 1796, on tract known as “John’s Fancy.”

Population, 710.

SHANKSVILLE—Incorporated from Stonycreek Township January 25, 1913. Named for Christian Shank, who built first gristmill here in 1798.

Population, 272.

SOMERFIELD—Incorporated from Addison Township in 1893. Laid out in 1818 by Philip D. Smyth, and named Smythfield in his honor; name changed to Somerfield when incorporated in 1893. The famous stone bridge, completed July 4, 1818, on the National

MEYERSDALE — Incorporated from Summit Township in 1871. Laid out by Peter Myers in 1844, and called Dale City; name changed to Myers’ Mills, and again to Myersdale, when incorporated, in honor of the founder. Chief products are coal, bricks, and cigars. The “Republican,” established 1901, is published Thursdays, J. E. Immler, editor.

Population, 3,065.

NEW BALTIMORE—Incorporated from Allegheny Township, in 1874, and named for

Road, still serves the public. President James Monroe and his cabinet attended the opening of the bridge.

Population, 142.

STOYSTOWN—Incorporated from Quemahoning Township March 29, 1819, and, because of its faulty charter, was reincorporated in 1838. Seat of a Provincial fort. Business center for a coal mining district.

Population, 447.

URSINA—Incorporated from Lower Turkeyfoot Township in 1872, and named in honor of Judge William J. Bear. The Latin word for "bear" is Ursus.

Population, 255.

WELLERSBURG—Incorporated from Southampton Township in 1857. Laid out in 1830 by George Weller, and named for him. Formerly an iron-making center.

Population, 315.

WINDBER—Incorporated from Paint Township July 3, 1900, and named by the coal company, Windber being a transposition of Berwind. Laid out by the company in 1897. Extensive coal operations and immense brick works. The "Era," established 1898, is published weekly.

Population, 9,205.

TOWNSHIPS.

ADDISON—Erected from Turkeyfoot Township in 1800. Named in honor of Judge Alexander Addison. Pioneer settler was Henry Abrahams, in 1764. About seven miles of the Braddock Road, and now known as the National Road, pass through the southwestern part of the township. Boroughs of Addison and Somerfield, and villages of Strawn, Unamis, Listonburg, Beachly, Savage, Dumas, Harnedsville, Petersburg, and Fort Hill.

Population, 1,043.

ALLEGHENY—Erected from Southampton Township in 1805. Named for the Mountain. Borough of New Baltimore and villages of Mount Zion, Savage, Gap, and Dividing Ridge.

Population, 670.

BLACK—Erected from Milford Township in 1886, and named for Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, native of Glades, in the original township, distinguished statesman, Attorney-General and Secretary of State of the United States, and justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Settled in 1774 by James Wilson. Villages of Milford, Bando, Shamrock, Wilson Creek, Blackfield, and McSpadden.

Population, 931.

BROTHERS VALLEY—An original township, erected from Bedford County, in 1771, and named by German Dunkards who settled there in 1769. Underlaid with coal. Borough of Berlin, and villages of Brotherton, Macdonaldton, Beechdale, Mineral Spring, Niver Junction, Pine Hill, Salco, Goodtown, Althouse, and Hays Mills.

Population, 2,430.

CONEMAUGH—Erected from Quemahoning in February, 1801. Named for river, and Indian word meaning "Otter Creek." Coal. Borough of Benson, and villages of Bens Creek, Kring, Mishler, Border, Davidsville, Thomas Mills, Foustwell, Jerome, Hollsopple.

Population, 8,134.

ELK LICK—An original township, erected from Brothers Valley in 1785 when part of Bedford County. Mount Davis, one of the highest points in Pennsylvania, 3,200 feet above sea level in this township. Borough of Salisbury, and villages of Savage, Springs, Niverton, Worth, Compton, West Salisbury, St. Paul, Coal Run, Lichty, Boynton, Tub, Keim, and Penn Mar.

Population, 2,070.

FAIRHOPE—Erected from Allegheny, Northampton, and Southampton townships in 1891. Last township to be created. Villages of Fairhope and Williams. Deposits of coal and fire clay, and brick works.

Population, 207.

GREENVILLE—Erected from Elk Lick and Southampton townships, in 1812. Martin Weimer was pioneer settler in 1785. Only village Pocahontas.

Population, 626.

JEFFERSON—Erected from Somerset and Milford townships in 1847, and named for President Thomas Jefferson. Coal and limestone. Seat of Federal Coöperative Fish Hatchery, State Forests and Game Preserves. Villages of Kuhn, Bakersville, and Indian-town.

Population, 889.

JENNER—Erected from Quemahoning and Conemaugh townships in 1811, and named for Dr. Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccine. First settled in 1779 by Isaac Miller and George Lohr. Boroughs of Jennertown and Boswell, and villages of Jenner, Jenner Cross Roads, Conner, Glessner, Maidadale, Critchfield, Ankeny, Gray, North Fork, Stoughton, and Acosta.

Population, 5,560.

LARIMER—Erected from Greenville and Northampton townships in 1854. Named for General William Larimer, president of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Villages of Wittenberg, Sand Patch, and Deal.

Population, 528.

LINCOLN—Erected from Somerset Township in 1890, and named for President Abraham Lincoln. Coal. Villages of Sipesville, Gillette, Edie, Bell, Allenvale, and Harrison.

Population, 1,852.

LOWER TURKEYFOOT—Erected when Turkeyfoot was divided to form Lower and Upper Turkeyfoot townships in 1848. Old Turkeyfoot was organized in Bedford County, July, 1773, and named for peculiar formation caused by three streams which unite at Confluence. Boroughs of Confluence and Ursina and villages of Draketown, Roswell, Humbert, Huston, Brook, and Harnedsville.

Population, 804.

MIDDLE CREEK—Erected from Milford Township, in 1853, and named for its stream. Settled in 1790, by Casper Harbaugh, teamster with Braddock's Army. Coal, iron ore and limestone. State Forest. Villages of New Lexington, Trent, and Baronvale.

Population, 547.

MILFORD—An original township, erected from Turkeyfoot Township in 1780, when part of Bedford County. Coal and limestone. Boroughs of New Centerville and Rockwood, and villages of Gebharts, Glade, and Trent.

Population, 827.

NORTHAMPTON—Erected from Southampton Township in 1851. Peter Poorbaugh was pioneer settler. Villages of Glencoe, Johnsburg, Foley, Philson, Mance, and Bowman Station.

Population, 485.

OGLE—Erected from Paint Township in 1886. Seat of Federal Coöperative Fish Hatchery. Villages of Arrow, Ogletown (Felix P. O.), and New Ashtola.

Population, 196.

PAINT—Erected from Shade Township in 1836, and named for its stream, Paint Creek. Rich coal deposits. Boroughs of Windber, Benson, and Paint, and villages of Rummel, Paint Creek, Ashtola, Seanor, Landstreet, Hillsborough, Arrow, and Hagevo. Population, 2,727.

QUEMAHONING—An original township, erected from Turkeyfoot and Brothers Valley townships in 1775, when part of Bedford County, and named for its creek, which is an Indian word meaning "pinetree lick." Forbes Road passes through the township. The Quemahoning Indian massacre occurred here in 1782. Boroughs of Stoystown and Hooversville, and villages of Blough, Landstreet, Quemahoning, Kimmelton, Mostollar, and Kantner, and Ralphton. Population, 2,684.

SHADE—Erected from Stony Creek Township in 1860, and named for its creek. Statlers were pioneer settlers. Coal and iron ore. Borough of Central City, and villages of Crumb, Reitz, Forward, Anna, Pokeytown, Wilbur, Rowena, Hillsboro, Shade Furnace, Koontztown, Buckstown, Reels Corners, Daley, and Cairnbrook. Population, 5,981.

SOMERSET—Erected from Quemahoning and Milford townships in 1796, and named for the county. Harmon Husband was an early settler. Borough of Somerset, county seat, and villages of Lavansville, Friedens, Wills, Gideon, Zimmerman, Husband, Geiger, Adams (Wells Creek P. O.), Fairview, Listie, Lull, Roberts, and Snyder. Population, 5,488.

SOUTHAMTON—Erected from Londonderry Township from territory annexed to Somerset County in 1801. Rich deposits of coal. Borough of Wellersburg and village of Gladdens. Population, 335.

STONY CREEK—An original township, erected from Quemahoning Township, in 1792, when part of Bedford County. Named for its stream. Birthplace of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, January 10, 1810. Borough of Shankville, and villages of Stony Creek (Roxbury P. O.), Shipley, Boone, Coleman, Lambertsville, Buckstown, Brotherton, Pugh, and Downey. Population, 1,565.

SUMMIT—Erected from Elk Lick and Brothers' Valley townships in 1843. Rich in mineral resources. Boroughs of Garrett and Meyersdale, and villages of Summit Mills, Shaw Mines, Romania, Keystone, Glade City, Berkley Mills, West Meyersdale, and Yoder. Population, 2,089.

UPPER TURKEYFOOT—Erected when Turkeyfoot was divided to form Lower and Upper Turkeyfoot townships in 1848. Turkeyfoot was erected from Brothers' Valley in 1773. Borough of Casselman and villages of Kingwood, Scullton, Schweibinzville, Fort Hill, Pinkerton, Paddytown, Markleton, and Edna Mines. Population, 894.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.



SULLIVAN COUNTY was erected from a part of Shrewsbury Township, Lycoming County, by Act of March 15, 1847, and named in honor of Major General John Sullivan, who led the successful expedition through Pennsylvania to chastise the Iroquois Indians and their Tory allies, in the autumn of 1779. Four counties in other States are named for this Revolutionary War hero. The 458 square miles of area are chiefly mountainous, with coal and timber as the natural resources. Several streams drain the county, of which

Muncy Creek and Loyalsock Creek are the largest. There are several lakes of importance, the principal ones being Eaglesmere and Lake Mokoma, each 2,000 feet above sea level, and are popular resorts and scenic centers. Lewis Lake, now known as Eagles Mere, Hunter's Lake, Lake Ganoga, Lopez Pond, Pickerel Pond, Elk Lake, Miller's Lake, Mud Lake, and Grant's Lake are all within the county. The first settlements were made at the present site of Hillsgrove about 1785. Laporte was selected for the seat of Justice. Peter Armstrong and his wife, Seventh Day Baptists, believing that property should not be owned by individuals, on June 14, 1864, deeded 250 acres of land, two miles from Laporte, to Almighty God. It was to be known as "Celesta," or "God's Country," but the land has since been sold for taxes and Celesta is in ruins, the buildings tumbled down or burned. There are 40,000 acres under control of the State Game Commission. The population is 7,499, of which number 532 are foreign-born whites, four Negroes, or 92.9 per cent. native whites; 2,256 males and 351 females are engaged in industry; 14 manufacturing plants with 199 workers earned \$157,007 in wages, and produced goods valued at \$765,004 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$507,759; live stock \$741,181; dairy products \$371,941; and chicken products \$124,002 in 1929. There are four boroughs and nine townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

LAPORTE—The capital, is the smallest county seat in the Commonwealth. Laid out in 1850 by Michael Meylert, who named both the village and township for his friend John Laporte, who was Speaker of the General Assembly, member of Congress, and the last surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. He was a descendant of a French exile who settled at Asylum, present Bradford County, at the time of the French Revolution. Laporte is the only county seat without a newspaper. It was incorporated in 1853. Mokoma Lake is within the borough limits, and it is surrounded by summer cottages.

Population, 163

BOROUGHs.

DUSHORE—Is the largest town in the county, and the oldest, being settled by John Mosier in 1825, and long known as Mosier's Hollow then as Jackson's Hollow, but not incorporated until 1859, when the name was changed to Dushore, the corrupted surname of its founder, Captain Dupetit-Thouars, of the French navy, and an exile at Asylum. The chief industries are silk, flour, and planing mills, furniture factory, creamery, lumber, and farming. The newspapers are the "Republican News Item," established in 1906, published

Fridays, and the "Sullivan Review," established 1878, published Wednesdays, both edited by B. T. Martin.

Population, 715.

EAGLES MERE—Or "the eagle's lake," was incorporated from Shrewsbury Township in 1899, and is a popular resort in the scenic mountains of that region. It was long known



North of Ganoga Lake

as Lewis' Lake, named for George Lewis, a wealthy Englishman who went there in 1810 and established an extensive glass works. The sand found there is not surpassed by any other, but the lack of transportation facilities made the enterprise unprofitable. The beautiful lake is one and a quarter miles in length, and its width one-half mile. The depth of its clear water has never been definitely determined. The borough was incorporated April 20, 1899.

Permanent population, 212.

FORKSVILLE—Was incorporated from Forks Township, December 22, 1880. Woolen mills were first industry in 1810. Flood of 1816 almost destroyed town.

Population, 105.

TOWNSHIPS

CHERRY—Erected from Shrewsbury Township in May, 1824, and named for Cherry Hill, a place in its limits. Amos Ellis was the first set-

tlar in 1816. Seat of the Bernice semi-bituminous coal district. The borough of Dushore, and villages of Bernice and Mildred, both mining towns, and Satterfield, and part of Murray. The first court in the county was held at Cherry Hill, June 5, 1848, and it was the county seat until 1850.

Population, 2,243.

COLLEY—Erected from Cherry Township in December, 1849, and named for William Colley, an early settler. Coal and lumber are the chief resources. Grant's Lake and Ganoga Lake, and villages of Colley and Lopez.

Population, 1,152.

DAVIDSON—An original township erected in Lycoming County in 1833, and named for Judge Asher Davidson. Settled as early as 1806. Villages of Sonestown, Muncy Valley, and Beech Glen.

Population, 729.

ELKLAND—An original township, erected in Lycoming County in 1804, and named for the elk found in that region. It was in this township that Joseph Priestley, son of the celebrated scientist of the same name, purchased an extensive area, with the object of settling an English community there, about 1798. Villages of Estella, Eldredsville, and

Lincoln Falls. Elk Lake, site of Camp Bruce, Sullivan Council Boy Scouts, Miller's Lake and Mud Lake are within its limits.

Population, 608.

FORKS—An original township, erected in Lycoming County in 1833, and named for the settlement at the forks of the Big and Little Loyalsock Creeks. There is some coal, iron, copper, and limestone. Borough of Forksville, and villages of Millview and Campbellsville.

Population, 388.

FOX—Was organized in Lycoming County in 1839, and named in honor of George Fox, founder of the sect of Friends, or Quakers. Phineas Bond was the earliest settler in 1800. Villages of Shunk, Piatt, and Wheelerville.

Population, 499.



Celesta, or "God's Country"

HILLSGROVE—Erected from part of Shrewsbury Township, when in Lycoming County in 1847, and called Plunket's Creek Township until 1856, when name was changed in honor of John Hill, an early settler. Some coal, and fertile soil. Daniel Ogden first settled here in 1786. An effort was made to settle French Royalists here, after the French Revolution. Village of Hillsgrove.

Population, 216.

LAPORTE—Erected from Cherry, Davidson, and Shrewsbury townships in 1850. Borough of Laporte, the county seat, and village of Nordmont. The ruins of the town Celesta, or "God's Country," are in this township.

Population, 262.

SHREWSBURY—An original township, erected in Lycoming County in 1803. Named for town in New Jersey, from which the Lewis and Bennett families came to the county. Lewis Lake and Hunters Lake are large bodies of water. The former now called Eagles Mere is a noted summer resort. Hunter's Lake is one mile long. Theophilus Little was the first settler in 1799.

Population, 207.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.



SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY was erected by Act of February 21, 1810, out of Luzerne County, and named for the Susquehanna River, the North Branch of which stream first enters the State within its territory, and completely drains the county, every stream emptying into it as it flows around a spur of the Alleghenies. The 824 square miles comprising its area are well watered with many streams of considerable size, and there is no township that is not graced by one or more lakes, the largest of which is

Crystal Lake, more than a mile in length. The region was embraced in the claims of the Susquehanna Company and some of the thrilling events of the Connecticut-Pennsylvania Controversy transpired within the limits of the present county. Montrose was designated as the county seat. The surface is broken, but fertile and well suited for agriculture, particularly grazing, and dairy products form a leading industry. Fine hardwood forests yet remain in parts of the county. Coal underlies part of the southeastern section. The population is 33,806 of which number 2,659 are foreign-born whites and 101 Negroes, or 91.8 per cent. native whites; 10,329 males and 1,664 females are engaged in industry; 41 manufacturing plants with 784 employees earned \$1,024,238 in wages, and produced products valued at \$2,864,449 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$2,670,577, live stock \$5,185,871, dairy products \$4,261,615, and chicken products \$591,068 in 1929.

There are thirteen boroughs and twenty-seven townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

MONTROSE—County seat, was incorporated from Bridgewater Township, March 29, 1824. Founded by Captain Bartlett Hinds, veteran of the Revolution, in 1800, and first called "Hinds Settlement." In 1812 the town was laid out by Isaac and David Post, when it is supposed that Dr. Robert H. Rose fashioned a name by using the French word "mont" combined with his family name "Rose." Another belief is that he called it for Mont Rose in Scotland. A popular summer resort. Chief products are scroll saws, with saw and planing mills and dairy products. The "Independent," established 1816, is published Thursdays, B. R. Gardner, editor.

Population, 1,909.

BOROUGHs.

FOREST CITY—Incorporated from Clifford Township, August 15, 1888. Laid out in 1871, when the railroad was completed to this point. Originally a dense forest, and lumber chief product, but after coal was discovered it became the busiest and eventually the largest borough in the county. Chief products, coal, women's wear factories, and agriculture. The "News," established 1887, is published Thursdays, Hon. F. T. Gelder, editor.

Population, 5,209.

FRIENDSVILLE—Incorporated from Choconut, Apolacon, and Middletown townships, in 1847. Village laid out and named in 1819 by Dr. R. H. Rose, the Quaker physician for

whom Montrose was named, and settled by Colony of Friends; these left by 1830, when a colony of Irish settled here, built a fine church and their descendants remain. Creamery.

Population, 74.

GREAT BEND—Incorporated from Great Bend Township in November, 1861. Named



Near Montrose

for the great bend taken by the Susquehanna River in its northerly course into New York State. First settled in 1787, earliest in county. Near the Indian apple trees, General Clinton, with 1,600 troops, encamped in 1779. Laid out, in 1862, after the Erie Railroad was built, and first called Lodersville, after E. J. Loder, superintendent of the railroad. The village on opposite side of the river retained part of its old name, as Great Bend Village. An unsuccessful effort was made in 1839 by New York State to procure land here so that the railroad could follow the river yet not leave that State. Chief products, silk, chairs, furniture, saw and grist-

mills, and dairy products. The "Plaindealer," established 1874, is published Thursdays, C. W. Stowell, editor.

Population, 582.

HALLSTEAD—Incorporated from Great Bend Township in 1874. Name changed from Great Bend Village to Hallstead, for William F. Hallstead, superintendent of the D. L. & W. R. R. Opposite side of river from Great Bend. Railroad yards and shops of the Lackawanna System are here, also textile, excelsior, and lath mills, chair and piston factories. The "Lackawanna Trail News and County Herald," established 1893, is published Fridays, Ira A. Thomas, editor.

Population, 1,254.

HOPBOTTOM—Incorporated from Lathrop Township in 1881. Settled before 1799, and when laid out named for Hop Bottom Creek, which derived its name from the abundance of wild hops that grew there.

Population, 354.

LANESBORO—Incorporated from Harmony Township in 1888. Settled by Martin Lane, on property owned by Timothy Pickering, eminent statesman and patriot. Known as Lane's Mills, later as Lanesville, and when incorporated was given the name Lanesboro.

Population, 731.

LITTLE MEADOWS—Incorporated from Apolacon Township, in 1859. The northwestern corner of the county. It was given full borough privileges in 1862. First settled in 1800 by David Barney.

Population, 136.

NEW MILFORD—Incorporated from New Milford Township in 1859, and named for the township. Settled in 1789, and first known as McCarty's Corners. Scotch settlement was made here in 1814. Competitor of Montrose for honor of being the county seat. Shipping center.

Population, 782.

OAKLAND—Incorporated from Oakland Township in 1884. Opposite side of river from borough of Susquehanna, and its commercial interests are identical with the larger borough.

Population, 1,040.

SUSQUEHANNA—Incorporated from Oakland Township in August, 1853, and named for the river. Sometimes called the "City of Stairs." The Erie Railroad Company shops and yards cover eight acres, and silk mills provide the employment, while there is considerable agriculture in the region. Seat of Laurel Hill Academy. The "Ledger," established 1863, is published Thursdays, and "Transcript," established 1886, is published daily, U. G. Baker is editor of both.

Population, 3,203.

THOMPSON—Incorporated from Thompson Township in 1876, and named for the township.

Population, 321.

UNIONDALE—Incorporated from Herrick Township in 1885.

Population, 331.

TOWNSHIPS.

APOLACON—Erected from the original Rush Township of Luzerne County, in 1846, and named for its creek, which is the Indian word "Appelacunc," meaning "whence the messenger comes." First settler in 1800. Borough of Little Meadows and part of Friendsville Borough, and lakes Wyalusing (or Carmalt), Minkler, and Meadow.

Population, 159.

ARARAT—Erected from Herrick, Thomson, and Gibson townships in August, 1852, and named for mountain of the same name in Wayne County. Summit of the Jefferson Railroad reaches an altitude of 2,040 feet above sea level. Township was first settled by New Englanders in 1810. Villages of Ararat, East Ararat, and Burnwood. Lakes Ball, Dunn, and Fiddle.

Population, 460.

AUBURN—An original township, erected from Braintrim Township of Luzerne County, in April, 1814, and given the name used by the Connecticut surveyors for this region. Settled in 1797 by Lyman Kinney, of Connecticut. Villages of Auburn Center, South Auburn, West Auburn, Retta, and Auburn Four Corners. Kinney Pond and White Pond are largest lakes.

Population, 1,059.

BRIDGEWATER—An original township, erected in January, 1805, when in Luzerne County, and embraced Springville, Dimock, Lathrop, Brooklyn, Silver Lake, and parts of Forest Lake, Jessup, and Franklin townships, and portion of present Wyoming County. First settler was Stephen Wilson of Vermont, in 1798. Borough Montrose, county seat, and villages of South Montrose, East Bridgewater, Heart Lake, Williams Corner, Williams Pond, Jones and Heart Lakes.

Population, 1,324.

BROOKLYN—Erected from Bridgewater in April 1814, and originally called Waterford. In February, 1823, the name was changed to Hopbottom, but by vote of the citizens the name was again changed in 1825, to Brooklyn. First settled by Adam Miller, in 1787. Villages of Brooklyn, Lindaville, and East Dimock. South Pond is in the limits. George Catlin, the noted author and painter of Indians, resided some years at Brooklyn.

Population, 868.

CHOCONUT—Erected from Rush Township, January, 1814. Named for its stream. Settlement was made by James Rose, brother of Dr. Rose, in 1806. Captain John Locke, one of the "Boston Tea Party," in 1773, came here in 1814. In 1819 Colony of Friends

made a settlement, at Friendsville, to be followed by Irish in 1830. Borough of Friendsville, and villages of Choconut and St. Joseph. Lakes Choconut and Stanley.

Population, 189.

CLIFFORD—An original township, erected in April, 1806, when part of Luzerne



Near Alford

County. Townships of Gibson and Herrick and part of Ararat cut from its territory. First settled by Amos Morse and son in 1799. Amos Harding settled here in 1800; Major Abram Harding, veteran of Revolution, came in 1806, he was ancestor of President W. G. Harding. Borough of Forest City and the former borough of Dundaff (now a village), and villages of Clifford, West Clifford, Elkdale, Welsh Hill, and Royal. Lakes Round

Pond, Long Pond, Idlewild, Coterell, and part of Crystal Lake.

Population, 1,125.

DIMOCK—Erected from Springville Township in December, 1832, and named for Rev. Davis Dimock. From the abundance of its timber it was sometimes known as the "Basswood Township." First settlers were Colonel Thomas Parke and Henry, his brother, who came from Rhode Island in 1796. Their father had been killed in battle of Bunker Hill. David Wilmot, of "Proviso" fame lived in this township 1832 until he settled finally in Towanda. Villages of Dimock and Elk Lake. The two Elk lakes are within its limits.

Population, 838.

FOREST LAKE—Erected from Middletown, Bridgewater, and Silver Lake townships in May, 1836, and named for attractive lake near its former center. Settled in 1799 by Jesse and Jabez A. Birchard of Connecticut, under a Connecticut title. Villages of Forest Lake, Birchardsville, and Turrell Corners.

Population, 540.

FRANKLIN—Erected from Bridgewater and Lawsville townships, in December, 1835, and named for Dr. Benjamin Franklin. The first settlers were from Connecticut, in 1797. Indian salt springs are here from which excellent salt was obtained. Villages of Franklin Forks and Upsonville. Leon Lake.

Population, 490.

GIBSON—Was erected from Clifford Township in November, 1812, and named in honor of John Bannister Gibson, then president judge, afterward Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. First settled in 1792 by Joseph Potter, veteran of the Revolution. Villages of Gibson, South Gibson, Gelatt, and Smiley. Lakes Stearns, Willis, and Payne.

Population, 758.

GREAT BEND—An original township, formed in 1791, when part of Luzerne County and called Willingborough, then changed to Great Bend in November, 1814, when part of Susquehanna County. Scene of encampments of General Clinton's army, marching to join the army of General Sullivan in the expedition against the Six Nations in 1779. Painted Rocks, near the borough of Great Bend, indicate an Indian village before the white man came. Settled in 1787. Boroughs of Great Bend and Hallstead, and villages of Red Rock, Locust Hill, Taylortown, and Hickory Grove.

Population, 614.

HARFORD—An original township, erected January, 1808, when part of Luzerne County. The name is a variation from Hartford, and was also popularly known as the "Nine Partners," having been made a township by that name January 17, 1797. The settlement of "Nine Partners" was at Beaver Meadow in 1790. Franklin Academy, afterwards Harford University, was established here in 1817, and for nearly 50 years was leading institution of learning in northeastern Pennsylvania. Villages of Harford, Alford, Oakley, and Kingsley. Its five lakes are Beaver Meadow, Lower, Tingley, Tyler, and Blanding.

Population, 1,042.

HARMONY—An original township, erected from Willingborough Township in 1809, when part of Luzerne County. Samuel Stanton, first settler, erected several houses, store, sawmill and smith shop in 1789 and named the place Harmony. The Falls of Cascade Creek are noted for their beauty. Borough of Lanesboro, and villages of Harmony, Jamison, Oakland (Scene of the early life of Joseph Smith, Jr., founder of Mormonism. Here he claimed to have dug for Spanish gold, and here he brought the "Golden Plates" to his home in Oakland, and here he translated the "Golden Bible," or "Book of Mormon."), Brushville, Brandt, Melrose, Cascade, Jefferson Junction, and Stevens Point. Comfort Lake.

Population, 537.

HERRICK—Erected from Gibson and Clifford Township in May, 1825, and named for Judge Edward Herrick. First settled by Nathaniel Holdridge in 1789. Borough of Uniondale, and villages of Herrick, Dimock Corners, Tirzah, and Cresco. Lewis and Low lakes.

Population, 605.

JACKSON—Erected from Harmony Township, December, 1814. Named for General Andrew Jackson, hero of New Orleans. First settlers came in 1809. Villages of Jackson, North Jackson, and Lake View. Lakes Fuller and Butler.

Population, 553.

JESSUP—Erected from Bridgewater, Rush and Middletown townships in April, 1806, and named for Judge William Jessup. It was called Manor by Connecticut settlers. First settled March 10, 1799, near Bolles Flat. Village of Fairdale.

Population, 478.

LATHROP—Erected from Brooklyn Township, April 1846, and named for Associate Judge Benjamin Lathrop. Settled by a hermit, Joseph Sprague, in 1799. Borough of Hopbottom, and villages of Lakeside and Pine Grove. Three lakes called Low Pond, Tarbell Pond and Card Pond.

Population, 593.

LENOX—An original township, erected as Nicholson Township in Luzerne County, when part taken into Susquehanna County was renamed Lenox; January, 1813. Settled in 1797 by four families. Galusha A. Grow resided here, and was elected to Congress by the Twelfth District. Villages of Lenoxville, Lenox, West Lenox, East Lenox, Glenwood (number of the buildings of the original Grow homestead are still standing), Centerville, Hartley Lake, and Robinson Lake, and ponds called Acre, Round, Jeffers, Tea, and Clark.

Population, 948.

LIBERTY—Erected from original Lawsville Township, September, 1836. First resident for a short period was Timothy Pickering, distinguished soldier and statesman. Villages of Lawsville, Lawsville Center, and Brookdale. Tripp Lake.

Population, 546.

MIDDLETOWN—Erected from Rush Township, in 1813, and so named because it was the middle of the three townships into which the original Rush was divided. Earliest settlers came from New England in 1799, and called their settlement Locke. Third of the

borough of Friendsville was taken from this township. A Welsh settlement was made in 1825, under David Thomas, followed by the Irish in 1829. Villages of Middletown Center, Prattville, Jackson Valley, Flynn, and North Branch.

Population, 348.

NEW MILFORD—An original township, erected in August, 1807, when part of Luzerne County, and named for New Milford, Connecticut. First settled in 1790, by Robert Corbet, veteran of Revolution. A Scotch settlement was begun in 1814. Borough of New Milford, and villages of Summersville, Tingley, Lewis Corners, Lakeside. Lakes East, Poge, Hunt, Upper, Middle, and Heart.

Population, 849.

OAKLAND—Erected from Harmony Township, in December, 1853, and named for immense forest of oak trees. Last township to be erected in the county. Settled in 1791 by Isaac Hale and Nathaniel Lewis. Emma, daughter of Isaac Hale, married Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, who resided at Oakland. Boroughs of Oakland and Susquehanna, and villages of Jameson and Brushville. Lake Brushville.

Population, 454.

RUSH—An original township, erected in November, 1801, when part of Luzerne County. Named for Judge Jacob Rush. Seat of well known Indian villages, and of soldiers' grants after the Revolution. Settled by Isaac Brownson and family in 1794. Villages of Rush, Rushville, Rushboro, East Rush, and Lawton.

Population, 831.

SILVER LAKE—Erected from Bridgewater Township in August, 1813, and named for its beautiful body of water. The first township added to the original ten. Owes its development to Dr. Rose, who built his county seat at the head of Silver Lake. Villages of Silver Lake, Richmond, Sheldon, Brockney, and Quaker Lake, Silver Lake, Cranberry Lake, Meeker Lake, and Laurel Lake. There are more than 800 acres of virgin timber.

Population, 372.

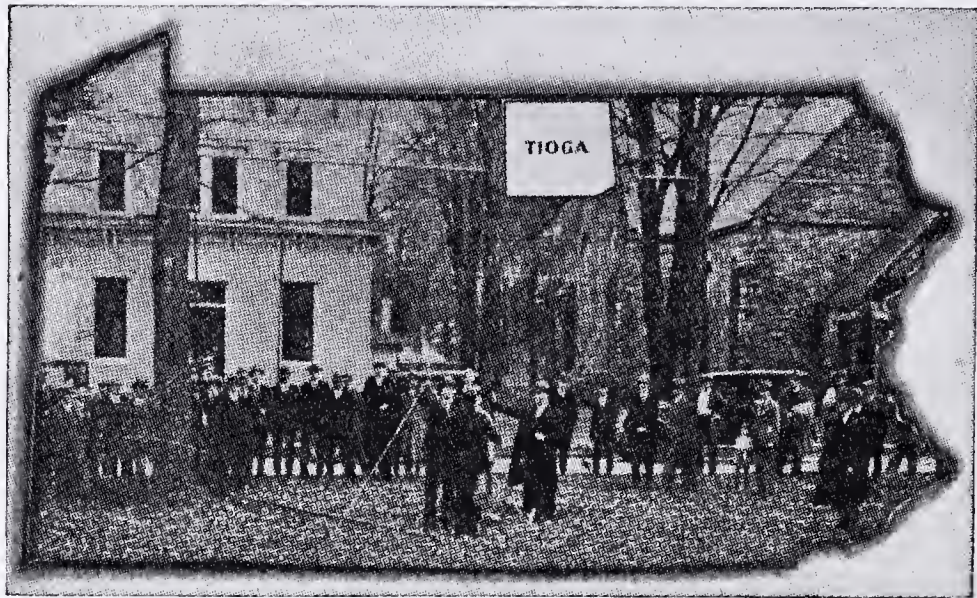
SPRINGVILLE—Erected from Bridgewater Township, in April, 1814, and named for abundance of excellent springs. First settlers were Captain Jeremiah Spencer and his brother Samuel, and Myron Kasson, in 1800. Asa Packer lived here for some years. Villages of Springville, Lynn, Lymanville. States Pond and Schooley Pond.

Population, 932.

THOMPSON—Erected from Jackson Township, in April, 1833, and named for Associate Judge William Thomson. First settled in 1820 by John Wrighter, of New York. Borough of Thomson. Churchill Lake and Wrighter Pond.

Population, 368.

TIOGA COUNTY.



TIOGA COUNTY was erected by Act of March 26, 1804, out of Lycoming County, and named from the Tioga River, which flows northwardly into New York State, and unites with the Cohocton to form the Chemung River. Sweeping about in a semicircle, the Chemung joins the North Branch of the Susquehanna at "old Tioga Point," present Athens, Bradford County. The word Tioga in the Indian tongue means "the forks of the stream." The Indian village of Tioga was the scene of the treaty made

with the Indians by Colonel Timothy Pickering, November 17, 1790. General Sullivan had encamped his army here August 24, 1779. The first settlements were made along the old road built by Charles Williamson, in 1792, and known as the "Williamson Road."

The area is 1,142 square miles, and is among the largest counties in the Commonwealth. The Tioga and Cowanesque rivers, with their many tributaries drain the county, of which nearly two-thirds is under cultivation. The natural resources consist of semi-bituminous coal, oil, fire clay, and recently the most productive natural gas wells ever brought in so far east in the State. This latest development promises to yield vast revenue as communities more than a hundred miles distant are already being served with this valuable fuel. Coal mining is one of the productive industries of the county, which is also known as a live stock and dairy region. The Leonard Harrison State Forest Park is in the Tioga State Forest, about ten miles southwest of Wellsboro. Wellsboro was designated the county seat in 1806.

The population is 31,871, of which number 1,324 are foreign-born whites and 89 Negroes, or 95.6 per cent. are native whites; 9,586 males and 1,565 females are engaged in industry; 43 manufacturing plants with 1,465 employees earned \$1,613,829 in wages and produced products valued at \$14,804,926 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$2,567,478, live stock \$4,174,726, dairy products \$3,315,383, and chicken products \$564,040 in 1929.

There are ten boroughs and thirty townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

WELLSBORO—County seat, incorporated from Delmar Township, in May, 1830, and named in 1799, by the founder, Benjamin Wistar Morris, of Philadelphia, for his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Hill Wells. Her two brothers, Gedion and William Hill Wells were landowners and prominent citizens of the new settlement. The latter was twice United States Senator from Delaware. The centennial of the borough was fittingly celebrated in 1930. Residence of the late Hon. John I. Mitchell, justice of the Superior Court and United States Senator, and of George W. Sears, poet of outdoor life and wood lore. The chief industries are from new natural gas wells, a glass factory, milk condensery, and agricultural crops. The "Agitator," established 1854, is published Wednesdays, Harold E. Roy, editor, and "Gazette," established 1874, published Thursdays, Mary C. Cameron, editor.

Population, 3,643.

BOROUGHs.

BLOSSBURG—Incorporated from Covington Township, in August, 1871, and named for Aaron Bloss, who established a tavern there in 1802, at what was then known as Peter's Camp. Is now situated in Hamilton Township. Semi-bituminous coal was discovered in



Falls Along Pine Creek

1792 by Robert and Benjamin Patterson, while assisting in building the "Williamson Road," and the mining of this coal was begun on an extensive scale in 1815. Railroad shops, coal mining, manufacture acetylene generators, clay pits, medicinal springs and agriculture form the industries. Seat of the Blossburg State Hospital. The "Herald," established 1912, is published Thursdays, F. L. Trimble, editor.

Population, 1,696.

ELKLAND—Erected from Elkland Township in May, 1850, and named for the township. The chief industries, lumber and flour mills, tannery, wooden novelties, machine shops, condensed milk products, and agriculture. The "Journal," established 1876, is published Thursdays, C. Ray Sumner, editor.

Population, 1,978.

KNOXVILLE—Incorporated from Deerfield Township, in May, 1851. Laid out by Thomas Procter in 1835. Chief products, flour and feed

stuffs, powdered milk, and dairy products, sash and blinds factory, tobacco warehouses. The "Courier," established 1883, is published Wednesdays, W. B. Burnett, editor.

Population, 608.

LAWRENCEVILLE—Incorporated from Lawrence Township in May, 1831, and named for Captain James Lawrence, the naval hero. The northern boundary of the borough is the State line. Settled in 1793 by William Holden. Formerly a lumber center.

Population, 457.

LIBERTY—Incorporated from Liberty Township in 1893, and named for its township. Settled in 1793. Agricultural center.

Population, 221.

MANSFIELD—Incorporated from Richmond Township in February, 1857, and named for Asa Mann, who founded it in 1810 and owned the site when laid out in 1824. Seat of State Teachers College, founded as Mansfield Classical Seminary, February 15, 1855. Chief industries novelty works, milk condensery products, and agriculture. The "Advertiser" established 1872, is published Wednesday, Edwin S. Coles, editor.

Population, 1,755.

ROSEVILLE—Incorporated from Rutland Township in 1876, and named for William Rose, first settler in 1806. Reverted back to the township in 1910, and recently reincorporated as a borough. Formerly the post office of Rutland.

Population, 99.

TIOGA — Incorporated from Tioga Township in February, 1860, and named for the river. Jesse Losey, Continental soldier, and one who stood guard over Major Andre, before his execution, was the first settler. Another early settler was Dr. William Willard, in 1799, and the place was known as Willardsburg until about 1840, when it was changed to Tioga. The chief industry is in sand and gravel and as an agricultural center. The "Argus," established 1892, is published Fridays, Fred L. Graves, editor.

Population, 431.

WESTFIELD — Incorporated from Westfield Township, February, 1867, and named for the township. First settled by several Methodist clergymen, and

known for a time as Priestville. The chief products are leather, natural gas and dairy products. The "Free Press," established 1874, is published Thursdays, W. W. Marsh, editor.

Population, 1,139.

TOWNSHIPS.

BLOSS—Erected from Covington Township in June, 1841, and named for Aaron Bloss, first settler, and founder of Blossburg. Later divided to form Hamilton Township, in 1872. Coal mines form chief industry. Village of Arnot.

Population, 657.

BROOKFIELD—Erected from Westfield Township in February, 1827. Villages of Brookfield, Sylvester, Austinburg, and Purple Brook.

Population, 496.

CHARLESTON—Erected from Delmar Township in December, 1820. Villages of East Charleston, Cherry Flats, Darrt Settlement, Round Top, and Whitneyville.

Population, 1,311.

CHATHAM—Erected from Deerfield Township in February, 1828. Villages, East Chatham, Little Marsh, and Shortsville.

Population, 549.



Susquehanna Trail, Near Blossburg

CLYMER—Erected from Westfield Township in December, 1850, and named for William B., grandson of George Clymer, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Originally called Middletown. Villages of Clymer, Mixtown, Sabinsville, Davis, Azelta, and Lansing. Population, 616.

COVINGTON—Erected from Tioga Township in February, 1815. Settled in 1801. Covington village, incorporated as a borough in May, 1831, was the leading town for many years, but is now a part of the township. Villages of Covington, and West Covington.

Population, 624.



Roosevelt Highway, Looking West Near Wellsboro

picturesque place. Borough of Wellsboro, county seat, and villages of Stony Fork, Stokesdale, Kennedy, Olmsville, Knapp, Draper, Balsom, Dexter, and Tiadaghton.

Population, 1,893.

DUNCAN—Erected from Delmar, Charleston, and Morris townships in December, 1873. Coal mining. Villages of Antrim and Brownlee.

Population, 487.

ELK—Erected from parts of Delmar and Morris townships in February, 1856. Villages of Stone and Leetonia, once a thriving lumber city, with modern improvements, schools, churches, and fine residences, but today the forest ranger is the only resident.

Population, 81.

ELKLAND—Erected from Delmar Township in 1814. Borough of Elkland occupies most of the area.

Population, 60.

FARMINGTON—Erected from Elkland Township, in February, 1830. Villages of Farmington Hill, West Farmington, Elbridge, Odle Corners.

Population, 451.

GAINES—Erected from Shippen Township in December, 1837. Coal mining, lumber, boxes and gloves. Villages of Gaines, South Gaines, Marshfield, Watrous, Manhattan, and Rexford.

Population, 499.

HAMILTON—Erected from Bloss and Ward townships, in December, 1871. Coal and agriculture. Borough of Blossburg, and village of Morris Run.

Population, 845.

JACKSON—Erected from Tioga Township, in September, 1815, and named for General Andrew Jackson, hero of New Orleans. Villages of Jackson Summit, Daggetts, Millerton, and Job Corners.

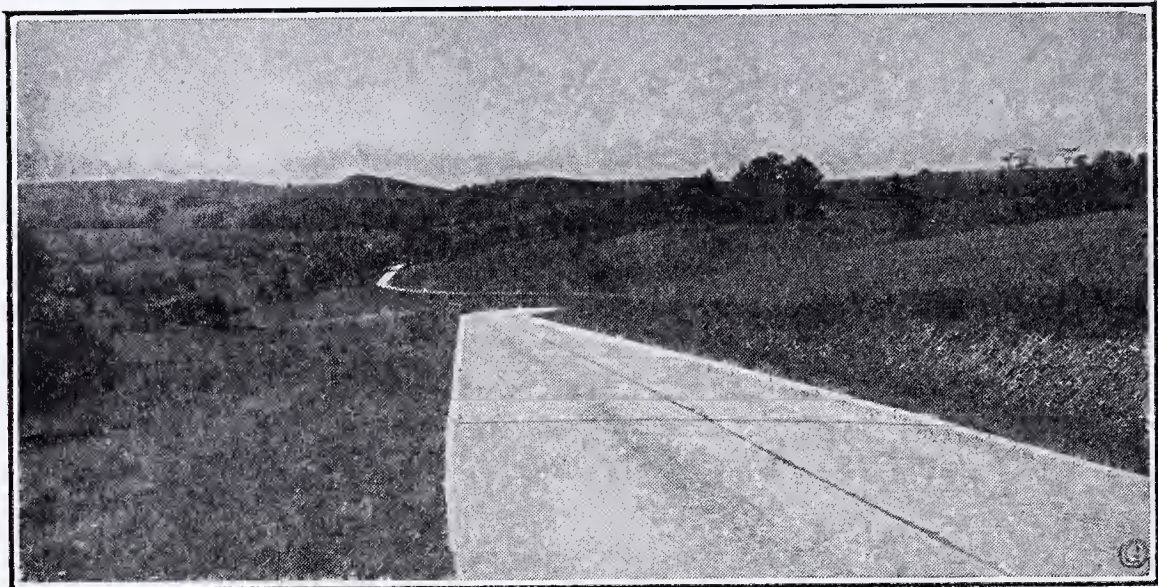
Population, 1,085.

LAWRENCE—Erected from Tioga and Elkland townships in December, 1816, and named for Captain James Lawrence, naval hero. Agriculture, with some tobacco. Villages of Lawrenceville, East Lawrence, Tompkins, Beeman, Somers Lane, and Tioga Junction.

Population, 665.

LIBERTY—Erected from Covington and Delmar townships, in February, 1823. Agricultural district. Villages of Liberty, Hartfield, Nauvoo, East Point, and Sebrings. Population, 801.

MIDDLEBURY—Erected from Delmar and Elkland townships in September, 1822.



Roosevelt Highway Between Mansfield and Troy

Agriculture and fruit growing. Villages of Middlebury Center, Hammond, Niles Valley, Keeneyville, Holliday, and Crooked Creek.

Population, 873.

MORRIS — Erected from Delmar Township in September, 1824, and named for Benjamin W. Morris, prominent landowner. Villages of Morris, Hoytville, Blackwells, Three Spring Run, and Lorenton.

Population, 819.

NELSON — Erected from Elkland Township in December, 1857. Villages of Nelson and Nelson Station. Incorporated in 1886, but in 1910 reverted again to the township government.

Population, 388.

OSCEOLA—Erected from Elkland Township in January, 1857. Osceola was incorporated in 1882, but has again reverted to township government.

Population, 578.

PUTNAM—Erected when borough of Covington surrendered its charter and again assumed township government in 1897. Original incorporation in 1831.

Population, 313.

RICHMOND—Erected from Covington Township in February, 1824. Borough of Mansfield, and villages of Mardin, Lambs Creek, and Canoe Camp.

Population, 1,014.

RUTLAND—Erected from Sullivan and Jackson townships in February, 1828. Borough of Roseville, and village of Rutland.

Population, 506.

SHIPPEN—Erected from Delmar Township in February, 1823. Villages of Ansonia and Asaph.

Population, 406.

SULLIVAN—Erected from Covington Township in February, 1816, and named for General John Sullivan, who led the successful expedition against the Six Nations. Villages of Mainesburg, which was incorporated as a borough in February, 1859, but afterward reverted back to township government. Other villages are Elk Run and Gray Valley.

Population, 660.

TIOGA—An original township, erected in 1797, when part of Lycoming County, organized as the county of Tioga. Named for the river. Borough of Tioga, and villages of Brooklyn, Mill Creek, Mitchel's Creek, Painter Run.

Population, 716.

UNION—Erected from Sullivan Township in February, 1830. Villages of Gleason, Union Center, Ogdensburg, Penbryn, Roaring Branch, Newelltown, Hagers, and Leolyn.

Population, 958.

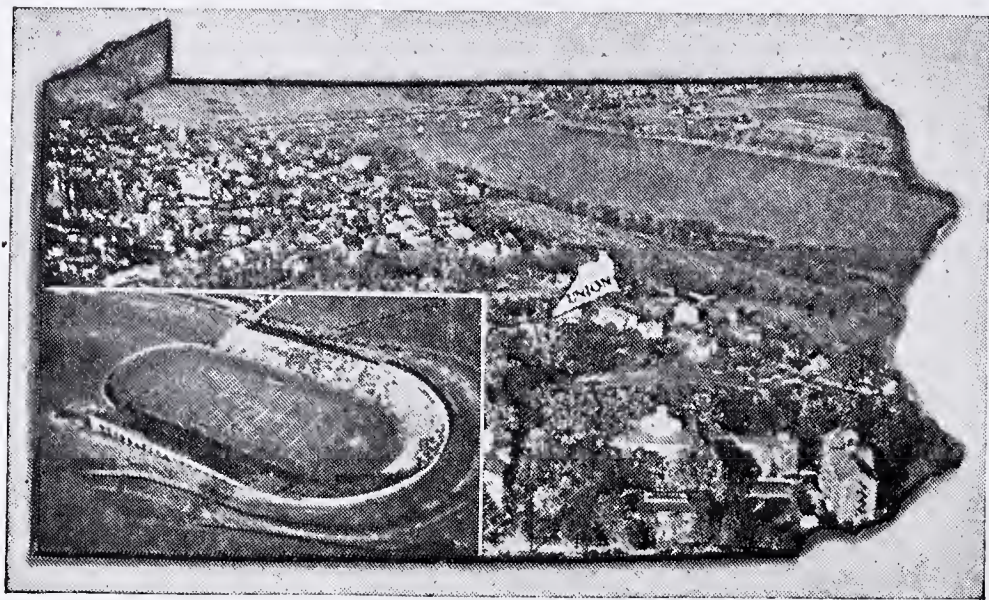
WARD—Erected from Sullivan and Union townships in February, 1852. Village of Falls Brook was incorporated in August, 1864, but was again annexed to Ward Township after 1910.

Population, 108.

WESTFIELD—Erected from Deerfield Township in December, 1821. Borough of Westfield, and villages of Phillip, Cowanesque, and Potter Brook.

Population, 809.

UNION COUNTY.



UNION COUNTY was erected out of Northumberland County by Act of March 22, 1813. The territory then embraced present bounds and those of Snyder County. The name is sentimental, and so popular that there are sixteen other Union counties in the United States and twenty-five Union townships in Pennsylvania. When Snyder County was organized in 1855, the name of "Union" narrowly missed being changed to Buffalo County, because it comprised Buffalo Valley, one of the most beautiful regions

in the State. Formerly the home of Amish and Dunkard farmers. The Act creating Union County fixed the seat of justice at Mifflinburg until a county seat could be determined by the commissioners. They finally selected Longstown, the name of which they changed to New Berlin. When the county was divided Lewisburg was selected by popular vote over its nearest rival, Mifflinburg, and became the county seat. Union County has furnished Governor Simon Snyder, of Selinsgrove, 1808-17; Auditor-General Isaac Slenker, 1862-65; State Treasurer Eli Slifer, 1855-59, who was also Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1861-67, throughout the entire period of the War of the Rebellion, and Federal Judge Albert W. Johnson, one of the two present Federal Judges of the Middle District. One of the eight Pennsylvania companies which formed Thompson's Rifle Battalion at the outbreak of the Revolution was from Northumberland County and commanded by Captain John Lowdon, a resident of present Mifflinburg, where he died February 14, 1798. Lieutenant James Parr rose to the rank of major and served brilliantly under General Morgan, and Lieutenant William Wilson, also of Buffalo Valley. He became captain and a hero in the battle of Monmouth, and later a judge of Northumberland County. Samuel Brady, the famous captain and Indian fighter began his illustrious military career as a private in this company. Peter Grove, the celebrated Indian fighter, lived near Mifflinburg. Captain John Donaldson's Company, in Colonel Snyder's Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia in the War of 1812, was recruited in present Union and Snyder counties, September, 1812. Captain Henry Miller's Company was mustered in 1814, as was that of Captain John Bergstresser.

A monument was unveiled in memory of Samuel Maclay, eighth United States Senator, and an eminent Pennsylvanian, October 16, 1908. It stands in Dreisbach churchyard, west of Lewisburg. Maclay was a brother of William Maclay, first United States Senator from Pennsylvania, the only brothers to ever sit in that body. John, a third brother, served in the State Senate. Samuel was engaged with his brother, William, and Surveyor-General John Lukens, in 1769, in surveying officers' tracts in Central Pennsylvania; in the same year he was commissioned to survey the headwaters of the Susquehanna River, in association with Timothy Matlack, of Philadelphia, and John Adlum, of York.

Lewisburg is the seat of Bucknell University; the Home for Feeble-Minded Women is at Laurelton; Camp Devitt, a tuberculosis sanitarium is at Allenwood, and the Federal Government has recently erected the Northeastern Federal Penitentiary, several miles north of Lewisburg.

The area is 305 square miles of unusually fertile soil, and half the land is under cultivation. Settlements were made in the limits of the county at an early period, the Penn's

Creek massacre occurring October 16, 1755. Many other incursions by the Indians were made until after the Revolution. The population is 17,468, of which number only 110 are foreign-born whites, and 32 Negroes, or 99.2 per cent. are native whites; 4,801 males and 1,654 females are engaged in industry. There are 33 manufacturing plants with 788 workers, who earned \$723,774 in wages and produced goods valued at \$4,565,379 in 1929.



Old Main, Bucknell, Recently Destroyed by Fire

The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,707,006; live stock \$1,428,075; dairy products \$933,611; and chicken products \$274,761 in 1929. There are four boroughs and ten townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

LEWISBURG—The county seat, was laid out by Ludwig (Lewis) Derr in March, 1785, and was first known as Derrstown. William Maclay made the survey of the tract upon which the town stands February 28, 1769. Ludwig Derr lived upon it as early as 1770. He built his mill prior to 1772. Derr went on a business trip to Philadelphia in September, 1785, and died there a month later. When the town was incorporated, March 31, 1812, it

was given the name of Lewisburg, in honor of Derr's given name. When Snyder County was erected out of Union County, in 1855, Lewisburg was selected as the seat of justice of Union County and has ever since been an important educational, mercantile, and manufacturing center. Bucknell University, first called University at Lewisburg, was incorporated February 5, 1846, and has grown to be one of the leading colleges of the Commonwealth. The Federal Government has erected the large and modern Northeastern Penitentiary in the environs. The chief industries are woolen mills, a chair factory, textile mills, and flouring mills. Lewisburg is a seat of the United States Federal Court for Middle District of Pennsylvania. The publications are the "Journal," established 1830, published Thursdays, Charles R. Smith, editor; "Saturday News," established 1882, published Thursdays, B. K. Focht, editor; "Bucknellian," established 1897, published Thursdays; "Bucknell Alumni Monthly," established 1909; and "Belle Hop," established 1924, edited by students of Bucknell University. The radio broadcasting station WJBU is conducted by the university.

Population, 3,308.

BOROUGHES.

HARTLETON—Was incorporated from Hartley Township, September 18, 1858, and named, as was the township, in honor of Colonel Thomas Hartley, who was granted the land for services during the Revolution. Philip Cole was pioneer settler in 1773. Colonel



View of Lewisburg Showing Bucknell University Building

Hartley purchased additional land after the "Great Runaway" of 1778, and laid out the town March 28, 1799.

Population, 169.

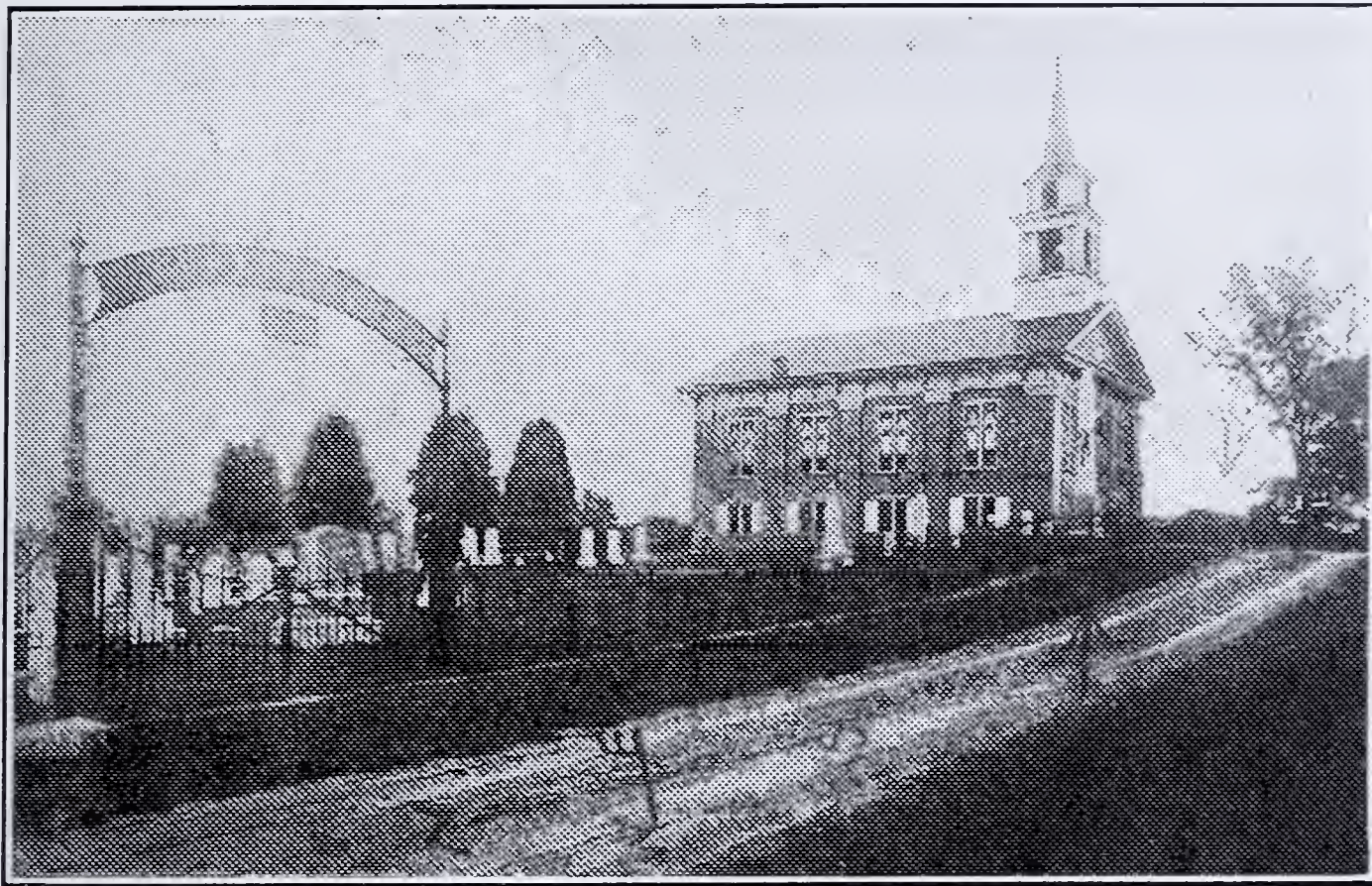
MIFFLINBURG—Was laid out by Elias Youngman, June 20, 1794, and for many years was called Youngmanstown. Incorporated April 14, 1827, as Mifflinburg, and named in honor of Governor Thomas Mifflin. A thrifty manufacturing center. Automobile bodies, carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, gears, foundry products, overalls, silk, textiles, flour, and lumber are manufactured, and much grain and farm products shipped. The "Telegraph," established 1862, is published Thursdays, C. A. Kniss, editor.

Population, 1,959.

NEW BERLIN—Was settled by John Beatty in 1769. Laid out in 1792, by George Long, and named Longstown. Name changed to New Berlin after the commissioners

selected it as the county seat, because nearly all the residents were Germans. Incorporated June 18, 1795. Original county seat, March 15, 1815, until December, 1855. For many years a place of importance, more than a dozen newspapers being published there during its active days. It was the seat of Union Seminary, or Central Pennsylvania College.

Population, 459.



Dreisbach Church, Showing Samuel Maclay Monument

TOWNSHIPS.

BUFFALO—An original township, erected in Northumberland County, April 9, 1772, and named for its stream. Pioneer settler was Ludwig Derr. Township extends to borough of Lewisburg, and contains villages of Buffalo Cross Roads, Cameron, Vicksburg, Cowan, and Mazeppa. Old Buffalo Presbyterian Church, established in 1773, is still active.

Population, 1,438.



North Eastern Federal Penitentiary

EAST BUFFALO—An original township, erected from Buffalo Township, in Northumberland County in January, 1792. Thomas Lowry and John Wilson were early settlers. Borough of Lewisburg, county seat, and Bucknell University, and villages of Linntown, and Fairville.

Population, 1,291.

GREGG—Erected from White Deer Township, and called Brady Township, but on March 21, 1865, an Act of Assembly changed the name in honor of Andrew Gregg, Congressman, Secretary of the Commonwealth, etc. Region is known as White Deer Hole Valley. Camp Dewitt, tuberculosis sanitarium, is near Allenwood. The villages of Allenwood, Spring Garden, Alvira, and Fritz. Captain Matthew Brown, of the Continental Army settled at Spring Garden before the war; he was a member of Provincial Council, and State Constitutional Convention of 1776. He died in the township of camp fever April 22, 1777.



Penns Creek

Population, 936.

HARTLEY—An original township erected April 11, 1811, in Northumberland County. Largest township and is bounded on only one side by Lewis Township, Union County; its northern boundary is Center County, west is Mifflin, and the south boundary is Snyder County. Named for Colonel Thomas Hartley. Seat of Home for Feeble-Minded Women at Laurelton. Part of the borough of Hartleton, and villages of Laurelton, Glen Iron, Pardee, Weikert, Lindale, and Cherry Run.

Population, 1,754.

KELLY—Erected from White Deer Township, in 1824, and named for Colonel John Kelly, a hero of the Revolutionary War. Colonel William Chamberlin, also of the Continental Army, settled in this township in 1783. On January 3, 1777, was fought the battle at Princeton, New Jersey, in which Colonel James Potter's battalion took part. His soldiers were from Northumberland County, many from the Buffalo Valley. Washington, it will be recollected, slipped away from Cornwallis at Trenton, made a forced march on Princeton, and had already won the battle there, when Cornwallis, having also made a forced march, arrived near Stony Brook. Washington sent an order to Colonel Potter to destroy the bridge at Worth's Mills, on Stony Brook, in sight of the advancing British. Colonel Potter ordered Major John Kelly to make a detail for that purpose. Kelly said he would not order another to do what some might say he was afraid to do himself. He took a detail and went to work. The British opened upon him a heavy fire of round shot, and before all the logs were cut off, several balls struck the log on which he stood, when it broke down sooner than he expected, and Kelly fell into the stream which was full of floating ice. His party moved off, not expecting him to escape, but by great exertions, being a powerful man, he reached the shore through the swift water, floe ice, and floating timbers, and followed the troops. Incumbered, as he was, with his wet and frozen clothes, he made prisoner of an armed British scout and marched him into camp. It was one of the heroic events of the war and Kelly was commended by General Washington for his valor. Villages of West Milton and Kelly Cross Roads.

Population, 1,426.

LEWIS—Erected from Hartley Township, February 14, 1857, and named in honor of Judge Ellis Lewis. From this township Jacob Catherman was captured by Indians in 1781, and held prisoner two years. Part of borough of Hartleton and villages of Swengel, Millmont, and Rand.

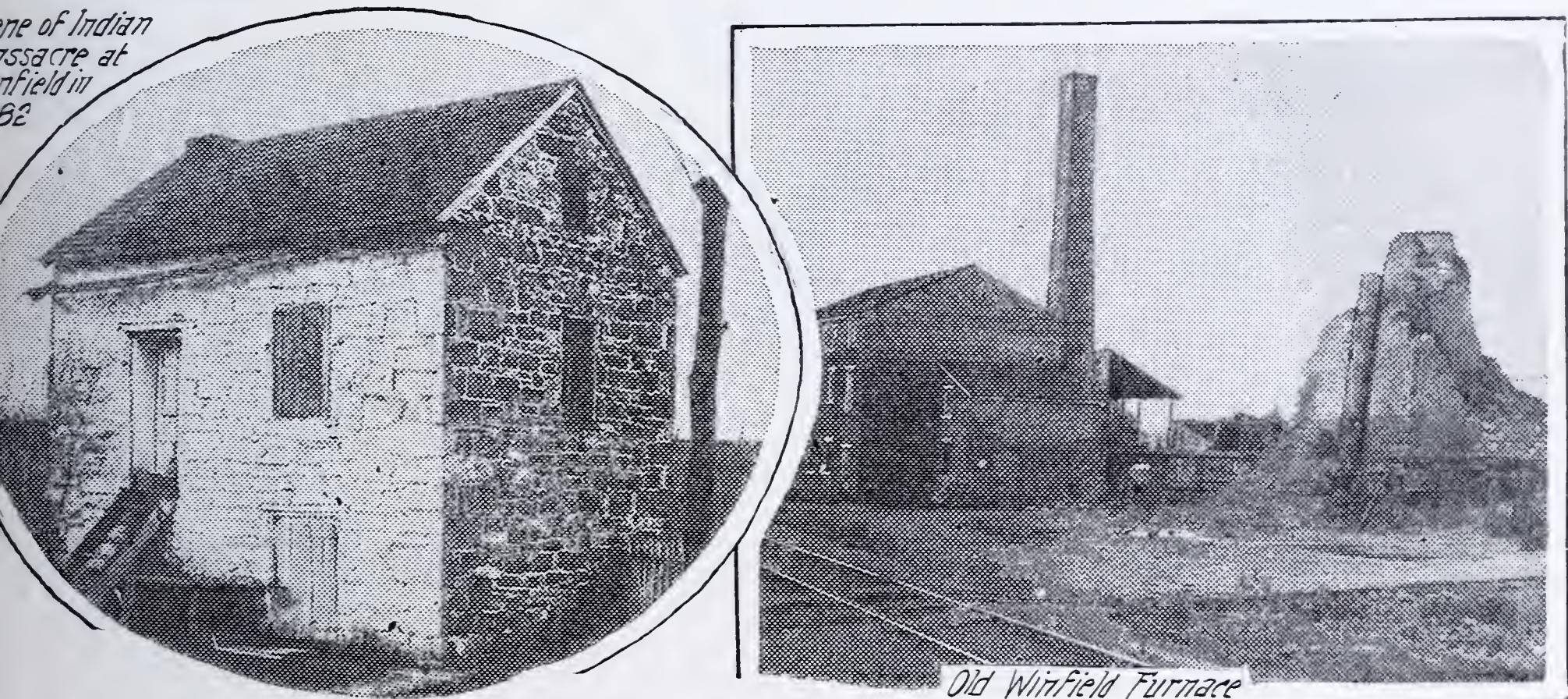
Population, 735.

LIMESTONE—Erected from West Buffalo Township, February 26, 1850. In this township, not far distant from New Berlin, some of the victims of the Penns Creek

Massacre of October 16, 1755, resided. The borough of New Berlin, original county seat, and villages of Battletown and White Springs.

Population, 679.

UNION—Erected from East Buffalo Township, September, 1815, and named for the county. Major John Lee was pioneer settler at present Winfield in 1769. On the evening of August 13, 1782, Lee and his family, with some neighbors, were seated at the supper table in their comfortable log home, when, without a moment's warning a band of Indians, supposed to be sixty or seventy in number, rushed in on them, and killed Lee and his family. A young woman, named Katy Stoner, hurried upstairs and concealed herself behind the chimney, where she remained undiscovered and escaped. She related the details of this horrible tragedy.



Two Views in Winfield, Union County

Lee was tomahawked and scalped, and an old man named John Walker shared the same fate. Mrs. Claudius Boatman and daughter, who were guests of the Lees, were killed and scalped; Mrs. Lee, with her small child, and a larger boy, named Thomas, were led away captives. Thomas was not recovered for many years afterwards. The son, Robert, who was away from home at the time of the attack, made arrangements with the Indians to bring Thomas to Tioga Point, where he was delivered to his friends. Such was his love of Indian life, however, that he was very reluctant to return, they were obliged to bind him and place him in a canoe. When near present Wilkes-Barre they untied him, but as soon as the canoe touch shore he darted off like a deer. It was several hours before he was retaken. On arriving at Northumberland he evinced all the sullenness of a captive. Indian boys and girls, near his own age were made to play about him for days before he showed any disposition to join with them. At last he began to inquire the names of things, and by degrees he again became civilized, obtained a good education, and lived a useful life. Thomas lived on the home farm for many years, as is proved by a deed which he and his wife, Eliza, executed April 1, 1797, to William Beard and Sarah, his wife. Robert Lee and his descendants lived on part of the property as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Union Furnace was erected at Winfield in 1853 and operated until near the end of the last century. John Mason's "leaning tower" was built on the brow of Blue Hill, opposite borough of Northumberland. Villages of Winfield, and Dry Valley Cross Roads.

Population, 657.

WEST BUFFALO—An original township, erected from Buffalo in Northumberland County in January, 1793. French Jacques Grojeans Mill, the scene of a fatal Indian attack,

was on a farm long in the possession of the Wohlheiter family, situated about one-half mile southeast of the Forest House, at the end of Brush Valley Narrows. Here in 1776 Grojean, or "French Jacob Groshong," as he was called by his neighbors, built a log mill.

On May 16, 1780, a patrol of Continental soldiers on duty as a garrison at the mill, was attacked by a party of Indians, and four of the defenders were killed and several wounded.

Christian Shively heard the firing as he was threshing grain in a field. He immediately concealed his wife and two small children near the creek, then rolled some logs into the stream and tied them into a raft, put his wife and children on, and floated down stream to safety. Henry Pontius, a neighbor, also heard the shots, secured his gun, hurriedly mounted a horse and made a circuit through the woods, and came to the mill just in time to see the Indians fleeing with their plunder.

Borough of Mifflinburg, and villages of Johnstown, Red Bank, Forest Hill, and Tannertown.

Population, 778.

WHITE DEER—An original township erected from Buffalo Township, while in Northumberland County in February, 1776. First settlers were Peter Smith and his family, in 1772. When Smith died in the fall of 1773, he left his widow and ten children with no estate, except three hundred acres of land, including the mouth of White Deer Creek, whereon was an excellent mill seat. His widow, Catherine, realizing that a grist and saw-mill were both much wanted in that new country at that time, and being urged to erect these mills, she set about the task. She was able to borrow some money and by June, 1775, had both mills in operation.

During the summer of 1776, there was an urgent demand for rifles for the Continental Army and for the use of the old men and boys who remained at home to protect the women and children from the sudden attacks of the Indians, while they were doing the work about the farm and the fireside. So Catherine Smith installed a boring mill, and the records show that a great number of gun barrels were bored in this mill. She also added a hemp mill. Her eldest son went to the army and was killed in the service.

The Indians became active following the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, and after Colonel Hartley had chastised them during his successful expedition in the late autumn of 1778. Nearly all the inhabitants had left during the "Great Runaway," and only the most venturesome had returned. The militia were recruited locally and were under the command of Colonel John Kelly.

In May a band of nearly a score of Indians killed John Sample and wife in White Deer. Christian Van Gundy and Henry Vandyke with four others learned of the murder and went to the scene to bring away any who survived the massacre. Van Gundy had slabs put up against the door and water carried up in the loft. After dark an Indian approached the house, barking like a dog, and rubbing against the door, but no attention was paid to him. Other Indians surrounded the house, and with a log tried to beat in the door. Those inside fired, wounding two, whom the Indians carried off, but not before they set fire to the house, which Van Gundy extinguished. An Indian shot him in the leg. On opening the door they discovered the Indian chief lying dead in front of it. Colonel Kelly pursued the Indians and came upon five of them sitting on a log. He placed his men and at a signal four of the Indians were killed at one volley, the fifth escaped.

The Widow Smith's mills were now the frontier and the only place of refuge, except a small stockade, named Fort Meninger, which was built about eighty rods from the river, covering Widow Smith's mills. The fort and mills were burned by the Indians, July 8, 1779. One man was killed in the attack.

Widow Smith returned to the ruins in 1783, and was urged to rebuild the grist and sawmills, which she accomplished with much difficulty. Ejectments were brought against her by Messrs. Claypoole and Morris, and she did not have the means to support actions at law and lost her improvements. She petitioned the Legislature, which, of course, could grant no relief under the circumstances and her petition was dismissed. The facts set forth in her petition were certified to by William Blythe, Charles Gillespie, Colonel John

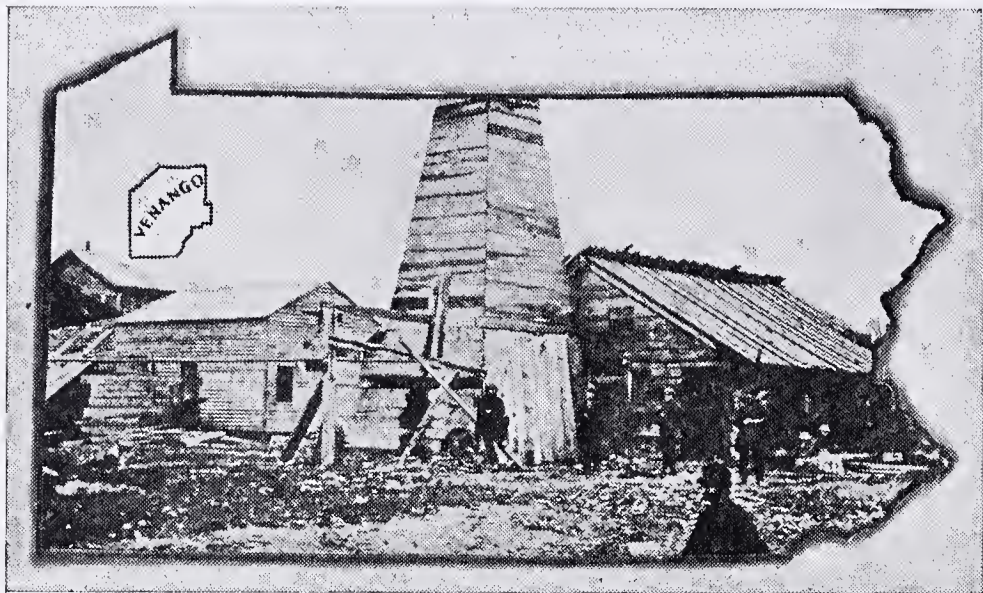
Kelly, General James Potter and many prominent citizens of Northumberland County. She is said to have walked to Philadelphia and back thirteen times in this business, about 160 miles each way. Catherine Smith died here and is buried in the old settlers' graveyard. Her bones were disturbed when a barn was erected many years later, being identified by a venerable neighbor, by her peculiar protruding teeth. A few years after this incident a man came to the place, having traveled from Ohio to see the old mill site. He said he was a son of Catherine Smith, and that if justice had been done her, they would still own the place.

When soldiers were sent into that vicinity they used the Widow Smith's stone house. General James Potter, under date of September 18, 1780, says: "I marched the remainder, consisting of 170 men up the West Branch to Fort Swartz (present Milton). I then went to Colonel Kelly, who lay at the mouth of White Deer Creek, with eighty men." This was the Widow Smith's Mill. A part of the foundation of the second mill, built by Widow Smith, served the same purpose in a fine modern mill of recent days.

There were extensive iron and woolen mills in the township, the former, the Forest Iron Works, erected in 1845, the latter a short distance below on the same creek in 1850. Both are now dismantled. Villages of New Columbia, White Deer, Lick Run, and Furnace.

Population, 1,879.

VENANGO COUNTY.



VENANGO COUNTY was erected by Act of March 12, 1800, out of Lycoming and Allegheny counties, and named for the Venango River, the name the French used for the historic stream that is more generally known as French Creek. Venango is an Indian word, and several authorities have given as many definitions of its meaning. Charles A. Hanna says it is a variant of Chenango or Shenango, which means "bull thistles." The county and townships of Butler, Erie and Crawford, and a borough in

the latter bear the name Venango. The history of Venango County is touched by that remarkable period in European history known as "the Hundred Years' War." The French were the first Europeans to locate permanently, and they established Jesuit missions and trading posts along the streams. Celoron planted leaden plates along the Allegheny in 1749 claiming possession in the name of the French King. Six miles down the river from Franklin is "Indian God Rock," on which are Indian pictographs, and near this rock Celoron planted one of the leaden plates. Young Washington passed through the country and paused at Fort Machault, on his mission to Fort LeBoeuf in December, 1753. Then came the English, followed by the destruction of Fort Venango and the massacre of its garrison in the Pontiac War, in 1763. The well of this fort is under a brick house, in Franklin. Finally the Americans erected Fort Franklin in 1787, and the sovereignty changed to the fourth power—Indian-French-English-American. The Indian title to this region was extinguished by the purchase of October 23, 1784. Pennsylvania took the initiative in the settlement of present Venango County by laying out the town of Franklin. The first settler was George Power in 1787. The area, 661 square miles, is well drained by the Allegheny River, and its great tributaries, French Creek, Oil Creek, and Sugar Creek.

Iron ore has been found in many parts of the county, but since the first oil well was brought in, that natural resource has produced the chief industry. Venango County seems to have been the native home for petroleum, for although it has been found in large quantities in neighboring counties, its presence here was known from the advent of man in this vast region. The Indians gathered oil from a stream called Oil Creek, in this vicinity, which they used for medicinal purposes. It became well known all over the country as "Seneca Oil," "British Oil" and other names. It was collected by digging out the place where it oozed out of the ground, and when oil and water had accumulated, blankets were thrown in, taking up the oil, when it was wrung out, and the process repeated. A century since the product of Oil Creek Valley amounted to a dozen barrels a year. The first shipment in bulk was made by a man named Cary, who filled two five-gallon kegs and lashed them on either side of the horse he rode to the market at Pittsburgh. This supply stocked the market.



Venango County Court House

The gigantic struggle for oil began near Titusville, August 28, 1859, when Colonel Edwin L. Drake struck oil in the world's first well. This small hole drilled through the rock so peacefully opened the way to wealth hitherto unknown. It yielded about forty barrels per day, but the precious fuel was now produced in commercial quantities. It opened also the most important natural production of Pennsylvania, after iron and coal. This first well was in Cherry Tree Township, on the Watson Flats, on the bank of Oil Creek, about two miles below the thrifty borough of Titusville, in Venango County. In 1860, near Rouseville, the oil flowed out of a well without the use of a pump, and other flowing wells in adjacent localities were soon found.

Oil was first transported in wagons and boats. The railroads were laid out to Oil City in 1865. In 1864 Samuel Van Syckel had constructed a pipe line four miles in length, and the result was a change in the entire method of transportation. A refinery was built at Corry in 1862. By the year 1865 Venango County shipped 13,000 barrels per day, about the only oil produced in this country.

The population is 63,226, of which number 2,917 are foreign-born whites and 593 Negroes, or 94.4 per cent. are native whites; 17,718 males and 4,070 females are engaged in industry; 82 manufacturing plants with 5,677 employees earned \$9,013,555 and produced products valued at \$61,915,938 in 1929. The field and orchard crops are valued at \$1,074,923, live stock \$1,418,871, dairy products \$629,262, and chicken products \$291,933 in 1929. There are two cities, seven boroughs, and twenty-one townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

FRANKLIN—County seat, was chartered, April 4, 1868. At the confluence of French Creek with the Allegheny it was but natural that this should be a place of importance at an early date. On March 24, 1789, the General Assembly directed that this site be surveyed for the use of Commonwealth, and the town of Franklin was laid out by William Irvine



**View of Franklin From the Gurney Looking North, Showing the Allegheny River
in the Distance**

and Andrew Ellicott, April 18, 1795. In 1805 the judicial records of the county were removed from Crawford County to Franklin. Incorporated as a borough April 14, 1828. The city is now operated under commission form of government. The chief products are petroleum, oil well machinery and supplies, iron and steel products, and natural gas, silk and textiles. The "News-Herald," established February 18, 1878, is published daily, and "Venango Citizen-Press," established 1855, published Wednesdays, published by the News-Herald Company.

Population, 10,254.

CITY.

OIL CITY—Chartered March 3, 1871. A part of the reservation granted to Cornplanter, the celebrated Seneca chief, March 16, 1796. Settlement actually made by Oil Creek Furnace in 1824. The oil excitement caused the town to be laid out 1859-60; incorporated a borough January 10, 1862. Town suffered great loss in the oil fleet fire of December 12, 1863, and in several of the destructive floods. Borough of Venango City was annexed March 11, 1871. The oil center of the Eastern United States. Chief industries are petroleum and its products, oil well supplies, gas engines, railroad shops, oil and gas wells. The "Blizzard," established 1882, is published evenings, C. F. Haldeman, editor; "Derrick," established 1871, published mornings, and the weekly edition, established 1885, both edited by John O'Donnell. Radio station WLBW.

Population, 22,075.

BOROUGHES.

CLINTONVILLE—Incorporated from Clinton Township January 28, 1878. Oil, gas, and coal products.

Population, 354.

COOPERSTOWN—Incorporated from Jackson Township November 25, 1858. Named for William Cooper, veteran of the Revolution, and owner of a tract in this donation district, who settled here with his family in 1797. Woolen mills, iron products, flour and feed stuff, and oil wells.

Population, 202.

EMLENTON—Incorporated from Richland Township January 27, 1859, and named for Hannah Emlen, the maiden name of the wife of Joseph M. Fox, who owned the site. Chief industries, coal mines, oil wells and refineries, tank works, timber, and flour mills. The "News," established 1885, is published Thursdays, Stewart and Wilbert, editors.

Population, 1,137.

PLEASANTVILLE—Incorporated from Oil Creek Township March 22, 1850. Settled by Abraham Lovell in 1820. Iron products, oil well machinery, wagons, and flour mills.

Population, 627.



Administration Building Polk State School

POLK—Incorporated from French Creek Township August 23, 1886. Originally called Waterloo. Seat of Polk State School for feeble-minded children.

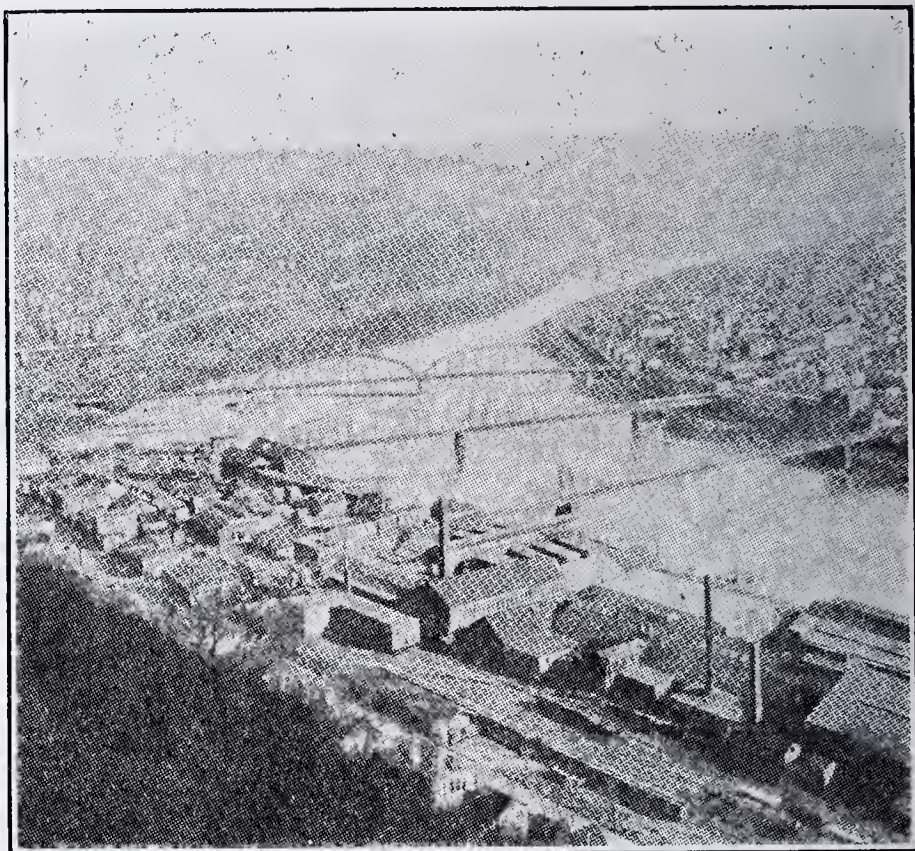
Population, 3,337.

ROUSEVILLE—Incorporated from Cornplanter Township in 1900, named for H. R. Rouse, the first victim of an oil explosion, April 17, 1861. Intense excitement here during the early days of the oil business.

Population, 1,059.

UTICA—Incorporated from French Creek Township in November, 1863, and named by its founder, A. W. Raymond, for his native city of Utica, New York, in 1830. Woolen mills were established here at an early date.

Population, 206.



Oil City and Allegheny River

TOWNSHIPS.

ALLEGHENY—An original township, erected October 6, 1800, when the seat of justice was in Crawford County. Named for the river which formed its eastern boundary.



Lakes-to-Sea, Near Franklin

Earliest settlements were made at Pithole, about 1796. Villages Cashup, Carsonville.

Population, 200.

CANAL—Erected from Sugar Creek Township November 28, 1833, and named for old French Creek Canal, which ran along its southern border. Settled as early as 1797. Agricultural district. Hannaville only village.

Population, 662.

CHERRY TREE—An original township, but united with Plum Township until 1817. Named for its stream. First settler William Reynolds in 1797. Village of Cherry Tree, Breedtown, Alcorntown, Miller Farm, and Boughton.

Population, 1,057.

CLINTON—Erected from Scrubgrass and Irwin townships April, 1855. Borough of Clintonville, and villages of Kennerdell and Bullion, center of rich oil district. Jamestown, Summit City, Berringer City, and Dean City have altogether disappeared.

Population, 719.

CORNPLANTER—Erected from a reservation by order of court November 28, 1833, and named for the Seneca chief. Part of Tionesta Township was annexed to Cornplanter in August, 1837. Oil City is situated within the limits of this township, also the borough of Rouseville. Seat of the famous Pithole City which grew from a farm in January, 1865, to a borough of sixteen thousand souls when incorporated November 13, 1865; and with the failure of the oil wells it dwindled to a hamlet of six persons in November, 1876. Other villages are Plumer, Walnut Bend, Petroleum Center, Kaneville, McClintockville, Rockwood, and Siverly, once a borough.

Population, 2,388.

CRANBERRY—Erected from French Creek Township in April, 1830. Coal and oil are found. Villages of Salina, Salem City, Hill City, Ten-Mile Bottom, Bredinsburg, Cranberry, Reed, Van, Maple Shade, East Sandy, Seneca, and Cochran Station.

Population, 3,929.

FRENCH CREEK—Erected in 1806, and named for the historic stream. Boroughs of Utica, Polk, and villages of Racy and Miles Station.

Population, 933.

IRWIN—An original township, erected October 6, 1880, when part of Crawford County, and named for General William Irwin. Settled prior to 1796. Villages of Mechanicsville, Barkeyville, Nectarine, and Wesley.

Population, 1,135.

JACKSON—Erected from Plum, Oakland, Canal, and Sugar Creek townships in 1845, and named for President Andrew Jackson. Borough of Cooperstown, and villages of Mason and Wilsons Mills.

Population, 480.

MINERAL—Erected from Sandy Creek and French Creek townships, October 24, 1870. Only village is Raymilton, named for its founder, A. W. Raymond, who owned a mill there. Some oil in the township.

Population, 406.

OAKLAND—Erected from Cornplanter, Plum, and Sugar Creek townships in 1841. Only village, Dempeytown.
Population, 780.

OIL CREEK—Erected from Cornplanter and Allegheny townships, August 30, 1866, and named for its stream. Borough of Pleasantville, and villages of Shamburg, East Shamburg, and Pioneer Station.
Population, 476.

PINE GROVE—Erected from Farmington and Toby's Creek townships in February, 1824. Grant of 3,000 acres to Dickinson College is in this township. Villages of Centerville, Coal Hill, Venus, Lineville, Unionville, Gas City, and Fertigs.
Population, 1,012.

PLUM—Erected from Sugar Creek Township in 1817. Erected on organization of the county but attached to Cherry Tree until 1817. Villages of Sunville, once a borough, and Chapmanville, Wallaceville, Diamond, Bradleytown, and Plum.
Population, 578.

PRESIDENT—Erected from Pinegrove, Cornplanter, and Tionesta (present Forest County) April 3, 1850. First settler Patrick McCrea, a clever Irishman. Iron and oil are both resources. Villages of President, Eagle Rock, Oleopolis, Henry Bend Station, and Baum.

Population, 150.

RICHLAND—An original township; reduced to help form Clarion County in 1839. Borough of Emlenton, and villages of Nickleville, Moriasville, Kelfers, Porterfield, and Dotler Station.

Population, 771.

ROCKLAND—An original township, first called Rock Township. Probably called Rockland in 1817. John Watt first settler in 1809. Iron, oil, and coal. Villages of Rockland, Freedom, Scrubgrass, Davis' Corners, Miller's Corner, Georgeville, Coal City, Pittsville, Floyd, Kennerdell, Foster, Roberts Run, and Brandon.

Population, 1,117.

SANDY CREEK—Erected from French Creek Township in March, 1806, but first organized as township November 29, 1834. Named for Big Sandy Creek. City of Franklin, and village of Mays Mills.

Population, 1,079.

SCRUBGRASS—An original township. Settled as early as any part of the county. Coal and oil. Villages of Lisbon, Crawford's Corners, Eakin Corners, Cyrus, Hoodville, and Big Bend.

Population, 604.

SUGAR CREEK—An original township, erected October 6, 1800, when part of Crawford County. One of three townships erected by the Crawford County Court. Villages of Sugar Creek, Reno, Galloway, Rocky Grove, Wyattville, Fee, and Eclipse.

Population, 5,298.

VICTORY—Erected from Sandy Creek Township September 6, 1876, and as the Centennial year, the name was suggested for the township. Iron furnaces were established about 1835. Part of borough of Polk, and villages of Springville, or Balliett, and Pearl.

Population, 201.



South of Franklin

WARREN COUNTY.



WARREN COUNTY was erected by Act of March 12, 1800, out of Lycoming and Allegheny counties, and named after General Joseph Warren, who fell heroically at the battle of Bunker Hill. One of the thirteen Pennsylvania counties named for American soldiers, and one of the eight new counties created by the same Act of Assembly. It borders on New York State and is rich in history and tradition. The Holland Land Company purchased extensive tracts early in 1794, when a memor-

able controversy arose with General George Mead, also an owner of enormous land projects, over their respective warrants involving more than 100,000 acres. A compromise was effected in 1796. The Lancaster Land Company assisted in the development when it purchased 174,000 acres in 1813, and laid out their land in lots. The county was first permanently settled by James Morrison, in 1795. The only Indian reservation in Pennsylvania is situated in this county, and is known as the Cornplanter Reservation. This is not a reservation, as generally understood, for the land was granted to Cornplanter and his heirs by the Commonwealth in recognition of his services in the Indian wars. The county seat was fixed at Warren, but the county was not completely organized until March 16, 1819, when the seat of justice was established there.

The Allegheny River divides its area of 902 square miles into two nearly equal portions, and its tributary streams are large and numerous. The soil is generally fertile, but



Irvineton Bridge

oil and natural gas are the chief natural resources. Lumber and tanning were the first great industries, followed by the development of oil and natural gas wells. The population is 41,453, of which number 4,766 are foreign-born whites and 24 Negroes, or 88.3 per cent.

are native whites; 12,556 males and 2,957 females are engaged in industry; 98 manufacturing plants with 3,862 workers earned \$5,107,510 in wages and produced products valued at \$38,121,134 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,131,342, live stock \$1,865,141, dairy products \$1,277,315, and chicken products \$373,633 in 1929. There are seven boroughs and twenty-three townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

WARREN—County seat, incorporated from Conewango and Glade townships, in 1832, when the commissioners, appointed by the Governor, under the Act of April 3, 1792, laid out a town below the confluence of the Conewango Creek and Allegheny River, March 18, 1795, which was to be called Warren. The survey was made by General William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott. The real development began after the close of the War of 1812. The chief products are oil and refineries, iron specialties, chemicals, furniture, planing mill, silk, woolens, textiles, general clothing distributors, and agricultural center. The "Times-Mirror," established 1900, is published daily, S. E. Walker, editor.

Population, 14,863.

BOROUGHES.

BEAR LAKE—Incorporated from Freehold Township, September 6, 1887, and called from its lake.

Population, 162.

CLARENDON—Incorporated from Mead Township in 1882. Town laid out in 1872, and named for Thomas Clarendon, owner of tannery and sawmill there. An oil developed town which sustained its importance even after the first great excitement had died away. Crude oil, gas, and leather are the chief industries.

Population, 938.

COLUMBUS—A borough from 1853 until 1924, when it was disincorporated and reverted to Columbus Township.

GRAND VALLEY—Incorporated from Eldred Township in 1840. Lumber was original industry.

Population, 271.

SUGAR GROVE—Incorporated from Sugar Grove Township, March 18, 1893. Agriculture main industry.

Population, 445.

TIDIOUTE—Incorporated from Deerfield Township, in 1862, and named for its creek, an Indian word meaning "seeing far," or "straight water." Settled prior to 1800, and became a village of two sections, Upper and Lower Tidioute. Lumber was first industry. With the discovery of oil it became a city over night, and when that craze died away it developed as a manufacturing town, the chief products of which are oil and its products, cutlery, aluminum ware, clothes wringers, novelties, gas, and timber. Summer resort. The "Tribune," established 1929, is published Fridays, Reed Aucker, editor.

Population, 970.

YOUNGSVILLE—Incorporated from Brokenstraw Township in 1849, and named for Matthew Young, school master, and its first settler in 1796. Chief products are oil, furniture, mirrors, shale products, and agriculture. The "Courier," established 1907, is published Thursdays.

Population, 1,907.

TOWNSHIPS.

BROKENSTRAW—An original township, erected in 1800 by courts of Crawford County. Named for historic creek, which is a translation of the Indian word meaning "flats which once bore a crop of stiff prairie grass." Celeron in his journal gives the name of the creek and Indian village as "Paille Coupee." It embraced the entire county of Warren, and in 1821 its territory was divided into twelve parts, Brokenstraw being "Number Four." Lum-

ber was first industry. Now an agricultural district. Borough of Youngsville, and village of Irvine.

Population, 1,112.

CHERRY GROVE—Erected from Sheffield Township in 1847, and named for its trees. Portion of great State game preserve is in northwest section. Villages of Garfield and Cherry Grove.

Population, 268.

COLUMBUS—Erected from Brokenstraw Township in 1821, and named for the discoverer of America. It is also claimed to have been named by Kimball Webber for Columbus, New York, from which place he came to settle there. The borough of Columbus, incorporated in 1853, and named for the township. Disincorporated and reverted to township in 1924, and is the principal village, other hamlets are Pine Valley, Calza, and Roach.

Population, 1,186.

CONEWANGO—Erected from Brokenstraw Township in 1832, and named for its historic stream. It is an Indian word, a variant of Conewago, "at the rapids." The borough of Warren, county seat, and villages of North Warren, seat of the State Hospital for Insane; and Irvine.

Population, 4,136.

CORYDON—Erected from McKean County in 1846. Villages of Corydon, Gowango, Cornplanter, Sugar Run Station, and Dewdrop.

Population, 327.

DEERFIELD—Erected from Brokenstraw Township in 1821, and originally called "Number Eleven." Oil wells. The borough of Tidioute, and villages of Thompson, Cobham, Magee, and Parthenia.

Population, 413.

ELDRED—Erected from Somerset Township in 1843. Borough of Grand Valley, and villages of Eldred, Sanford, Newton, and Eagle.

Population, 474.

ELK—Erected from Brokenstraw Township in 1830, and named for the animal that roamed this region. Cornplanter Reservation is within its limits. Villages of Scandia and Germany.

Population, 305.

FARMINGTON—Erected from Pine Grove Township in 1853, and named for its fertility. Villages of Lander, formerly Farmington, and Putnamville.

Population, 776.

FREEHOLD—Erected from Columbus and Sugar Grove townships in 1833. Borough of Bear Lake, villages of Freehold, Lottsville, and Wrightsville. Bear Lake is in the northwest corner.

Population, 848.

GLADE—Erected from Conewango Township in 1844. Lumber the natural resource. Adjoins corporate limits of Warren, county seat. Villages of Glade, Hemlock, Hazeltine Corners, and Big Bend.

Population, 730.



At Kinzua

KINZUA—Erected from Brokenstraw Township in 1821, and named for its stream, an Indian word meaning "fish on spear." Village of Kinzua. The Kinzua Hills are nearly 2,200 feet above sea level.

Population, 453.



Heart's Content, Virgin Pine and Hemlock in Warren County

PLEASANT—Erected from Brokenstraw Township in 1834, and named for its pleasant situation. Near borough of Warren, county seat. Village of Grunderville.

Population, 560.

SHEFFIELD—Erected from Kinzua in 1833. Lumber was original interest, with many tanneries using the bark. Principal village of Sheffield, chief products, oil, glass products, cooperage stock, leather, and furniture. The "Observer," established 1902, is published Thursdays, M. H. and F. E. Shick, editors. Other villages are Saybrook, Roystone, Barnes, Hoover, Donaldson, Martin, Cherry Run Station.

Population, 3,772.

SOUTHWEST—Erected from Deerfield Township in 1838, and named for its geographical position. Villages of Selkirk, Enterprise, Scofield, and Goodwill Hill.

Population, 509.

SPRING CREEK—Erected from Brokenstraw Township in 1821, and named for its stream. Agriculture with emphasis on stock raising, dairy products, and fruit growing. Villages of Spring Creek, West Spring Creek, Cobbs, East Branch, and Horne Station.

Population, 765.

SUGAR GROVE—Erected from Brokenstraw Township in 1831, and named for the maple groves. Maple sugar and fruit growing the chief industry. Borough Sugar Grove, and villages of Chandlers Valley and Nuttal.

Population, 900.

LIMESTONE—Erected from the provisional township called Tionesta, in 1829, and named for its soil. Village of Gillis.

Population, 220.

MEAD—Erected from Sheffield, Kinzua, and Pleasant townships in 1847, and named for David Mead. Oil refineries. Borough of Clarendon, villages of Tiona, Weldbank, Stoneham, Glade Station, and Watson Station.

Population, 1,271.

PINE GROVE—Erected from Brokenstraw Township in 1821, and named for the fine pine forests. Villages of Russell, Gouldtown, Cable Hollow, Akeley.

Population, 1,290.

PITTSFIELD—Erected from Spring Creek and Brokenstraw townships in 1847. Villages of Pittsfield, Garland, Torpedo, Dugall, and Quarry Station.

Population, 1,059.

TRIUMPH—Erected from Deerfield Township in 1878. Originally an oil district. Villages of Triumph, McGraws, New London, Fagundas, and Funkville.
Population, 359.

WATSON—Erected from Limestone Township in 1880, and named for L. F. Watson, prominent lumberman. Lumber was chief interest. Large part of a great State game preserve is in the township.
Population, 130.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.



WASHINGTON COUNTY was erected by Act of March 28, 1781, out of Westmoreland County, and named for the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, then at the very height of his military fame. A lasting memory to the far-sighted statesmanship of George Washington, who began his illustrious career in Western Pennsylvania, and who was sponsor of the National Pike. One of the four Pennsylvania counties named for Presidents. Washington purchased 2,813 acres of land in what later became

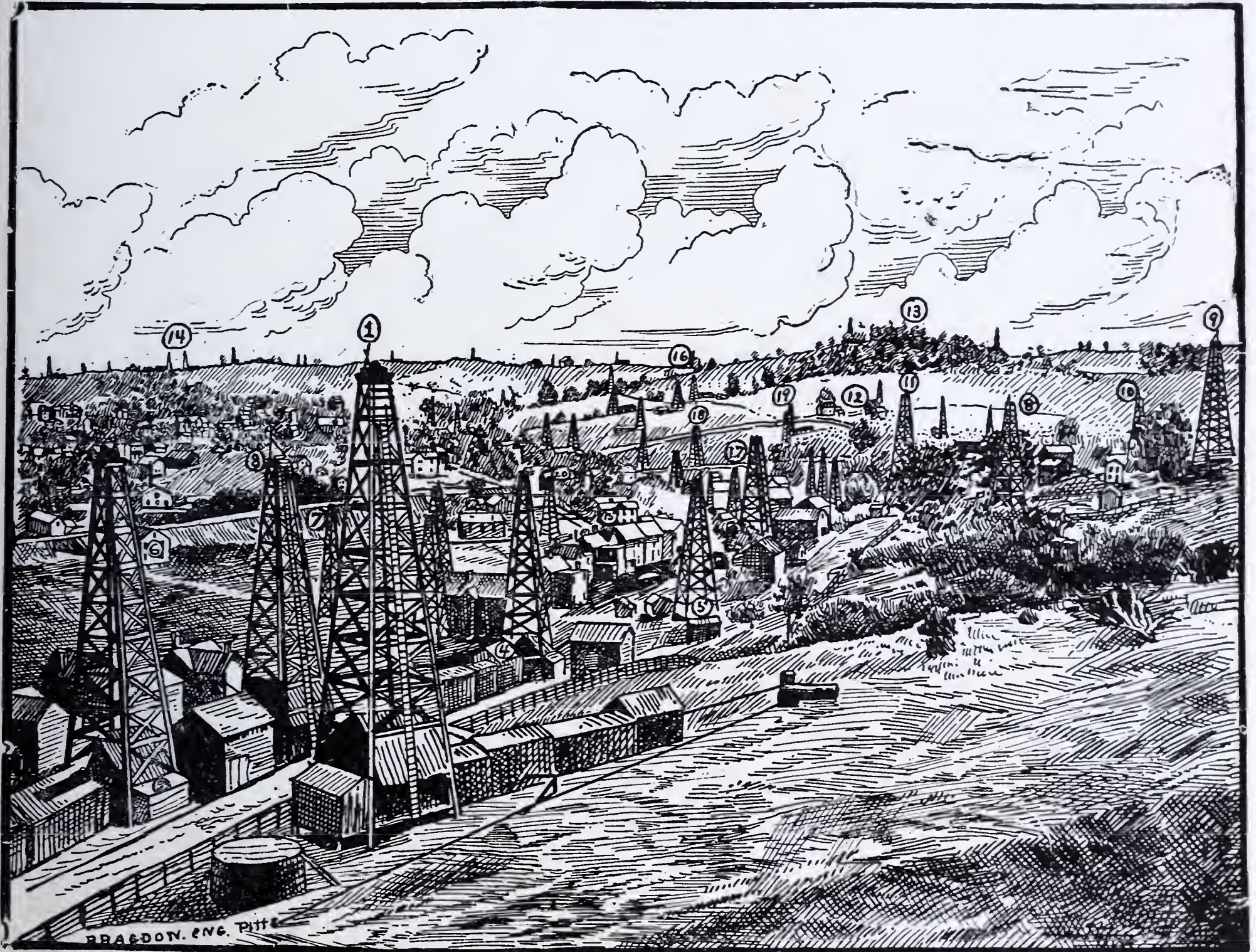
Washington County, from Lord Dunmore, July 5, 1774, and after the war he visited his property in the present Mount Pleasant Township, and attempted to eject the squatters. The county seat was fixed at Washington, also named for General Washington. The territory covered by Washington and its contiguous counties was claimed by Virginia and that which now forms Washington County was a part of the district of West Augusta in the Old Dominion. West Augusta was divided into the counties of Yohogania, Ohio, and Monongalia. The present Washington was mostly in Yohogania County. Augustatown, a village west of the city of Washington was made the seat of justice of the district West Augusta. On September 17, 1776, the first court held by English-speaking people west of the Monongahela River, was held with Edward Ward presiding as judge. He was the Ensign Ward, who, on April 17, 1754, surrendered the fort at the Forks of the Ohio to the French, opening the French and Indian War. The history is rich and thrilling. The scene of much action in the pre-Revolutionary days, during that great struggle and afterwards. Here the movement was inaugurated to create the State of "Westsylvania," in 1776, renewed in 1780, and kept active by Virginia until 1783, and here the "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1794 was started and here was the scene of its activities.

The area of 862 square miles is watered by the Monongahela River, which forms part of its eastern boundary, and its tributary streams. The soil is particularly fertile, and it is a leading county in live stock, and general agriculture. The area is underlaid with bituminous coal, gas and oil wells, limestone, and sand pits, which produce much of the wealth of the county. The population is 204,802, of which number 33,243 are foreign-born whites and 10,933 Negroes, or 78.3 per cent. are native whites; 59,476 males and 9,727 females are engaged in industry; 148 manufacturing plants with 13,396 employees earned \$20,173,454 in wages, and produced products valued at \$107,193,444 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$3,393,331, live stock \$4,818,085, dairy products \$2,509,329, and chicken products \$620,177 in 1929. There are two cities, thirty-two boroughs, and thirty-three townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

WASHINGTON—County seat, was chartered as a city in 1924. First known in 1769 as the site of the Delaware Indian village of Chief Tingoocqua, called Chief Catfish, by the first settlers, and for some years was known as "Catfish's Camp." The stream also bears his name. David Hoge purchased a tract of land here April 26, 1771. David Reddick surveyed and laid out a town for Hoge, October 13, 1781, which he called Bassett-town, in honor of his kinsman, Richard Bassett, later a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and Governor of Delaware, 1798-1801. He intended to call the place Dandridge, but within a month he gave it the name of Washington Town, and on November 4, 1784, the

name was changed to Washington, and as such was incorporated as a borough February 13, 1810. The first extension of its limits was in 1854, since which date they have been extended eleven times. Seat of the inception of the opposition to the excise law of 1792, since known as the "Whiskey Insurrection." Washington College was established first as an academy September 24, 1787, and as a college March 28, 1806; and by Act of Assembly March 4, 1865, at which time Washington College and Jefferson College, the latter at Canonsburg were united, when it was chartered as Washington and Jefferson College, one of the best of the smaller colleges of the United States. Washington Seminary for girls, established in 1836, is also seated here. The first crematory in the United States was erected here in 1876 by Dr. Francis J. LeMoyne. A leading manufacturing city whose



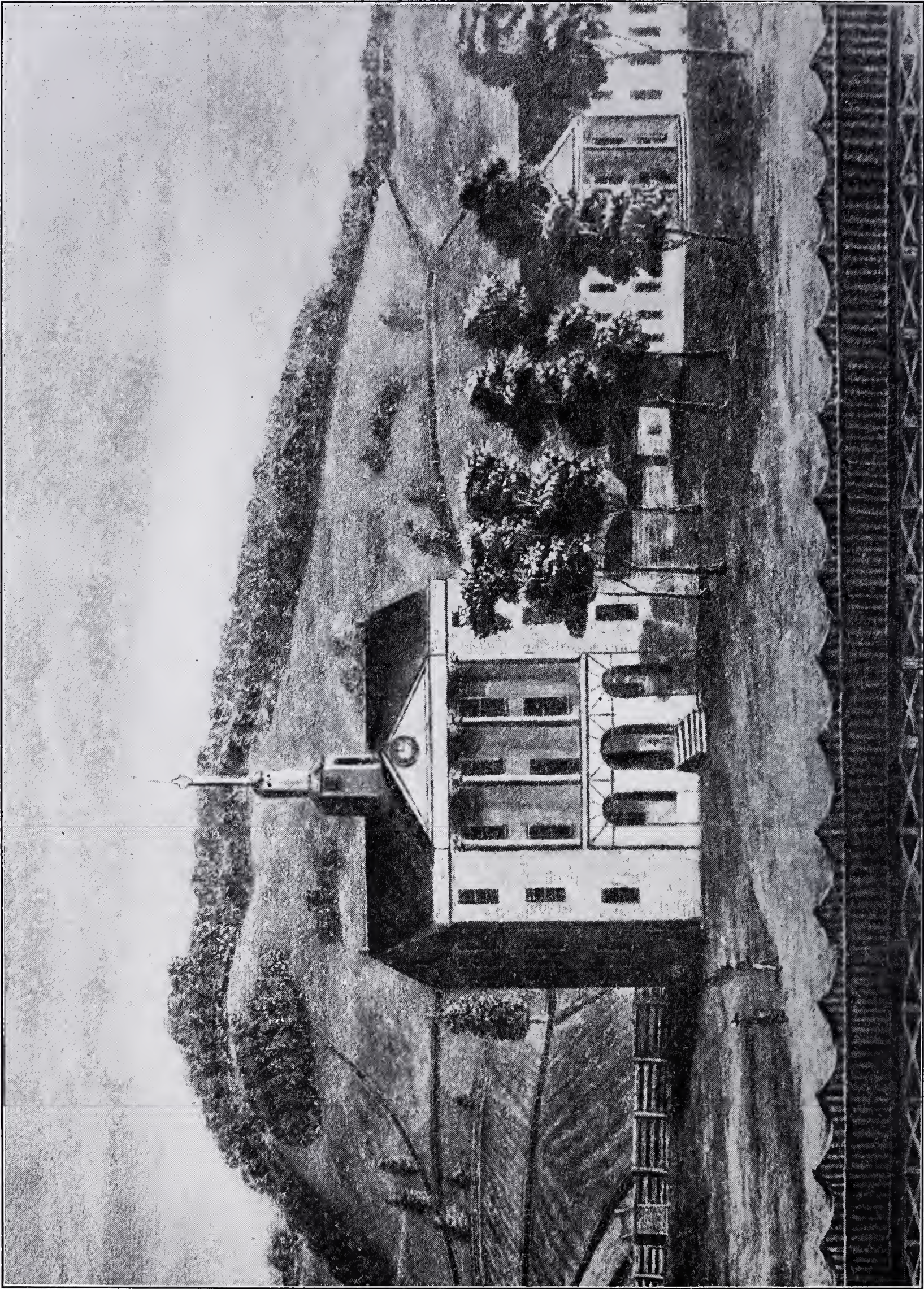
Washington Oil Scene, 1899

chief products are glass ware, steel and clay products, tin plates, toy vehicles, machinery, pipes and tubes, coal, gas, oil, and center of wool-growing district. The "Reporter," established 1809, is published evenings, and "Observer," established 1871, published mornings, John L. Stewart, editor of both, and "Red and Black," established 1909, is published Thursdays by students of the college.

Population, 24,545.

CITY.

MONONGAHELA CITY—Chartered March 24, 1873. First known as Parkinson's Ferry, after Joseph Parkinson, who settled there about 1770, and established a ferry. James Devore was granted authority by the Virginia Court, in February, 1771, to conduct a ferry



Washington College, 1836

at this point, when it was known as Devore's Ferry. Parkinson laid out a town here, which in 1795, he called Williamsport. The settlement at Parkinson's Ferry was a hotbed of rebellion during the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794. Important river point and manufacturing center, there being two glass factories there as early as 1840. Williamsport was incorporated as a borough from Fallowfield and Nottingham townships April 8, 1833. Name changed to Monongahela City, April 1, 1837. By special Act of Assembly a city charter was granted March 24, 1873. The first and only city form of government in the county for 50 years. Chief products, window glass, cement, fire brick, bumpers, springs, axles, boilers, concrete pipe, planing mills, foundries, oil and gas wells. The "Republican," established 1846, is published Fridays, Floyd M. France, editor.

Population, 8,675.

BOROUGHES.

ALLENPORT—The youngest borough in Washington County, was incorporated October 19, 1931, from all of Allen Township. It includes the villages of Vesta, Allenport, Allenport Hollow, and Allen School, with an area of 1,396 acres. Allen Township was originally erected from East Pike Run Township in August, 1852. Elso, Rosco, Speers, Stockdale and Twilight boroughs were later incorporated from parts of Allen Township. Coal.

Population, 1,017.

BEALSVILLE—Incorporated from West Pike Run Township February 16, 1852. Laid out in August, 1819. Coal and gas.

Population, 581.

BENTLEYVILLE—Incorporated from Somerset Township May 20, 1868. Laid out March 4, 1816, by Sheshbazzar Bentley, Jr., on the land inherited from his father, and named for him. Coal and agriculture.

Population, 3,609.

BURGETTSTOWN—Incorporated from Smith Township in 1881. Laid out in 1795, and first called West Boston, and afterwards named for Fort Burgett, erected here during the Revolution by Sebastian Burgett. His son, George founded the town. Chief product, coal, with the manufacturing of farm lighting equipment, bricks, zinc and chemicals, oil and gas wells. The "Enterprise," established 1879, is published Thursdays, L. H. Fullerton, editor.

Population, 2,266.

CALIFORNIA—Incorporated from East Pike Run Township, November 26, 1853. Laid out in May, 1848, and so named because of the excitement over discovery of gold in California that year. Seat of South Western State Teachers College, established March 16, 1865. Chief industry coal mining. The "Sentinel," established 1860, is published Fridays, H. B. Mytinger, editor.

Population, 2,362.

CANONSBURG—Incorporated from Chartiers Township February 22, 1802, and named for Colonel John Canon who laid out the town in March, 1787. He was a militia officer, Indian fighter, member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and donor of the land upon which Jefferson College was established in 1802 and conducted before it became a part of Washington and Jefferson College, in 1865. It was the outgrowth of Rev. John McMillan's Log Cabin Latin School from 1782. Rev. Thaddeus Dodd conducted a classical school near Amity, which later became Washington Academy, then Washington College. The borough has become an industrial center, the chief products are coal, rolling and planing mills, bridge works, novelties, pottery, cans, and natural gas wells. The "Note," established 1875, is published daily, George A. Anderson, editor.

Population, 12,558.

CENTERVILLE—Incorporated from East Bethlehem Township February 16, 1895. Settled in 1821 as one of the towns on the National Pike, and named because it was exactly midway between Washington and Uniontown. Village of Denbo within the borough limits.

Population, 6,467.

CHARLEROI—Incorporated from Fallowfield Township February 8, 1892, and named for the Belgian town of Charleroi, which has long been noted for its glass manufactories. It is sometimes known as the Magic City. Laid out in 1890 as the seat of a great glass plant. Chief products, coal, plate glass, lamp chimneys, bottles, brick, iron products. The "Mail," established 1900, is published daily, H. E. McCamie, editor.

Population, 11,260.

CLAYSVILLE—Incorporated from Donegal Township, April 2, 1832, and named for Henry Clay, promoter of the great National Highway upon which the borough is situated. The founder was John Purviance in 1817. Wool shipping center, other industries are monumental and structural steel works, gasoline plant, machine works, gas and oil wells, and coal. The "Recorder," established 1888, is published Fridays, J. L. and John Melvin, editors.

Population, 912.

COAL CENTER—Incorporated from East Pike Run Township April 9, 1834. Laid out in 1814 by Robert Jackman, Jr., and first called Greenfield. Name changed in January, 1883.

Population, 629.

COKEBURG—Incorporated from West Bethlehem Township, September 17, 1906. Founded by Ellsworth Collieries Company. Chief products, coal and coke.

Population, 1,550.

DEEMSTON—Incorporated from East Bethlehem Township November 12, 1894. Coal and gas.

Population, 648.

DONORA—Incorporated from Carroll Township in 1901. Laid out originally at this point in 1814 by Charles DeHass, which he called Pittsborough, later changed to Columbia, then West Columbia. When town was revived it was named in honor of William H. Donner, president of the improvement company which laid out the town in 1900. A word derived from Donner and Mora, the baptismal name of Mrs. Andrew W. Mellon. The chief products are iron and steel, wire, zinc, nails, fences, chemicals, coal, gas, and oil. The "Herald-American," established 1901, is published daily, Grover W. Boyd, editor.

Population, 13,905.

DUNLEVY—Incorporated from Allen Township November 10, 1913. Coal mining town.

Population, 491.

EAST WASHINGTON—Incorporated from South Strabane Township February 8, 1892. Residential district for city of Washington.

Population, 1,859.

ELCO—Incorporated from Allen Township May 14, 1894. Originally called Woods Run. Coal products.

Population, 704.

ELLSWORTH—Incorporated from Somerset Township August 20, 1900. Coal mining.

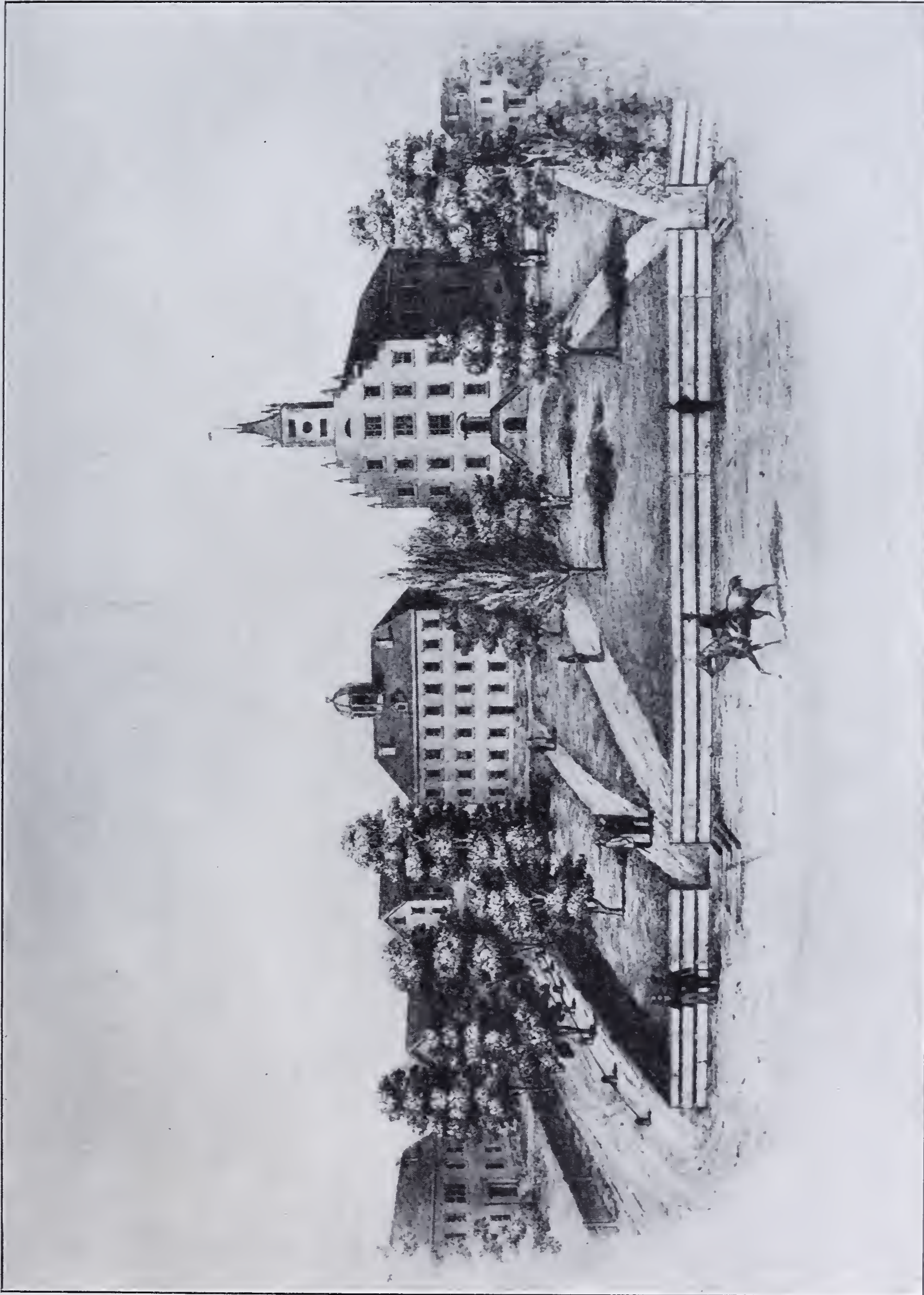
Population, 2,274.

FINLEYVILLE—Incorporated from Union Township February 19, 1896. Laid out by James Barclay in 1788. Coal mining, oil and gas wells, tool works, planing mill. Agricultural center. The "Bulletin-Advertiser," established 1912, is published Thursdays, Leo E. Hannah, editor.

Population, 595.

HOUSTON—Incorporated from Chartiers Township May 13, 1901. Laid out in 1871, by David C. Houston, a near relative of General Sam Houston, of Texas fame, upon completion of Chartiers Valley Railroad. Originally called Jewettville, then changed to Houstonville, then about 1912 to Houston. Coal and agricultural.

Population, 1,742.



Jefferson College, 1840

LONG BRANCH—Incorporated from Allen Township, August 21, 1893. Coal mining. Population, 329.

MCDONALD—Incorporated from Cecil Township November 11, 1889. Founded by John McDonald in 1775, and named for him. Town laid out in 1865 when post office was named Havelock; name changed about 1870 to that of its founder when incorporated. Oil was struck here about 1889, when it became the leading oil field in Pennsylvania, and was the largest white sand oil field ever struck in the world up to that time. Oil and its products, machine shop, rasp and file works, steel, flour, glass and stem ware. The "Outlook," established 1886, is published Thursdays, W. A. Goring, editor, and "Record," established 1895, published Fridays, G. C. Kuehnert, editor.

Population, 3,281.

MARIANNA—Incorporated from West Bethlehem Township, January 24, 1910. Founded in 1907 by the Pittsburgh, Buffalo Coal Company, and known as a model coal town. Population, 1,762.

MIDWAY—Incorporated from Robinson Township February 9, 1903. First called Egypt, but name changed in 1866, when Thomas Mitchell & Company laid out Midway on the site of old Egypt. Agricultural district.

Population, 951.

NEW EAGLE—Incorporated from Carroll Township, September 9, 1912. Originally called Tiverview. Laid out by J. S. Markell, in 1901. Coal mines and plate glass.

Population, 1,793.

NORTH CHARLEROI—Incorporated from Fallowfield Township, May 14, 1894, a railroad station here was called West Monessen. Laid out by John Conrad in 1885. Long known as Lock Four, which is still name of the post office. Is contiguous with borough of Charleroi. Coal shipping.

Population, 2,879.

ROSCOE—Incorporated from Allen Township May 21, 1894, and first called Lucyville, name changed by vote of electors in 1894 to Roscoe, in honor of Mrs. Joseph Underwood, whose maiden name was Roscoe. The chief industries are boat building, steel products and agriculture. The "Ledger," established 1897, is published Fridays, Joe T. S. Cowen, editor.

Population, 1,310.

SPEERS—Incorporated from Allen Township February 12, 1894. Settled in 1785. Laid out by heirs of Apollo Speers, May 21, 1860, and named for him. Coal and glass sand.

Population, 654.

STOCKDALE—Incorporated from Allen Township April 28, 1894. Laid out by Dorcas Stockdale in 1891, on land purchased in 1800 by Thomas Stockdale. Coal mining.

Population, 294.

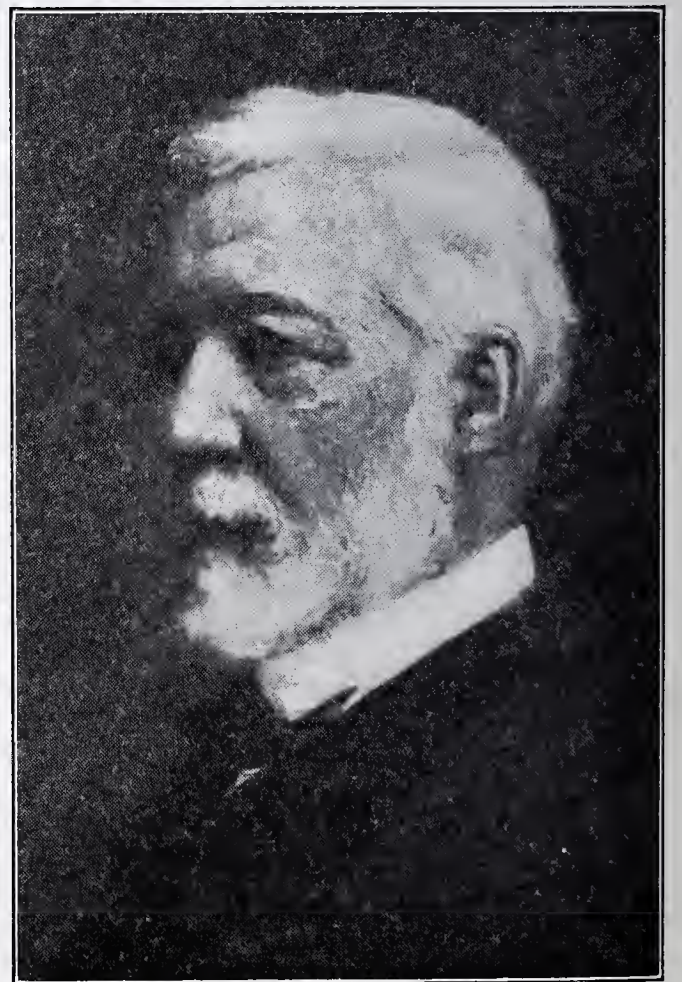
TWILIGHT—Incorporated from Allen Township February 12, 1894. Coal.

Population, 294.

WEST ALEXANDER—Incorporated from Donegal Township May 21, 1873. Laid out in 1796 by Robert Humphreys. General Lafayette visited the town May 24, 1825.

Population, 349.

WEST BROWNSVILLE—Incorporated from East Pike Run Township April 2, 1852. William Peters, known as "Indian Peter," settled here in 1769. Here George Rogers Clark constructed his flat boats that carried his army down the river to the west. Neal Gillespie,



James G. Blaine

an ancestor of James G. Blaine, purchased land from "Indian Peter's" heirs in 1784. Birthplace of James G. Blaine, January 31, 1830. His father, Ephraim L. Blaine laid out the town in 1831. Immense vein of coal within borough limits.

Population, 1,717.

WEST MIDDLETOWN—Incorporated from Hopewell Township, March 27, 1823. Galbraith Stewart settled here in 1795. Home of Andrew Ralston, inventor of and first to receive a patent for a threshing machine, February 21, 1842. They were manufactured here for many years. Home of Matthew and Thomas McKeever, who conducted an "Underground Railroad" station here during ante-bellum days.

Population, 244.

TOWNSHIPS.

AMWELL—An original township, erected in July, 1781. Agricultural region. Villages of Amity, Tenmile, Lone Pine, Glyde, Sunset, Hackney, Roselle, Bissell, and Yoder. Amity was the residence of Solomon Spaulding who wrote the "Manuscript Found" or "Book of Mormon," but had no idea of founding a religious sect. People opposed to the Mormons claim that Solomon Spaulding's manuscript entitled "Manuscript Found," was the original of the "Book of Mormon." However, they have never been able to bring any definite proof, and the original of Spaulding's manuscript, which is now in the possession of Oberlin University bears no resemblance to the text of "The Book of Mormon." Spaulding died at Amity and is buried there. The old house in which he lived and died is still standing.

Population, 1,947.

BLAINE—Erected from Buffalo Township November 4, 1894, and named for James G. Blaine, a native of the county. Oil and gas wells, and agriculture. Village of Taylors-town.

Population, 624.

BUFFALO—Erected from Donegal Township May 8, 1799. Agricultural and oil producing district. Village of Crothers.

Population, 809.

CANTON—Erected from Morris, Hopewell, Strabane, and Chartiers townships June 10, 1791. Coal, oil, gas, and agriculture. Big oil strike of 1885 caused great excitement here. West Washington Borough, now part of city of Washington, was erected from this township. Villages of Oak Grove, Wolfdale, Woodell, Fortune, Lincoln Hill, and Burton.

Population, 5,598.

CARROLL—Erected from Nottingham and Fallowfield townships in 1834. Underlaid with coal. Monongahela City, boroughs of New Eagle, and Donora, and villages of Frye, Hazel Kirk, Eldora, Baird, Baidland, Belwood, Hazzard, Wesco, Bamford, and Whitesville.

Population, 3,364.

CECIL—An original township, erected in July, 1781. Dairy products are the chief activities. Borough of McDonald, and villages of Cecil, Venice, Van Eman, Hendersonville, Muse, Greer, Hills, Reissing, Bishop, Lawrence, and Morganza, seat of Pennsylvania Training School, opened for inmates December 13, 1854.

Population, 8,046.

CHARTIERS—Erected from Cecil Township, March 23, 1790. Coal, oil, and stock raising. Boroughs of Canonsburg, and Houston, and villages of McGovern, Shingiss, McConnell, Gretna, Meadowlands, and Arden Mines.

Population, 5,115.

CROSS CREEK—Erected from Hopewell Township December 10, 1789. Oil, gas and coal. Villages of Cross Creek, Rea, Studa, Woodrow, Patterson's Mills, and part of Avella.

Population, 2,304.

DONEGAL—An original township. Coal, oil, and gas, also considerable stock raising. Boroughs of Claysville and West Alexander, and villages of Vienna (or Coon Island), Donley, and Budaville.

Population, 1,719.

EAST BETHLEHEM—Erected when Bethlehem Township, organized July, 1781, was divided, January 18, 1790. Coal and agriculture. Borough of Deemston, villages of Millsboro, a borough from 1840 to 1878, Fredericktown, Racine, Riverville, and Besco.

Population, 5,765.

EAST FINLEY—Erected when Finley was divided December 24, 1828, to form East and West Finley townships. Finley was erected from Donegal Township, May 6, 1788. Robert Morris owned 30,000 acres of land here, which proved to be one of his most disastrous purchases. Duncan McArthur, afterwards Governor of Ohio, was an early settler in this township, he was a renowned Indian fighter, and served with George Rogers Clark. Wool growing chief industry. Villages of East Finley, Pleasant Grove, Gale, Simpson Store, Plants, Fargo, and England.

Population, 883.

EAST PIKE RUN—Erected when Pike Run Township was divided, March 9, 1839. Pike Run had been organized from Fallowfield Township, April 23, 1792. Coal mining and agriculture. Boroughs of Coal Center, California, and West Brownsville, and villages of Wilna, Phillipsburg, Daisytown, Blainesburg, Eutaw.

Population, 5,213.

FALLOWFIELD—An original township. Coal and coke, and stock raising. Villages of Fallowfield, Ginger Hill, famous in days of the Whiskey Insurrection, Lover, Jonestown, Van Voorhis, Hazel Kirk No. 2, and Lock Four.

Population, 3,347.

HANOVER—Erected from Smith Township March 11, 1786. Parts of Hanover were taken to help form Allegheny and Beaver counties. Wool and stock raising, with oil and gas wells and coal mines. Villages of Murdockville, Florence, and Paris.

Population, 1,033.

HOPEWELL—An original township. Some coal, gas and oil, but agriculture and stock raising chief industry. Borough of West Middletown, and villages of Buffalo and Brush Run.

Population, 652.

INDEPENDENCE—Erected from Hopewell Township in February, 1856. Coal and agriculture. Villages of Independence, Penowa, Dunnsfort, and part of Avella.

Population, 2,844.

JEFFERSON—Erected from Cross Fork Township June 16, 1853, and named for President Thomas Jefferson. Coal and gas. Villages of Bancroft, Elderville, Bertha, Hanlan Station, and Bushfield.

Population, 2,353.

MORRIS—Erected from Amwell Township, March 13, 1788, and named by the early settlers for Morris County, New Jersey, from which place they came in 1773. Wool and stock raising. Villages of Dunn, Old Concord, Prosperity, Lindley Mills, Sparta, and Conger.

Population, 784.

MOUNT PLEASANT—Erected from parts of Cecil, Canton, Hopewell, and Smith townships May 12, 1806. George Washington owned much land in this township. Mount Wheeler is highest point west of the Allegheny Mountains in Pennsylvania. Coal, wool, and dairy products. Villages of Primrose, Hickory, South View, Cherry Valley, and Westland.

Population, 3,380.



Gabby Farm Marker

NORTH BETHLEHEM—Erected from West Bethlehem Township November 14, 1921. Villages of Odell, Needmore, Pleasant Valley, and Scenery Hill, formerly called Hillsborough.

Population, 1,413.

NORTH FRANKLIN—Erected from Canton and Morris townships, August 13, 1855. Part of city of Washington, and South Washington Borough, now part of the city, were organized with its limits. Augusta Town, where first court west of Monongahela was held, was in this township.

Population, 2,552.

NORTH STRABANE—Erected when the original Strabane Township was divided to form North and South Strabane townships May 3, 1831. Villages of Linden, Gilkeson, Wylandville, Thomas, South Cannonsburg Borough is now part of the township.

Population, 3,690.

NOTTINGHAM—An original township. Agriculture and stock raising. Villages of Dunningville, Kamerer, Anderson, and Munntown.

Population, 1,072.

PETERS—An original township. Agriculture and dairy products. Villages of Thompsonville, Bower Hill, McMurray, Venetia, Hackett.

Population, 1,771.

ROBINSON—An original township. Coal, gas, and oil, and dairy products. Boroughs of McDonald, and Midway, and villages of Candor and North Star.

Population, 2,140.

SMITH—An original township. Coal, oil, and gas, and agriculture. Borough of Burgettstown, and villages of South Burgettstown, Bavington, Slovan, Dinsmore, Racoon (now called Joffre), Bulger, Cherry Valley, Langeloth, and Atlasburg.

Population, 7,038.

SOMERSET—Originally spelled Summersett, was erected from Fallowfield, Nottingham, Strabane, and Bethlehem townships April 13, 1782. Coal and gas, and intensive agriculture. Boroughs of Bentleyville, Ellsworth, and Cokeburg, and villages of Vanceville, Saint Cloud, and Smithville, now Eighty-Four.

Population, 1,480.

SOUTH FRANKLIN—Erected from part of Franklin Township February 8, 1892. The old Franklin was erected from Canton and Morris townships, August 13, 1855.

Coal, gas, and oil. Villages of Van Buren, Van Kirk, Lagonda, and hamlet of Point Lookout.

Population, 796.

SOUTH STRABANE—Erected when the original Strabane was divided May 3, 1831, to form North and South Strabane townships. Coal and agriculture. Villages of Arden Station, Clokey, Zediker, Laboratory, Strabane, Vance, and Manifold.

Population, 3,251.

UNION—Erected from Peters and Nottingham townships March 31, 1836. Coal and agriculture. Borough of Finleyville, and villages of Gastonville, Elrama, Elben, Shire Oaks, Coal Bluff, Houston Run, Limetown, and Courtney.

Population, 3,502.



South of Washington

WEST BETHLEHEM—Erected from the original Bethlehem Township January 18, 1790. Coal, oil and gas. Largest in area in the county. Villages of Zollerville, Bissell, Loucile, and Topsail.

Population, 1,701.

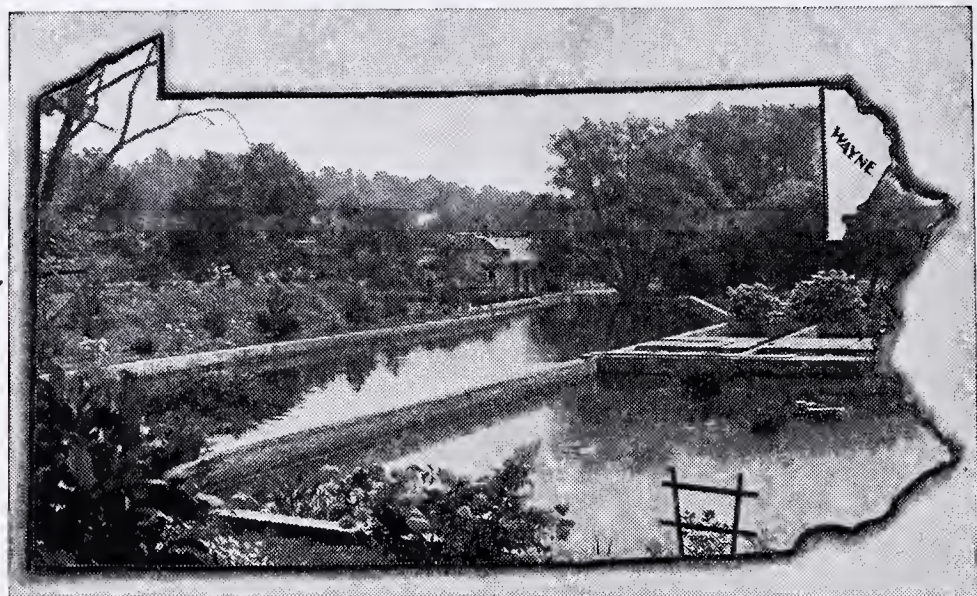
WEST FINLEY—Erected when Finley was divided December 24, 1828, to form East and West Finley townships. Stock raising. Villages of Elvilla, Beham, Burnville, Good Intent, West Finley.

Population, 981.

WEST PIKE RUN—Erected from East Pike Run Township March 9, 1839, and named for its stream. Jonathan Knight, first surveyor of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and chief engineer 1830-42, and Congressman from that district in 1854, resided in township from 1801 until his death at age of 71 years. Coal and agriculture. Boroughs of Beallsville and Centerville, and villages of Garwood, Richeyville, Clover Hill, Daisytown, and Red Hill.

Population, 3,221.

WAYNE COUNTY.



WAYNE COUNTY was erected from Northampton County by Act of March 21, 1798, and named for that gallant officer of the Revolution, General Anthony Wayne, who had died at Preque Isle less than two years before. The county, as originally set off, contained an area of about 1,300 square miles. It retains only 739 square miles, and forms the northeastern corner of Pennsylvania. The history of this region is interesting, and many incidents occurred which should always be a part of the

story of our great Commonwealth. It is a region of rugged scenery and of more than a hundred picturesque lakes, and the county is a favorite summer resort. Wallenpaupack Manor was surveyed for the Proprietaries in 1748. It contained 12,000 acres. Joseph Skinner, of Connecticut, was the first settler, near present Damascus, in 1755; another named Carter, settled in Paupack in 1758. An unsuccessful effort was made in 1794 to erect a new county in this region. The territory of the new county embraced what is now Wayne, Pike and northern part of Monroe. The first county seat was located at Bethany, then at Wilsonville, from 1799 to April 5, 1802, but was not satisfactory, then removed to Milford; Bethany was next selected, but the final change, in 1841, made Honesdale the seat of justice, especially was this proper, when the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company made possible the founding of this place in 1825. The Lackawaxen is the main stream of the county, which, with its tributary streams, drains two-thirds of the area. The greatest elevation is in the Moosic Range, which reaches 2,200 feet above sea level. Wayne County was the largest coal transfer point and storage yard in the world for many years, and lumber, tanning, and farming were the leading industries. Sand suitable for making glass, and great water power, with its fertile soil invite the development which it merits. The population is 28,420, of which number 2,481 are foreign-born whites, and 100 Negroes, or 90.9 per cent. are native whites; 9,808 males and 1,855 females are engaged in industry; 75 manufacturing plants with 1,739 workers earned \$1,546,343 in wages, and produced goods to the value of \$8,630,448 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$2,087,802; live stock \$4,140,804; dairy products \$3,121,978; and chicken products \$1,028,962 in 1929. There are six boroughs and twenty-two townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

HONESDALE—The county seat, was settled in 1803. In 1825, when it was known that the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal would be at the forks of the Dyberry, a town was planned there, in 1826, and properly named in honor of Philip Hone, the first president of the Delaware

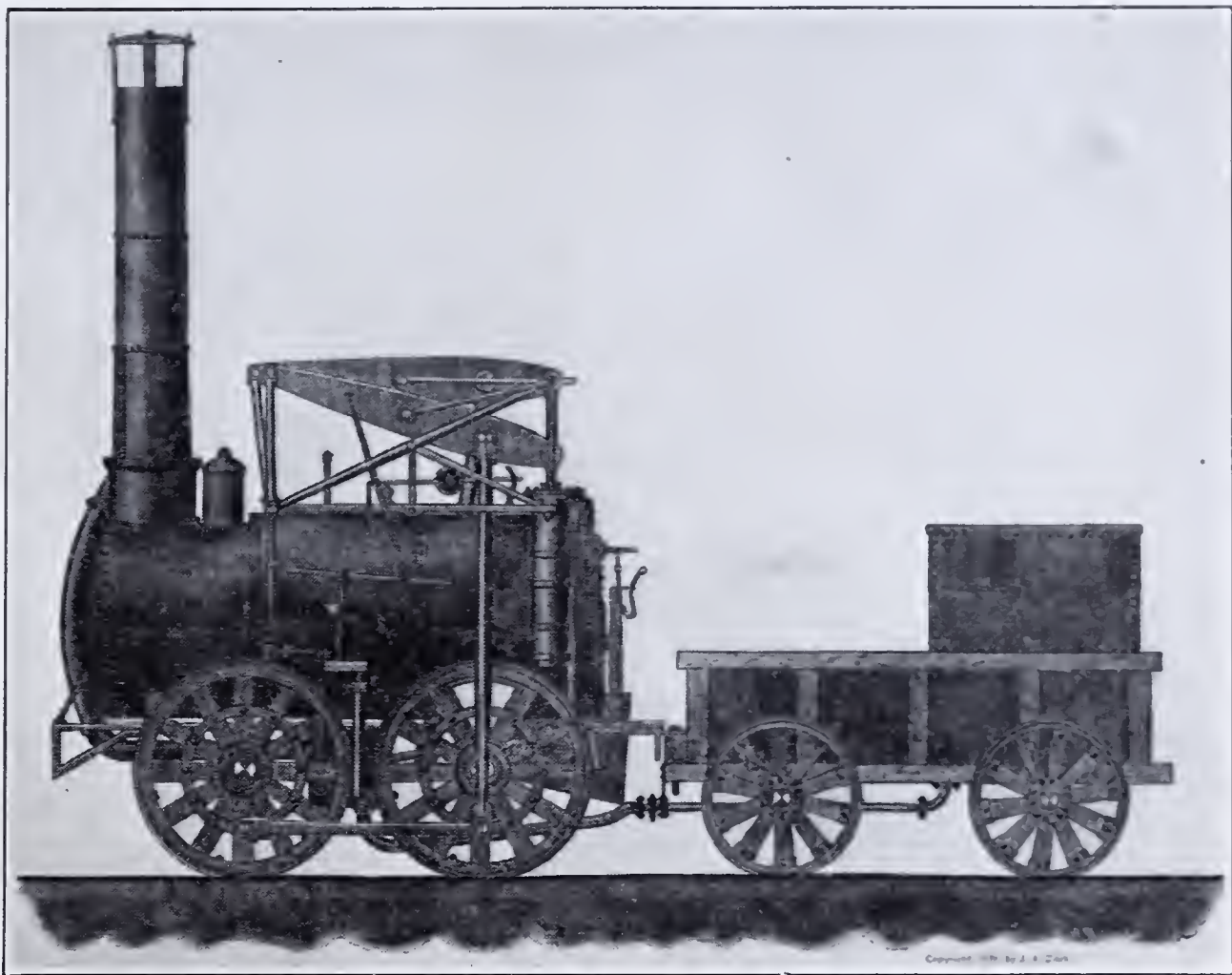
and Hudson Canal Company, and "the courtliest mayor New York ever saw." Incorporated January 26, 1831. On August 8, 1829, the Stourbridge Lion, the first locomotive to



Lake Wallenpaupack, Near Hawley

turn a wheel by steam on the American Continent, ran on the rails at Honesdale, under charge of Horatio Allen, the first locomotive engineer in America. This original locomotive is now in Smithsonian Institution, Washington, District of Columbia. Became county seat May 4, 1841. The chief industries are electric elevators, axes, bobbins, wood products, shoes, underwear, shirts, silk, textiles, and lumber mills, and agriculture in which dairying is the leading branch. Newspapers, "Wayne County Citizen," established 1838, is published Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Irving Sidney Dix, editor; and "Wayne Independent," established 1878, is also published on the same days, Alvin Ross Pennell, editor.

Population, 5,490.



The "Stourbridge Lion," Honesdale

BOROUGHES.

BETHANY—The original county seat, and again from 1805 to 1841. Henry Drinker, of Philadelphia, donated 1,000 acres of land for the county seat and selected Bethany as the site. The first settlement was made by John Bishop, June 10, 1800. Incorporated from Dyberry Township March 31, 1821. David Wilmot was born here, January 20, 1814, he was author of the famous "Wilmot Proviso," United States Senator, and distinguished statesman. Also birthplace of George M. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Population, 146.

HAWLEY—The second borough in size, was settled in 1803. It was the terminus of gravity railroad of the Washington Coal Company opened in 1849, over which coal from the Pittston region was loaded into boats. This road was abandoned in 1885. Incorporated from Palmyra Township, January 23, 1884. The chief industries today are silk and textiles, box factory, sporting goods, and lumber mills, and farming. The artificial Lake Wallenpaupack is near here. The "Times," established 1874, is published Thursdays, James T. Spence, editor.

Population, 1,811.

PROMPTON—Was incorporated from Texas, Canaan and Clinton townships, in September, 1850. First settled in 1818. Early manufacturing center. Cut glass works within its limits.

Population, 186.

STARRUCCA—Was incorporated from Preston and Scott townships, in 1853. Settled prior to 1800. A gristmill was built here about 1825, a tannery in 1844.

Population, 351.

WAYMART—Was incorporated from Canaan Township, April 8, 1851. First settler was Colonel Asa Stanton, in 1790. Formerly a storage place for coal, and now a farming center.

Population, 902.

TOWNSHIPS.

BERLIN—Was organized from Dyberry Township, November 27, 1826. First settler was Samuel Smith. Probably named in honor of early German settlers. Villages of Indian Orchard, Laurella, Calkins, Berlin Center, and Beach Lake, also Long Pond, Adams Lake and Open Woods Pond.

Population, 975.

BUCKINGHAM—One of the original six townships, established in 1798. First settlement was made in 1790 by Samuel Preston. Equinunk Manor surveyed for Proprietaries. Villages of Stockport, Kingsbury, Autumn Leaves, High Lake, Sunshine, Winterdale, and Starlight, also High Lake, Preston Lake, and Adams Lake.

Population, 590.

CANNAN—Organized when county was erected. Captain George Rix settled here in 1780. Boroughs of Waymart and Prompton, and villages of Canaan Corners, Farview Station, and Fermoy, also Keen's Pond and Stanton Pond.

Population, 1,176.

CHERRY RIDGE—Organized from portions of Texas, Palmyra and Canaan townships, April 30, 1844. First settled by Benjamin King in 1794. Villages of Clarks Corners, Hoadley, and Clemo, or Middle Valley.

Population, 442.

CLINTON—Organized from Canaan, Mount Pleasant, and Dyberry townships in 1825. Earliest settler was Michael Grennell, a Revolutionary War veteran. Villages of Aldenville, Browndale, and Clinton, also White Oak Pond, Long Pond, Mud Pond, Case Pond and Elk Lake.

Population, 1,848.

DAMASCUS—Largest of the townships, was organized when the county was erected in 1798. It is believed that Moses Thomas was first settler in 1750. Villages of Damascus, West Damascus, Abramsville, Rutledgedale, Milanville, Atco, Galilee, Tyler Hill, Darbytown, Boyd's Mill, Eldred, and Branningville, also Duck Harbor Pond, the largest body of water.

Population, 1,876.

DREHER—Organized from Sterling, September 7, 1877, and named for Judge Samuel S. Dreher. Denman Coe was the first settler in 1794. Villages of Newfoundland, Angels, and South Sterling.

Population, 627.

DYBERRY—Organized from Damascus, Palmyra, and Canaan townships, in September, 1803. First settler was John Kizer, in 1797. Borough Bethany, and villages of Dyberry, Tanners Falls, Haines, and the Glass Ponds.

Population, 700.



Roosevelt Trail Between Narrowsburg and Honesdale

in 1810. Villages of Shieldsboro, Rileyville, Cold Spring, and Girdland, also Upper and Lower Woods Ponds and Niles Pond.

Population, 368.

LAKE—Organized from Salem and South Canaan townships in 1877. Villages of Chapmantown, Lake Ariel, Gravity, Pink, Maplewood, Avoy, Forest Mills, and Tresslerville, also Lake Ariel, and Lake Henry.

Population, 1,413.

LEBANON—Organized from Damascus Township in 1818. Settled by Silas Stevens

LEHIGH—Organized from Dreher Township, December 15, 1883. Villages of Sand Cut, Marsh, and Gouldsboro, and Lake Watawga.
Population, 368.

MANCHESTER—Organized from Buckingham in 1826. First settler was Josiah Parks. Earliest industry was maple sugar. Villages of Priceville, Stalker, Braman, Equinunk, Kellam, and Lookout.
Population, 680.

MOUNT PLEASANT—Organized when county was erected in 1798. Settled in 1790. Villages of Rock Lake, Pleasant Mount, Niagara, Cascade, Stevenson's Mills, Whites Valley, and Belmont, also Belmont Lake, Rock Lake, and Miller Pond.
Population, 1,366.

OREGON—Organized from Damascus and Berlin townships, May 12, 1847. Villages of Girdland, Siko, Torrey, and Carley Brook. Day, Spruce, Huck, Mud, Lovelass, Smith, Upper and Lower Wilcox ponds.
Population, 337.

PALMYRA—Organized when county was erected in 1798. Lost much territory when Pike County was erected. Borough of Hawley is within its limits, also Ridge Pond.
Population, 562.

PAUPACK—Organized from Palmyra Township in 1850. Early site of Indian town. Settled in 1783 by Silas Purdy and family. Villages of Wilsonville, Adelia, Lakeville, Purdytown, Uswick, and Hemlock Hollow, also Long, Purdy, and Goose ponds.
Population, 334.

PRESTON—Organized from Buckingham, Scott and Mount Pleasant townships, April 28, 1828. Part of borough of Starrucca, and villages of Preston, Poyntelle, Winwood, Lakewood, Tallmanville, Preston Park, Orson, also Lake Como, Chehocton Lake, and Beaver, Perch, Long, Mud, Coxtown, Five Mile, Big Hickory, and Little Hickory ponds.
Population, 1,124.

SALEM — Organized from Canaan and Delaware townships January, 1808. Settled in 1770. Villages of Hollisterville, Hub, Hamlin, Arlington, Peetona, and Ledgeale, also Marsh and Bidwell ponds.
Population, 1,211.



Poyntelle Lake

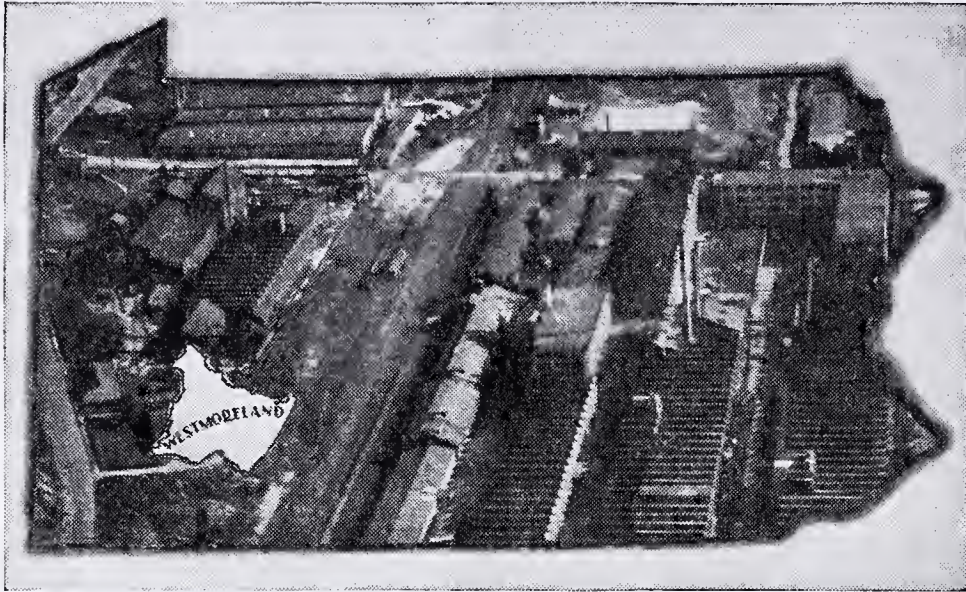
SCOTT—Organized from Buckingham Township in 1821. Settled in 1812. Part of borough of Starrucca and villages of Scott, Hiawatha, Sherman, and New Baltimore, also Island, Star, Four Mile, and Starlight ponds.
Population, 478.

SOUTH CANAAN—Organized from Canaan Township in February, 1852. Settled in 1804. Villages of South Canaan, Simon, and Varden.
Population, 1,021.

STERLING—Organized from Salem Township, April 25, 1815. Villages of Sterling, Noble Hill, Callapoose, and Howes Valley.
Population, 544.

TEXAS—Organized from Dyberry Township, November 23, 1837. Settled 1765. Borough of Honesdale, county seat, and villages of Seelyville, Tracyville, Leonardsville, and White Mills.
Population, 1,359.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.



WESTMORELAND COUNTY was erected by Act of February 26, 1773, out of Bedford County, and, in 1785, by a part of the Indian purchase of October 23, 1784, and named after the county of Westmoreland in England. One of the twelve Pennsylvania counties to bear names of English shires. Westmoreland has sometimes been called "the Mother County of Western Pennsylvania," because a large number of the younger counties in that region were erected from parts of her territory. It

was the last county erected by the Provincial Government. The original county was part of the territory claimed by the Dominion of Virginia. In 1776 it was divided into the counties of Yohogania, Ohio, and Monongalia, each named for a river within its limits. The county of Yohogania embraced much of the present Westmoreland, Fayette, and Allegheny counties and territory north. From 1776 to 1780 Virginia exercised jurisdiction over this region, causing what has been known as the Virginia War or Dominion War, in which lives were taken and many acts of violence perpetrated by the partisans. The county seat was established at Robert Hanna's little settlement and here at Hannastown, the first Pennsylvania court, west of the mountains, was held April 13, 1773. It was a Court of Quarter Sessions and William Crawford presided. These proceedings stirred up the Virginia authorities. The Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, took forcible possession of the disputed territory, and appointed John Connolly, of Pittsburgh, "captain commandant of Pittsburgh and its dependencies." He mustered the militia under the Virginia law, seized and garrisoned Fort Pitt, intimidated the Pennsylvania magistrates, marched some of them off to prison, and established the authority of Virginia throughout all the region between the Monongahela and the Ohio. Pennsylvania had no militia law at that time and was powerless to resist the usurpation. By this action upon the part of Virginia the territory of Westmoreland County, during the period of the Revolution, was limited to about half its actual area. A lively contest was carried on between Pennsylvania and Virginia for control of this region, and the organization of Westmoreland County had signal influence in strengthening the Pennsylvania authority, especially when sixteen magistrates were commissioned to administer justice within its boundaries.

Ligonier Valley, which extends along the eastern border of the county, was well settled by 1775, the largest settlement being Ligonier, where the British had built a fort in 1758. The principal citizen here was captain, afterwards General Arthur St. Clair, a Scotchman who served under Wolfe at Quebec and afterwards became the agent of the Penn family in western Pennsylvania, and a distinguished major-general in the Revolution.

The citizens of Westmoreland met at Hannastown and on May 16, 1775, adopted those remarkable resolutions of independence which will ever keep fresh the memory of that place in the thrilling history of Pennsylvania. Hannastown remained the county seat until the settlement was burned by the British, Tories, and Indians, July 13, 1782, the last hostile act of the Revolutionary War. It also served as the seat of justice for the Virginia authorities part of the time during the controversy over the boundary.

Following the civil strife occasioned by the dispute with Virginia, which was finally settled in 1780, there was an unfortunate and lawless agitation developed which has since been known as "the new State project." It aimed to have the Continental Congress form a



General St. Clair Monument, Greensburg

new State in that part of Pennsylvania, to be called "Westsylvania." The proposed new State included also parts of what is now Ohio, West Virginia and Virginia. But the General Assembly of Pennsylvania took matters into its own hands and on December 3, 1782, passed an act to prevent the erection of any new and independent State within the limits of this Commonwealth. The first section of the act recited that on the separation of the thirteen colonies from Great Britain, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had become a sovereign and independent State, and a government had been formed solely on authority of the people, and that the inhabitants are under the protection of its laws and are bound by and do owe allegiance to them. The second section recited the great exertions that had been made for the defense of the frontiers, and the large sums expended therein. The act then set forth "that divers ill disposed persons, setting at naught every principle of public virtue, had caused great uneasiness by the most criminal design of setting up a distinct State within this Commonwealth." The act further provided "that any person who shall form or endeavor to erect any new and independent government shall be adjudged guilty of high treason. Any person setting up any notice, written or printed, calling the people to meet together for the design of forming a new State, or any person attending such a meeting, shall be guilty of high treason." Section VI. read as follows: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any person or persons who shall offend against this act and shall be thereof legally convicted by the evidence of two sufficient witnesses in any court of oyer and terminer within this Commonwealth, he or they shall be adjudged guilty of high treason and shall suffer death, and his or their estate is hereby declared to be forfeited to this Commonwealth." It was further enacted that the militia should be called out when necessary to prevent or suppress any attempts to set up a new and independent government in any county of this Commonwealth. This act was effective, and remained a law until its repeal March 31, 1860.

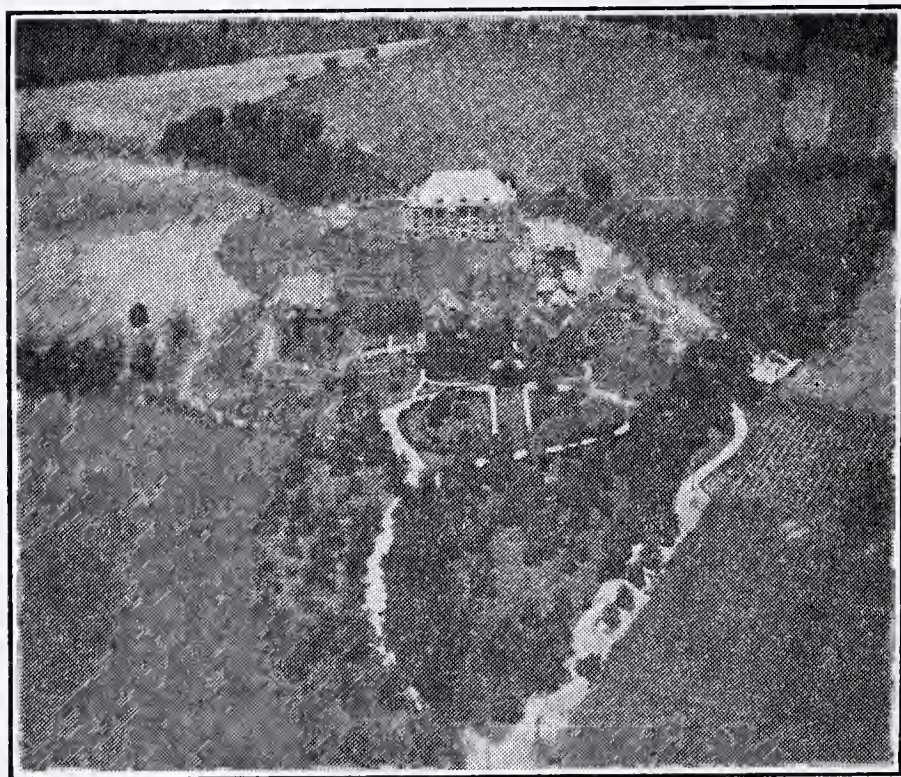
On December 10, 1785, the borough of Greensburg was designated to be the seat of justice. It was then known as Newtown, name being changed in 1786.

The area is 1,039 square miles and is underlaid with rich deposits of coal, gas, sand pits, and with the rivers which bound its territory on the west and north and their tributary streams the land is fertile and much of it under cultivation. The population is 294,995, of which number 44,420 are foreign-born whites and 6,410 Negroes, or 82.7 per cent. are native whites; 83,107 males and 14,510 females are engaged in industry; 264 manufacturing plants with 28,809 employees earned \$44,076, 418 in wages, and produced products valued at \$200,774,690 in 1929. The field and orchard crops are valued at \$4,007,312, live stock

\$3,963,993, dairy products \$2,191,899, and chicken products \$857,002 in 1929. There are two cities, thirty-nine boroughs and twenty-three townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

GREENSBURG—County seat, was chartered as a city in 1928. The original seat of justice was located at Hannastown, which was destroyed by the British, Tories, and Indians July 13, 1782. At this time a new road was opened up and a town laid out in Hempfield Township, by Christopher Truby, which was called Newtown. This place was the proper situation for the county seat and on December 10, 1785, it was officially designated as such, and the court was removed from the ruins of Hannastown to Newtown. In 1786 the name



Seton Hill College

was changed to Greensburg in honor of Major General Nathaniel Greene, an intimate companion in arms of Major General St. Clair. It was incorporated as a borough in 1799. It was the scene of the settlement of the famous Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, and of many

stirring events in that part of Pennsylvania. Part of Hempfield Township was annexed to the corporate limits of Greensburg in 1928. Adjacent to the city is the Seton Hill College for Girls. The chief products are coal, coke, glass, engines, malleable iron and brass fittings, automobile tires, structural steel, swings, bricks, tiles, awnings, brooms, cigars, bolts and nuts, and natural gas. The "Tribune," established 1886, is published evenings; "Review," established 1903, published mornings, and the "Westmoreland Democrat," established 1799, published Wednesdays, all three edited by E. Arthur Sweeny, and "Westmoreland Legal Journal," established 1911, published Fridays, Hon. William S. Rial, editor.

Population, 16,508.

CITY.

MONESSEN—Chartered as a city in 1921. The city owes its settlement to the National Tin Plate Company that began operations here in 1897. The name is derived from the first part of Monongahela with Essen, the German iron center as the remainder of the word. McMahan Borough, and part of Rostraver Township have been annexed within the past ten years. It is the largest town in the county and one of the great iron, steel, and tin manufacturing centers. Incorporated as a borough September 3, 1898. Chief industries, iron and steel products, sheet and tinplate, railroad and car shops, foundries, machine shops, boxes, doors and sash, brick, coal and gas. The "Independent," established 1902, is published evenings, Harry R. Pore, editor, and "News-Call," established 1899, published Tuesday and Fridays, Cary L. Schuck, editor.

Population, 20,268.

BOROUGHES.

ADAMSBURG—Incorporated from Hempfield Township March 5, 1841, and named for President John Adams. Coal.

Population, 227.

ARNOLD—Incorporated from New Kensington Borough in Lower Burrell Township, November 16, 1895. Named for Andrew Arnold, owner of the original site. Part of Lower Burrell Township annexed since 1920. Immense glass industry.

Population, 10,575.

ARONA—Incorporated from Hempfield Township, November 11, 1895.

Population, 457.

AVONMORE—Incorporated from Bell Township March 4, 1893. Iron foundry products.

Population, 1,240.

BOLIVAR—Incorporated from Fairfield Township November 25, 1863. Coal, and fire clay products.

Population, 783.

DERRY—Incorporated from Derry Township, October 22, 1881. Borough of Cokeville reverted back to township, 1910-20. Railroad shops, coal and glass products, electrical supplies.

Population, 3,046.

DONEGAL—Incorporated from Donegal Township August 20, 1867.

Population, 163.

EAST VANDEGRIFT—Incorporated from Vandegrift Borough, December 18, 1901. Residential district.

Population, 2,441.

EXPORT—Incorporated from Franklin Township November 11, 1911. Coal.

Population, 2,184.

HUNKERS—Incorporated from Hempfield Township in 1929.

Population, 378.

HYDE PARK—Incorporated from Allegheny Township, September 3, 1898. Residential. Population, 736.

IRWIN—Incorporated from North Huntingdon Township, November 14, 1864, and named for John Irwin, founder of the town. Chief products, coal, iron foundries, rolling and planing mills, electrical goods, mirrors, cereal food, and car shops. The "Republican Standard and Westmoreland Journal," established 1881, is published Fridays, E. E. Helman, editor.

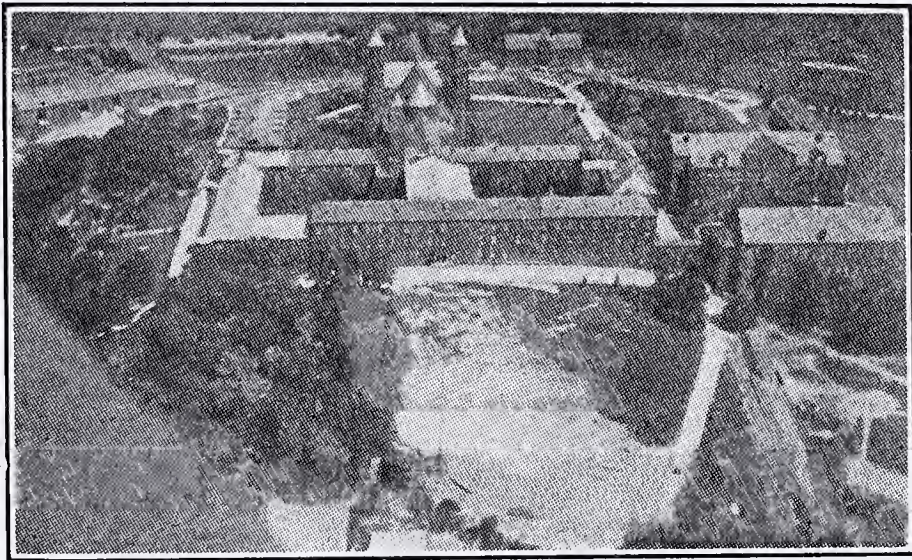
Population, 3,443.

JEANNETTE—Incorporated from Penn Township June 7, 1889, and named for Jeanette McKee, wife of H. Sellers McKee, who constructed glass works here in 1889. Known as the "Glass City." Laid out in April, 1888. Chief products window glass, automobile tires, rubber products, metals, toys, gas wells and coal mines. The "News-Dispatch," established 1889, is published daily, C. Martin Bomberger, editor.

Population, 15,126.

LATROBE—Incorporated from Derry Township, May 24, 1854, named in honor of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Jr., distinguished civil engineer, by his friend, Oliver J. Barnes, who laid out the town in 1851. Seat of Saint Xavier's Academy and Saint Vincent's College. Chief products are cars, steel, coal and coke, tools, bricks, silk and woolen goods, paper mills, and terra cotta products. The "Bulletin," established 1902, is published evenings, Thomas M. Whiteman, editor, and "Saint Vincent College Journal," established 1891, published monthly by students.

Population, 10,644.



St. Vincent College and Seminary

LIGONIER—Incorporated from Ligonier Township, April 10, 1834, and named

to perpetuate Fort Ligonier, built in 1758, by Colonel James Burd, under the direction of Colonel Henry Bouquet, and named for General John Ligonier. In the woods surrounding Fort Ligonier the French and Indians met defeat October 12, 1758, in their last battle with the English in the war for possession of this part of America. Town was laid out in 1817 by James Ramsey. Chief products, coal and coke, flour, dairy products and agriculture. The "Echo," established 1889, is published Wednesdays, C. O. Graham, editor.

Population, 1,978.

LIVERMORE—Incorporated from Derry Township February 13, 1865, and named for John Livermore, who laid out the town in 1827.

Population, 131.

MADISON—Incorporated from Hempfield Township October 3, 1876. Named for President James Madison. Residential.

Population, 365.

MANOR—Incorporated from North Huntingdon Township in 1884. Laid out in 1873, and named for one of original Proprietary manors. Coal, paint, and talking machines.

Population, 365.

MOUNT PLEASANT—Incorporated from East Huntingdon Township February 7, 1828. Named for Mount Pleasant Church, established here in 1774, and so called because of its delightful surroundings. Town grew up around the church, yet the place for a time was known as Helltown. Chief products, glass, coke, automobile parts, and agriculture. The "Journal," established 1873, is published Fridays, Clark Queer, editor.

Population, 5,869.

NEW ALEXANDRIA—Incorporated from Derry Township April 10, 1834, and first called Denniston's Town. Coal.

Population, 615.

NEW FLORENCE—Incorporated from Saint Clair Township May 27, 1865.

Population, 796.

NEW KENSINGTON—Incorporated from Lower Burrell Township November 26, 1892. Named for Kensington district of London. Prefix "New" added by postal authorities. Immense aluminum works, sheet and tinplate mills, street railway equipment, window glass, white lead, oil factories, machine shops, coal. The "Dispatch," established 1891, is published evenings, M. P. Endean, editor.

Population, 16,762.

NEW SALEM—Incorporated from Salem Township in 1833. Coal.

Population, 721.

NEW BELLEVERNON—Incorporated from Rostraver Township and of Fayette County, February 26, 1876. Great whiskey distilleries once flourished here.

Population, 3,072.

NORTH IRWIN—Incorporated from North Huntingdon Township December 29, 1894. Adjoins Irwin Borough.

Population, 1,064.

PARNASSUS—Incorporated from Lower Burrell Township April 9, 1872. Named for the Parnassus Church, on Logan homestead. Now a part of New Kensington. Coal, paint, varnish.

Population, 6,240.

PENN—Incorporated from Penn Township in 1865. Mine cars, and plumbers supplies.

Population, 926.

SCOTTTDALE—Incorporated from East Huntingdon Township February, 1874. Named for Colonel Thomas Alexander Scott, president Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Laid out in 1872, and called Fountain Mills, until railroad was built to the settlement, when Congressman George F. Huff suggested that the new town be called for the distinguished soldier and railroad executive. Chief products, iron and steel rolling mills, cast iron pipe, coal and coke, pig iron, cars, and agriculture. The "Independent-Observer," established 1879, is published Tuesdays and Fridays, Ivan Hernley, editor, and "Gospel Herald," established 1908, published Thursdays, Daniel Hoffman, editor.

Population, 6,714.

SEWARD—Incorporated from Saint Clair Township January 23, 1904. Coal.

Population, 742.

SMITHTON—Incorporated from South Huntingdon Township February 2, 1901. Coal and coke.

Population, 709.

SOUTH GREENSBURG—Incorporated from Hempfield Township January 10, 1891. Manufacturing district for Greensburg. Structural steel, brass, hinges, brick, glass, swings, coal, and coke, are products.

Population, 2,520.

SOUTHWEST GREENSBURG—Incorporated from Hempfield Township, November 15, 1890. Residential.

Population, 3,105.

SUTERVILLE—Incorporated from Sewickley Township, 1902. Coal.

Population, 918.

TRAFFORD—Incorporated from North Huntingdon Township, and from a part of Allegheny County, August 29, 1904. Almost the total population are residents of Westmoreland County. Cast iron products, chemicals, and milk products.

Population, 4,187.



East of Trafford

VANDEGRIFT—Incorporated from Allegheny Township, in 1896. Named for Captain J. J. Vandegrift, head of the Apollo Iron and Steel Company, which laid out the town in 1895. Vandegrift Heights Borough has been annexed. Chief products, sheet iron, tinplate, boxes, gloves, foundry and engineering plant, coal and gas. The "News," established 1905, is published daily, Herbert Brauff, editor.

Population, 11,479.

WEST LEECHBURG—Incorporated from Allegheny Township in 1928.

Population, 1,044.

WEST NEWTON—Incorporated from South Huntingdon Township in 1842. Founded by Isaac Robb, and called by him Robbstown. Name changed in 1835. Scene of massacre by Indians during Pontiac War. Chief products, radiators, boilers, foundry products, planing and flour mills, coal and agriculture. The "Times-Sun," established 1878, is published Thursdays, J. Q. Waters, editor.

Population, 2,953.

YOUNGSTOWN—Incorporated from Unity Township, April 2, 1831, named for Alexander Young, an original landowner. Coal.

Population, 482.

YOUNGWOOD—Incorporated from Hempfield Township November 10, 1902. Railroad yards and shops, and coal mining.

Population, 2,783.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALLEGHENY—Erected in 1796, and named for the river which forms its northern boundary. Coal and agriculture. Boroughs of Vandegrift, Hyde Park, and villages of Deronda, Markle, Crawford Mills, Bagdad, Ingleside, Edgecliff, Braeburn, Glencairn, and McKean.

Population, 2,718.

BELL—Erected from Loyalhanna and Salem townships in 1853. Coal and fire clay. Borough of Avonmore, and villages of Salina, Roaring Run, and Perryville.

Population, 1,904.

COOK—Erected from Donegal Township in 1855. Named for Judge David Cook. Agriculture and lumber. Villages of Stahlstown, Harold, Bottsville, Crisp, and Keffer. Population, 946.

DERRY—Erected from old Fairfield Township in 1775, first township erected after organization of the county. Coal and coke. Boroughs of Latrobe, New Alexandria, Livermore, Derry, Cokeburg, once a borough has again become part of the township. Villages of Loyalhanna, Cokeville, Osborn, McCauve, Darlington, Bradenville, New Derry, Millwood, Hillside, Grays, Branch, New Britain, Bairdtown, Knight, and Torrance, seat of Torrance State Hospital. Population, 12,857.

DONEGAL—An original township. Agriculture and stock raising. Borough of Donegal, and villages of Jones Mills, Kregar, Franklin, and Big Springs. Population, 1,234.

EAST HUNTINGDON—Erected from the original Huntingdon Township in 1798. Coal. Boroughs of Mount Pleasant, and Scottdale. Villages of Feree, Ruffsdale, West Bethany, Alverton, Donnelly, Hawkeye, Browntown, Bessemer, Hogg, Stauffer, Stonerville, Star Mills, Morewood, Leuffer, Mayfield, and Tarrs. Population, 6,159.

FAIRFIELD—An original township. Borough of Bolivar, and villages of West Fairfield, Lockport Station, Covodeville, and Fort Palmer. Population, 2,196.

FRANKLIN—Erected in January, 1786, and named for the great statesman and scholar. Agriculture. Borough of Export. Villages of Newlonburg, Manordale, Murrys ville, and Sardis. Population, 3,535.

HEMPFIELD—An original township. City of Greensburg, county seat, boroughs of South Greensburg, Southwest Greensburg, Adamsburg, Penn, Madison, Youngwood, Hunker, Arona, and villages of Cribb's, Armbrust, New Stanton, Painterville, Weavers, Emmonton, The Orchards, Fosterville, Wendel, Darragh, Target, Eisaman, Pennine, Grapeville, Hannastown, Luxor, George Station, Radebaugh, and Harold's Church, site of Fort Allen, an important fortification of pre-Revolutionary days, built during Lord Dunmore's War. Population, 19,947.

LIGONIER—Erected from Fairfield and Donegal townships, in 1822. Named for



Lincoln Highway Near Ligonier

General Sir John Ligonier. Agriculture. Borough of Ligonier, and villages of Laughlintown, Rector, McCance, Mechanicsburg, Idle Park, Millbank, Bell, Lose, Boucher, Wilpen, Hillsvie, and Oak Grove Furnace. One-half mile north of Ligonier is the "Hermitage," residence of General Arthur St. Clair from 1767-72. Population, 3,763.

LOWER BURRELL—Erected when Burrell was divided in 1879 to form Lower and Upper Burrell townships. The original Burrell was erected from Allegheny Township in 1852. Boroughs of New Kensington, Arnold, and Parnassus, and villages of Dell and Crag. Population, 3,114.

LOYALHANNA—Erected from Salem, Derry, and Washington townships in 1833, and named for its historic stream. Coal and agriculture. Village of Fairbanks.

Population, 1,897.

MOUNT PLEASANT—An original township. Agricultural. Borough of Mount Pleasant, and villages of Laurelville, Acme, Bridgeport, Bunker Hill, Whitehilltown, Southwest, Boyer Run, Brinker Run, Shoup, Calumet, United, Trauger, Welty, Rumbaugh Station, Mammoth, Kecksburg, Ridgeview, and Springerville.

Population, 10,918.

NORTH HUNTINGDON—An original township, first called Huntingdon, and renamed when East and South Huntingdon were cut from its territory, January, 1790. Agriculture. Boroughs of Irwin, North Irwin, Manor, and villages of Lorimer, Ardara, Cereal, Circleville, Chambers Station, Robbins Station, Emblem, Stewartville, Jacksonville, Carpenter, Stewart Station, Duff, Larimer, Hahnstown, Linden, Westmoreland City, and Shafton.

Population, 9,384.

PENN—Erected from Hempfield, Franklin, Salem, and North Huntingdon townships, February 23, 1855, and named for the founder. Coal and agriculture. Boroughs of Penn and Jeannette, and villages of Claridge, Harrison City (site of Bushy Run battlefield, marked by Commonwealth), Mooreville, Burrell, Blackburn, Bouquet, and Saunders.

Population, 5,591.

ROSTRAVER—An original township. Coal, limestone, and building stone. City of Monessen, borough of North Belle Vernon, except a small part in Fayette County. Villages of Rostraver, Pricedale, Webster, Van Meter, Wick Haven, Shepler, Gibsonton, East Charleroi, and Collingsburg Station.

Population, 8,867.

SAINT CLAIR—Erected from Fairfield Township in 1856, and named for the county's most distinguished citizen, Major-General Arthur St. Clair. Boroughs of New Florence and Seward, and villages of Conemaugh Furnace and Lacolle Station.

Population, 711.

SALEM—Erected from Hempfield Township in 1788. Coal. Borough of New Salem, and villages of Geary, Nihil, Congruity, Delmont, Forbes Road, Shieldsburg, Sloan, Slickville, and Harvey Five Points.

Population, 5,652.

SEWICKLEY—Erected from Huntingdon Township in 1835, and named for its stream. Borough of Suterville, and villages of Rillton, Herminie, Yohogany, Scott Haven, Blackburn, Creek, Lash, Dick, Watts Mill, Lober, Marchand Station, McGrew, and Guffey Station.

Population, 7,155.

SOUTH HUNTINGDON—Erected from the original township in January, 1790. Coal. Boroughs of West Newton and Smithton, and villages of Mendon, Jacobs Creek, Macbeth, Centerville, Fitz Henry, Griffen Station, Wyano, Yukon, Mill Grove, Gratztown, and Bells Mills.

Population, 6,667.

UNITY—Erected from Mount Pleasant Township in 1789. Coal and agriculture. On September 8, 1923, a boulder and bronze tablet were unveiled near Youngstown by General John J. Pershing, in honor of his ancestor, Frederick Pershing, the founder of the family in America. Borough of Youngstown, and villages of Manito, Hostetter, Baggaley, Whitney, Pleasant Unity, Lycippus, Humphreys, Mutual, Linford, Denison, McClarran, Goff, Crab Tree, Beatty, Kingston Station, Vincent, West Latrobe, Donahor Station, Carney Station, Saint Xavier Station, Lippincot, Palmer, and Baker Station.

Population, 10,717.

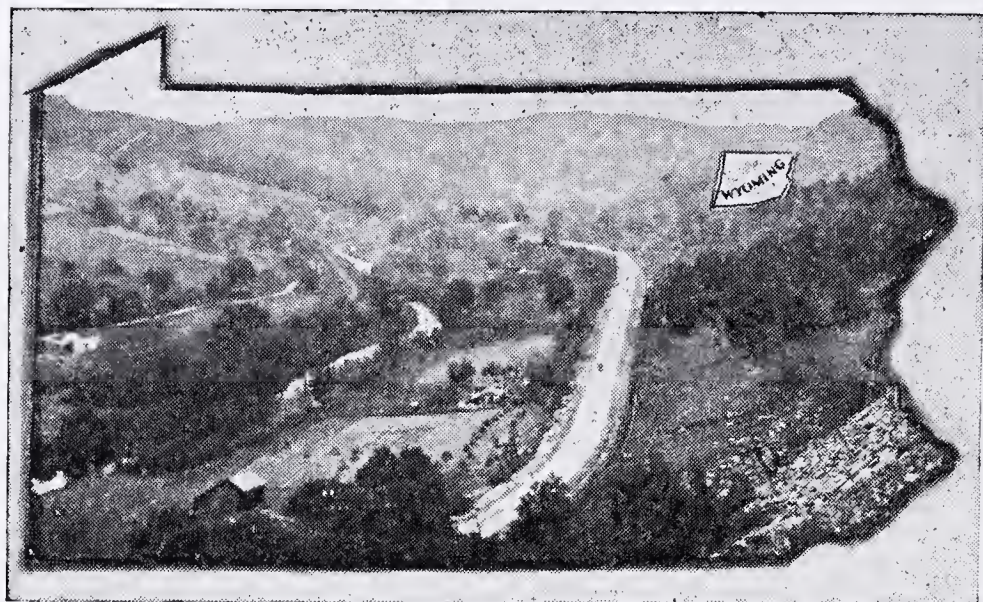
UPPER BURRELL—Erected when original Burrell Township was divided in 1879 to form Lower and Upper Burrell townships; named for Judge Jeremiah M. Burrell. Coal. Villages of Mervin, Drennen, and Milligantown.

Population, 523.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Salem Township in 1789, and named for the newly elected first President. Coal. Villages of Mamont, Wiester, North Washington, and Paulton.

Population, 2,941.

WYOMING COUNTY.



WYOMING COUNTY was erected by Act of April 4, 1842, out of Luzerne County, and named for the historical valley in which it is situated. One of the seventeen Pennsylvania counties bearing Indian names. Wyoming, according to Reverend John Heckewelder, is a Delaware Indian word meaning "extensive plains or meadows." The Connecticut settlers in this region were the first persons who pronounced the word as we use it. Tunkhannock was designated the county seat. The inhabitants

of what is now Wyoming County suffered in the events culminating in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. As early as June 5 the Indians and their Tory allies swooped down upon the little settlements at Tunkhannock, carried away pioneers and plundered their homes. They appeared a week later and again on the 17th, when they repeated their depredations. Here a large party rendezvoused before the attack and destruction of Wyoming.

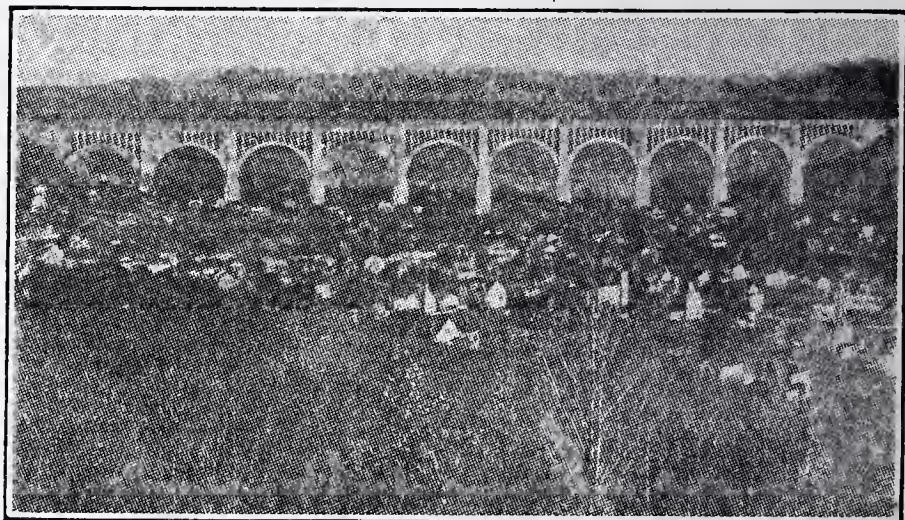
The area of 397 square miles is diversified by numerous spurs of the Appalachian system, some of which attain lofty heights. The Susquehanna River runs diagonally through the county, with the Tunkhannock Creek, and others of a lesser size, tributary to it. There are several beautiful lakes, the largest of which is Lake Carey. The soil is fertile, agriculture forming the principal industry; limestone and minerals abound. The chief agricultural products are milk and wool. The population is 15,517, of which number 808 are foreign-born whites and 13 Negroes, or 94.7 per cent. are native whites; 4,557 males and 733 females are engaged in industry; 27 manufacturing plants with 311 employees earned \$364,425 in wages and produced products valued at \$3,609,284 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$1,251,588, live stock \$1,552,743, dairy products \$1,154,556, and chicken products \$286,501 in 1929.

There are five boroughs and eighteen townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

TUNKHANNOCK—County seat, incorporated from Tunkhannock Township August 8, 1841, and named for township. First settled about 1790, and called Putnam for General Israel Putnam. General Sullivan encamped his army here in 1779, at Slocum Spring, in present borough limit. It was also an important station on "Underground Railway." Selected the county seat when the county was erected and building of the courthouse was begun May 25, 1842. Other industries than agriculture are a foundry, saw, witch hazel distilling plant, planing, and flour mills, and knit goods. Hydro-electric power. Shipping point for fruit, dairy products, and agricultural crops. The "Wyoming Democrat," established 1861, is published Fridays, B. M. VanDyke and Pauline R. McCoy, editors, and "Republican and New Age," established 1869, Lyman Brothers, editors.

Population, 1,973.



Viaduct at Nicholson

BOROUGHs.

FACTORYVILLE—Incorporated from Clinton Township November 12, 1883. Settled in 1798 by Rhode Islanders, and named from a woolen mill, established there in 1820. Made a post office in 1828. Seat of Keystone Academy, founded in 1859. Agricultural district, flour mills and dairy products.

Population, 863.

LACEYVILLE—Incorporated from Braintrim Township December 9, 1902. John Depue settled at the mouth of the Tuscarora Creek, about 1766. Agricultural region with large dairy interests. Other products are from machine shops, log turner factory and creamery. The "Wyoming County Courier," established 1923, is published Fridays, George Keeler, editor.

Population, 467.



Along Sullivan Trail Near Meshoppen

MESHOPPEN—Incorporated from Meshoppen Township in 1879, and named for the township. Settled by Amaziah Cleveland, who built a sawmill at the mouth of Meshoppen Creek before 1775. Ezekiel Mowry built a gristmill here a few years later. Another early settler was Mason Fitch Alden, in 1795, a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens. Originally called Sterlingville, name changed to Meshoppen in 1854, back to Sterlingville in 1861, again to its present name in 1866. Blue stone and flagstone

abound. Planing mills, flour mills and shipping of agricultural products, and mills for cutting bluestone. The "Enterprise," established 1897, is published Wednesdays, Kiah C. Mott, editor.

Population, 525.

NICHOLSON—Incorporated from Nicholson Township in August, 1875, and named for township. Enterprising community with chief products cutlery, toys, wood-working plant, pottery and clay products, flour. The "Examiner," established 1890, is published Fridays, Jesse L. Tiffany, editor; and "Record," established 1905, published Fridays, Henry T. Burchard, editor.

Population, 932.

TOWNSHIPS.

BRAINTRIM—An original township erected as White Haven Township. Laid out in 1766, and in 1778 was reerected by the name Braintrim, from the Connecticut town, one of the three certified towns of the Susquehanna Company in the present county. General Sullivan encamped his army here, August 4, 1779. Borough of Laceyville, and village of Skidders Eddy.

Population, 317.

CLINTON—Original township, erected from Tunkhannock, Falls, Nicholson and that part of Abington which falls within Wyoming County, prior to 1842. Settled in 1798 by four brothers from Rhode Island, named Reynolds. Named for General James Clinton, who led an army in the Sullivan expedition against the Iroquois Confederation in 1779. Borough of Factoryville.

Population, 396.

EATON—Original township, erected from Tunkhannock Township in 1818, and named for General William Eaton, of Massachusetts, a hero of the Tripoli War. First settler was John Secord, in 1773. Scene of Indian incursions prior to and during the battle of Wyoming. Elisha Harding settled here in 1790. The Moneypenny Glen, is noted for its wild grandeur. Villages of Eatonville, South Eaton, Rosengrant, Jenks, Thurston, and Lucasville.

Population, 780.

EXETER—An original township, granted November 28, 1772, to Isaac Tripp, John Jenkins, and Jonathan Dean. Named in 1774 for Exeter, Rhode Island. Settled prior to 1795. Village Suttie, and West Falls.

Population, 301.

FALLS—Original township, erected from Tunkhannock Township in 1824. An original grant to James Park, Obediah Gore, George Dorrance, and Joseph Park, May 8, 1786. Settled in July, 1773, at the old Indian village Wyolutimunk. General Sullivan encamped his army here August 1, 1779. Villages of Falls, Mill City, Whites Ferry, and Square Top.

Population, 1,435.

FORKSTON—Erected from Windham Township in 1844. First settler was Leonard Lott, in 1795. Named for the forks of its two largest creeks. Villages of Forkston, Kason Brook, Bellasilva, and Ricketts.

Population, 251.

LEMON—Erected from Nicholson and Braintrim townships in 1847, and named for Judge Lemon. Earliest settler probably was Daniel Earles. Flag stone is a natural resource. Three fine lakes are Carey, Oxbow, and Mud Pond. Villages of Lemon, Lake Carey, East Lemon, and Avery.

Population, 462.

MEHOOPANY—Erected from Windham Township in 1844, and originally called Hoppeny, an Indian word meaning "the place of glass beads." First settled by Amos York in 1775, who was slain in the battle of Wyoming. Villages of Mehoopany, North Mehoopany, and Jayne Bend.

Population, 520.

MESHOPPEN—Erected from Braintrim and Washington in 1854, and named for its creek, as is also the borough. An Indian word meaning "stone council house." Amaziah Cleveland was pioneer settler. Borough of Meshoppen, and villages of Black Walnut and Scottville Station.

Population, 391.

MONROE—Original township, erected from North Moreland Township in 1831, and named for President James Monroe. First settled by Matthew Phenix in 1817. Villages of Beaumont, Bowman's Creek, and Evans Falls.

Population, 849.

NICHOLSON—Erected from Tunkhannock and Abington townships in 1843, and named for John Nicholson, Comptroller General of Pennsylvania, 1782-94, an extensive land speculator, who finally became involved financially, and died in prison in 1800. The great Tunkhannock viaduct is near the borough of Nicholson, and when built was the largest concrete bridge in the world, 2,375 feet long, 240 feet above water level, 300 feet in height above bed rock, and carries double railroad tracks. Borough of Nicholson, and villages of West Nicholson and Starkville.

Population, 631.

NORTH BRANCH—Erected from Folkston Township in 1856, and named for its creek. Villages of Lovelton and Grow.

Population, 160.

NORTH MORELAND—Original township, erected prior to 1842. One of the three certified towns of the Susquehanna Company, by which institution it was named. Timothy Lee was first settler in 1800. Villages of Centremoreland, Vernon, Keelersburg, and Lockville. Population, 812.

NOXEN—Erected from Monroe Township February 21, 1895, and named for oxen, then in use. Glass sand. Villages of Stull and Noxen, seat of large tannery making sole leather. Also Baker Station and Urquhart Station. Population, 1,032.

OVERFIELD—Erected from Falls Township November 26, 1859. First settled by Abel Patrick in 1787. Lake Winola is a summer resort. Villages of Lake Winola, Osterhout Pond. Population, 549.

TUNKHANNOCK—Original township. One of the three certified towns, erected as Putnam Township on December 20, 1775, and named for General Israel Putnam, who owned real estate there. First settler was Zebulon Marcy. Name changed to Tunkhannock in 1786. The name is that of the creek and county seat, an Indian word being a corruption of "Tankhanne," "a small stream." Sullivan's army encamped at Wartman's August 3, 1779. Borough Tunkhannock, county seat, villages Dixon, Osterhout, Bardwell, LaGrange, and Marcy Station. Population, 927.

WASHINGTON—Original township, erected from parts of Braintrim and Tunkhannock townships in 1831, and named for General George Washington. John Carney and son, settled here in 1787. Hunt's Ferry was established in 1795. Villages of Carney, Vosburg, Kaiserville, Russell Hill, and Vose. Population, 499.

WINDHAM—Original township, named for the town in Connecticut. Job Whitcomb first settled here in 1787. Hon. Timothy Pickering was held a prisoner by Yankees at Fassetts farm. Scene of thrilling events in Pennamite-Yankee War. Four large ponds or lakes. Villages of Jenningsville, Scottsville, Golden Hill, Stowell, and Nimble. Population, 445.

YORK COUNTY.

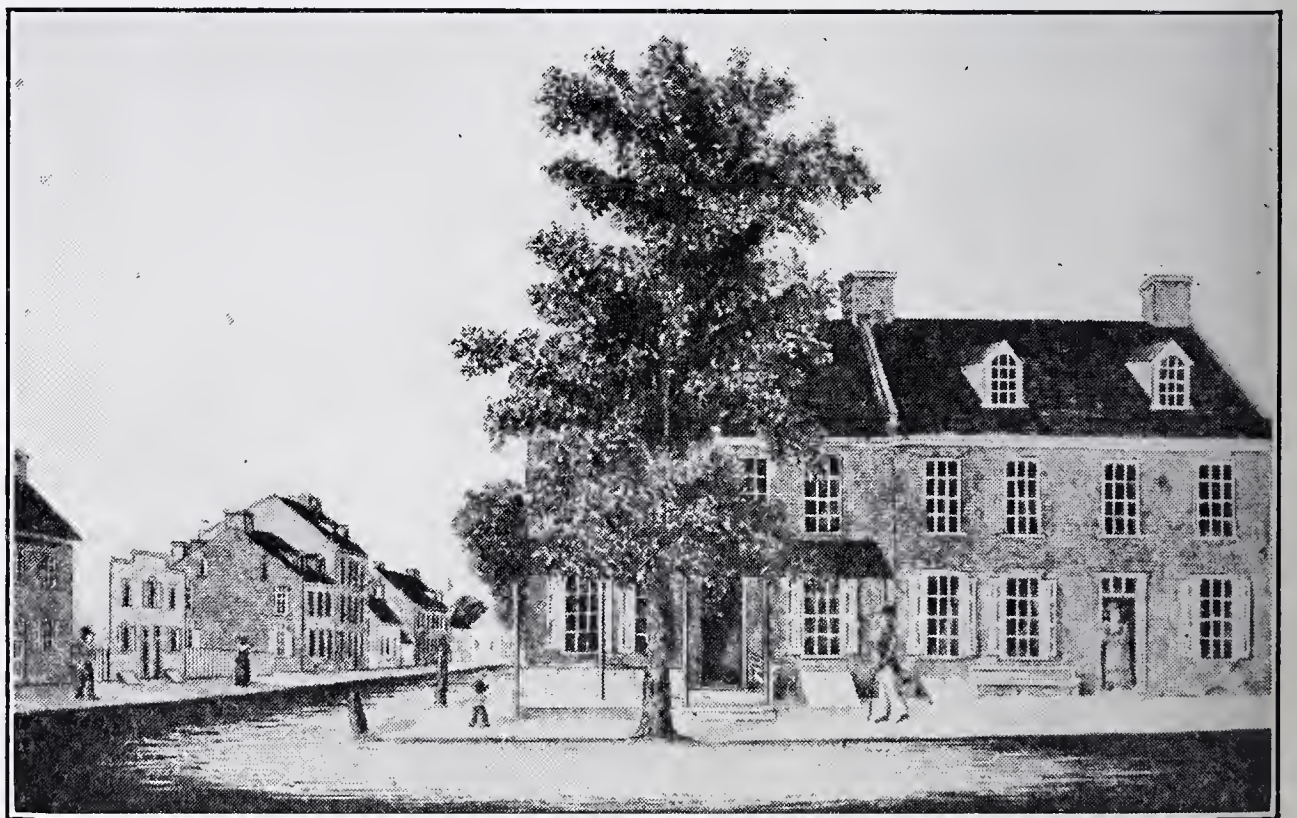


YORK COUNTY was erected by Act of August 19, 1749, out of Lancaster County, and named for Yorkshire in England. Some authorities state it was named for the royal duke. The fifth county to be organized and the first west of the Susquehanna River. Its territory embraced also the present county of Adams. The Conestoga Indians occupied the islands and shores of the Susquehanna in prehistoric times. They came in contact with white men when Captain John Smith sailed up the Chesapeake, July

24, 1608, and were called by him Susquehannock. The history of these aborigines is most interesting and important. They were known subsequently as Conestoga. The first white settlers in York County were intruders from Maryland, although Indian traders were there at an earlier date, but not permanently located, among whom were Martin Chartier, Peter Bazaillon, James LeTort, Edmund Cartlidge, and James Patterson. The Maryland intruders brought about the Cresap War.

The first survey made west of the Susquehanna was on April 10 and 11, 1722, when "Keith's Mine Tract," subsequently known as "Newberry" was laid out for Governor Sir William Keith. Springettsbury Manor, consisting of 75,000 acres, was surveyed for Springett Penn, son of the founder, June 21, 1722. The manor of Maske, in present Adams County, was surveyed January, 1766. It was near "Carroll's Tract" or "Carroll's Delight," surveyed under Maryland authority April 3, 1732. In 1741 the Proprietaries ordered a town site to be laid off on Codorus Creek, in Springettsbury Manor, to be named Yorktown, which became the county seat of the new county.

The county was not much disturbed during French and Indian Pontiac wars, but its inhabitants played a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary War. Captain Michael Doudel's company marched to join Thompson's Rifle Battalion, and was one of the first units to be organized in the colonies. It got into action near Boston, July 29, 1775. Colonel Thomas Hartley, member of the York County bar, com-



U. S. Treasury While Congress Was at York

manded a brigade under Washington at battles of Brandywine and Germantown. The Continental Congress fled from Philadelphia upon the approach of the British after the battle of Brandywine and established the capital of the Thirteen Colonies at York on September

30, 1777, where it continued its sessions until June 27, 1778. It was in York where much of great importance transpired during those eventful days. Here the first printing press west of the Susquehanna was set up; the Articles of Confederation were adopted November 15, 1777; the Board of War was organized November 27, 1777; the cabal against General Washington was broken up by the youthful LaFayette; Congress ratified the French alliance May 4, 1778; and here General Anthony Wayne organized his army for the campaign in the southland, in 1781. General LaFayette was a guest of York in 1825. During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in the War of the Rebellion, York County suffered the burning of the Wrightsville-Columbia Bridge, June 28, 1863, and General Jubal Early and 10,000 Confederates occupied York.

General Meade's cavalry, during General Lee's invasion of Maryland, before the battle of Gettysburg, was continually hovering on the flanks of the Confederate Army. The most dashing and brave of the cavalry officers of that time were Colonels Judson Kilpatrick and George A. Custer, both afterward generals of the Union Army. At about the same hour when General John Buford's division occupied Gettysburg, on the morning of June 30, 1863, Kilpatrick, one day before having been raised to the rank of brigadier-general, passing through Hanover, was suddenly surprised by General J. E. B. Stuart's



York Safe and Lock Company

Confederate cavalry, then on their march for Carlisle. Stuart made a desperate charge on the flank and rear of General E. J. Farnsworth's brigade, at the eastern end of town. A severe battle ensued on the streets of the town, when Custer joined in the fight with his Michigan brigade, and the Confederates were repulsed.

Forty days after the battle of Hanover, General Kilpatrick, then in camp in Virginia, made official report of the Gettysburg campaign to the government. In this report he makes the statement of his promotion to command of the 3d Division on June 29, and that on the same morning the 1st Brigade (General Farnsworth), consisting of 5th New York, 18th Pennsylvania, 1st Vermont, 1st West Virginia Cavalry, and Elder's Battery, United Horse Artillery, left Frederick City and marched to Littlestown, Pennsylvania. Second Brigade (General Custer), consisting of the 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th Michigan Cavalry, and Pennington's Battery, United States Horse Artillery, reached the same place at 10 p. m. the same day. The report then follows:

"At daylight on the morning of the 30th, the division marched to find the enemy. We reached Hanover at 10 a. m. and while passing through the town the 1st Brigade was attacked in flank and rear by the Confederate cavalry under Stuart. Some confusion ensued. The attack was determined and fierce. The main and side streets swarmed with the enemy's cavalry. The 18th Pennsylvania was routed, but the gallant Farnsworth had passed from front to rear ere the shout of the Confederate charge had ceased to ring, faced about the 5th New York, countermarched the other regiments, and with a rush and a blow struck the enemy's hosts in full charge.

"For a moment and a moment only, victory hung uncertain. For the first time our troops had met the foe in close contact; but we were on our own free soil; fair hands, regardless of the dangerous strife, waved our men on, and bright tearful eyes looked pleadingly out from every window. The brave Farnsworth made one great effort and the day was won. The foe turned and fled.

"General Custer's brigade had now returned, and to save the town, I moved first to its left, then to its right. The main streets were barricaded and held by our troops and the citizens, who gallantly volunteered to defend their homes. After an artillery duel of an hour, in which Pennington and Elder both participated, the enemy gave way and we formed a junction with the main army, from which we had been separated for several hours.

"In this engagement we lost: officers, two killed, six wounded and five missing; enlisted men, seventeen killed, thirty-five wounded and one hundred and eighteen missing. Owing to the nature of the attack, our loss was greater than that of the enemy. We killed upward of twenty, took fifty prisoners, and captured one battle flag. July 1, the division marched to East Berlin, *via* Abbottstown, to intercept Stuart, but failed. A detachment under Colonel A. J. Alexander pursued Stuart to Rossville."

The area is 903 square miles, chiefly of easy rolling hill and valley surface, drained by the Susquehanna River which forms its eastern boundary, and numerous smaller streams tributary to it. It is underlaid with limestone and is one of the greatest agricultural regions in the United States. Building rock, sand stone, slate, clay, and iron are among its natural resources. The population is 167,135, of which number 1,953 are foreign-born whites and 2,977 Negroes, or 97 per cent. are native whites; 52,064 males and 17,000 females are engaged in industry; 574 manufacturing plants with 30,304 employees earned \$29,895,286 in wages and produced products valued at \$159,381,522 in 1929. The field and orchard crops were valued at \$11,236,541, live stock, \$7,996,187, dairy products \$2,994,560, and chicken products \$3,784,525 in 1929. The county leads the United States in the number of cigars produced, making about one-eighth of the country's production. There are one city, thirty-six boroughs and thirty-five townships.

COUNTY SEAT.

YORK—County seat, was chartered a city January 11, 1887. The site selected by Thomas Cookson, was on both sides of the Codorus, and he laid it out in October, 1741, on



Continental Square, York, Where Congress Met

lands mostly owned by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, sons of the Founder. It was designated as the county seat when the county was organized. Capital of the Thirteen Colonies September 30, 1777, until June 27, 1778. Incorporated a borough September 24, 1787. Immediately after the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787, the towns of York and Wrightsville were considered as appropriate places for the permanent seat of the National Government. United States Senator William Maclay earnestly supported York, but Pennsylvania lost that honor because the subject became involved with other legislation when a combination of interests inimicable to a

location along the banks of the Susquehanna determined the question in favor of present Washington. York has been visited by Presidents Washington, John Adams, Jackson,

William Henry Harrison, Van Buren, Taylor, Buchanan, Johnson, Garfield, Roosevelt, and Hoover, and by Franklin, LaFayette, Count Pulaski, Baron Steuben, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and many other distinguished personages. It was the residence of James Smith, Signer of the Declaration of Independence; and James Ross, United States Senator. Seat of York County Academy, incorporated September 20, 1787, and York Collegiate Institute, incorporated August 27, 1873. York enjoys a commission form of government, with an assessed valuation of nearly \$50,000,000. Important manufacturing center since 1745, when the first mill was erected on the Codorus. Flour, lumber, leather, wagons, clocks, hats, and iron made there at an early date. Phineas Davis built the first successful American locomotive here in 1832. Despite the variety of articles manufactured, York today has ten of the largest industrial plants that lead all others in volume of production in ice-making and refrigerating machinery, bank safes and vaults, water turbines, artificial teeth, wall paper, roofing paper, pretzels, commercial automobile bodies, auto tire chains, and bakers' machinery. York is also famous for agricultural machinery, pianos, hosiery, silk, furniture, pottery products, stained glass windows, lime, wire cloth, heating systems, candy, agricultural implements, fertilizer, paper, cement, garage equipment, etc. The "Gazette and Daily," established 1795, is published mornings, J. W. Gitt, editor; "Dispatch," established 1876, is published evenings, E. B. Williamson, editor; "Labor Advocate," established 1916, published Fridays, R. M. Sturgeon, editor; "Poultry Press," established 1914, published Thursdays, Ellis L. DeLancey, editor; "York Legal Record," established 1881, published Thursdays, Allen C. Wiest, editor; "National Fancier," established 1919, published monthly, and "Pigeon Press," established 1924, also published monthly, edited by Frank W. DeLancey; and "Journal American Society Psychical Research," established 1907, is published monthly.

Population, 55,254.

BOROUGHES.

CROSS ROADS—Incorporated from East Hopewell Township October 16, 1899. Settled by Robert Smith in 1841. Agricultural.

Population, 153.

DALLASTOWN—Incorporated from York Township in 1867. Laid out in 1842 and named in honor of George M. Dallas, United States Senator from Pennsylvania and Vice-President of the United States during Polk's administration. Chief products, cigars, boxes, canned goods, agricultural crops.

Population, 2,849.

DELTA—Incorporated from Peach Bottom Township June 24, 1880. Settled in 1744. James Ross, United States Senator, was born here in 1762. Deposits of the finest slate in America produce the chief industry, together with foundry and machine shops, green marble quarries, planing, saw, and flour mills, and canneries. The "Herald and Times," established 1878, is published Fridays, W. H. Galbreath, editor.

Population, 762.

DILLSBURG—Incorporated from Carroll Township, April 9, 1833, and named for Matthew Dill, who settled there in 1740. Laid out in 1800. Matthew Stanley Quay, United States Senator, was born here in 1833. Chief products are hosiery and textiles, cloaks, wagons, and leather goods. The "Bulletin," established 1875, is published Fridays, David S. Fry, editor.

Population, 983.

DOVER—Incorporated from Dover Township, in 1864. Settled by Gerhart Graeff, in 1752. He organized and captained a company in the Revolution. Chief products cigars and textiles.

Population, 676.

EAST PROSPECT—Incorporated from Lower Windsor Township in 1874, and named for its attractive situation. Site of James Patterson's Indian trading post in 1725. Colonel Thomas Cresap, the Maryland usurper, was captured here, ending the Cresap War, in 1735. Laid out by John A. Jacobs in 1849. Iron furnaces were close by borough. Cigar-making is now chief occupation.

Population, 391.

FAWN GROVE—Incorporated from Fawn Township June 6, 1881, and named for the township. Settled by Quakers in 1763. Cannery.
Population, 302.

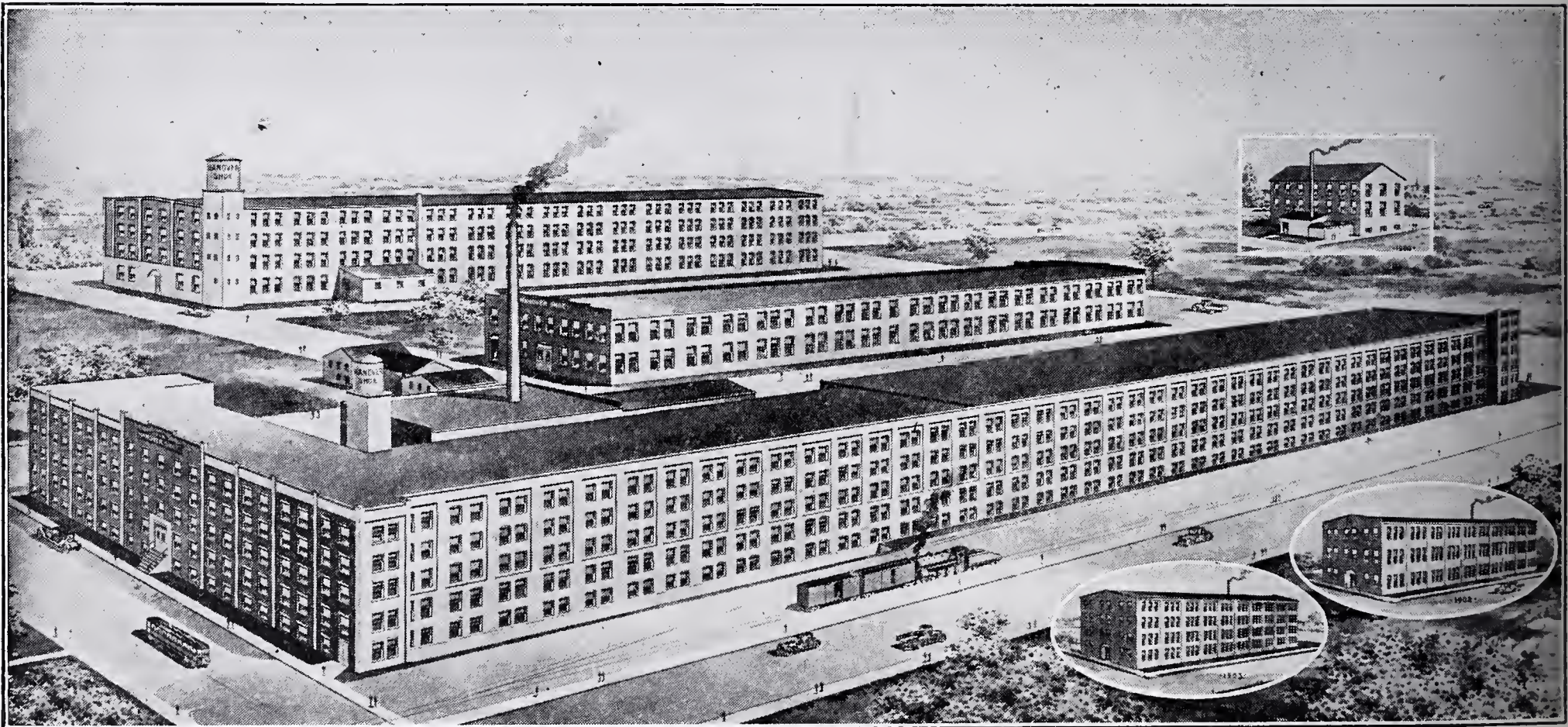
FELTON—Incorporated from Chanceford, Lower Windsor, and North Hopewell townships, June 2, 1899. Agricultural center.
Population, 400.

FRANKLINTOWN—Incorporated from Franklin Township in 1869, and named for the township. Laid out in 1813, and first called Bottstown.
Population, 255.

GLEN ROCK—Incorporated from Shrewsbury Township, September 3, 1859. Settled prior to 1838, and called Heathcote. The railroad made a cut through the glen and the fine quality of it was known as "rocks in the glen." Woolen mills formed important early industry. The chief products are undergarments, furniture, dough mixers, toy desks, leather products, cigars. The "Item," established 1870, is published Thursdays, M. L. Kapp, editor.
Population, 1,309.

GOLDSBORO—Incorporated from Newberry Township in 1873. Settled by Nathan Hussey, a Quaker of Delaware, in 1738. Laid out in 1850 and named for J. M. Goldsborough, civil engineer of the railroad. Chief products, cigars, shirts, and brown stone.
Population, 459.

HELLAM—Incorporated from Hellam Township, May 25, 1908. Tobacco center. Cigar-making chief industry.
Population, 771.



Home of the Hanover Shoe

HANOVER—Incorporated from Penn Township March 4, 1815, and named to please the German settlers there, by Michael Dormer, who owned a large tract of the land, and who was himself a native of Hanover, Germany. He settled in 1727 on tract originally known as Digges Choice, granted to John Digges, by Lord Baltimore, in 1727; laid out by Richard McAllister, who called it McAllister's-town, but more generally known as Hickorytown. Borough manager form of government. Battle of Hanover fought on borough

streets June 30, 1863. The chief products are shoes, wire cloth, cordage, cigars, furniture, cigar boxes, automobile bodies, wall paper, silk ribbon, tanning extract, canning factories, limestone. The "Sun," established 1915, is published daily, C. H. Meredith, editor; "Borough Bulletin," established 1915, published monthly, T. F. Chrostwaite, editor; "Everybody's Poultry Magazine," established 1895, published monthly, edited by Professor Harry R. Lewis and Charles D. Cleveland; and "Municipal Law Reporter," established 1908, published monthly, edited by T. F. Chrostwaite.

Population, 11,805.

JACOBUS—Incorporated from Springfield Township in 1929.

Population, 445.

JEFFERSON—Incorporated from Codorus Township December 11, 1866, and named for President Thomas Jefferson. Laid out in 1812 by Frederick Kraft. Village of Codorus is borough limit.

Population, 423.

LEWISBERRY—Incorporated from Newberry Township April 2, 1832, and named for Major Eli Lewis, the founder, in 1734, and owner of the town site. It is in the "Red Lands." Guns were made here during the Revolution. Brimstone matches were made here by Lyman Lewis shortly after the close of the war, in the first match factory in America. Manufacturing community at the present day.

Population, 226.

LOGANVILLE—Incorporated from Springfield Township April 2, 1852, and named in honor of Colonel Henry Logan, of Dillsburg, member of Congress. Town is built on both sides of a hill, and for a time after it was laid out in 1820, it was known as "Zwerichsackstettle," the first three syllables being the German name for saddle bags. Cigar-making is the chief industry.

Population, 404.

MANCHESTER—Incorporated from East Manchester Township August 27, 1869, and named for the English city, but it was intended the place should be Liverpool, when it was laid out as a town in 1814, and was so called until incorporation as a borough: Cigar-making chief industry.

Population, 940.

MOUNT WOLF—Incorporated from East Manchester Township, August 23, 1910. Almost adjoins borough of Manchester. Originally called Mount Campbell, for John Campbell, of York. Name changed in honor of Adam Wolf and Sons, the town's leading merchants. Laid out in 1867. Chief products, wire cloth, shirts, flour, and lumber mills.

Population, 999.

NEW FREEDOM—Incorporated from Shrewsbury Township in 1879. Settled by Conrad Free in 1783, and when laid out it was named Freedom, the "New" was added because of the older post office named Freedom in Beaver County. The borough is on the Maryland line. Chief products, wire cloth, and electrical supplies.

Population, 1,125.

NEW SALEM—Incorporated from North Codorus Township July 24, 1876. First called Neffstown for Jonathan Neff, large landowner. Cigars chief product.

Population, 329.

NORTH YORK—Incorporated from Manchester Township April 17, 1899. Laid out by John Mayer in 1888, and known as Mayersville. Now a suburb of the city of York. Cigars are the chief product.

Population, 2,416.

RAILROAD—Incorporated from Shrewsbury Township August 31, 1871. Settled by John Klinefelter, who built a mill there in 1792. Chief products, furniture, trunks, boxes, and flour.

Population, 268.

RED LION—Incorporated from York Township in 1880, and named for Red Lion Inn, established as early as 1840. A red lion was painted on the swinging sign, hence the name. Chief products, furniture, cigars, cigar boxes, tobacco shipping, live stock and agricultural crops. The "Sun," established 1924, is published Thursdays, Raymond W. Roth, editor.

Population, 4,757.

SEVEN VALLEYS—Incorporated from Springfield Township August 23, 1892, and "Sieben Thal" or Seven Valleys originated with the German settlers chiefly Seventh Day Baptists, who came there in 1740. Chief products, cigars and textiles.

Population, 405.

SHREWSBURY—Incorporated from Shrewsbury Township in 1834, and named for the township. Reincorporated in 1870. Chief products, furniture, machine shop, flour mills.

Population, 671.

SPRING GROVE—Incorporated from Jackson Township in 1882. Settled in 1740. Rich deposits of iron ore caused Peter Dicks to erect a bloomery here in 1755, the first iron industry west of the Susquehanna. Dicks built a forge in 1770 near a large spring for which he named it Spring Forge, and produced bar iron for the Continental Army, some of which was used in the making of cannon. Robert Coleman purchased this property in 1807. Fires in 1830 and 1840 almost destroyed the forge, but it continued in operation until 1851. At this time Jacob Hauer began the manufacture of paper, now the noted Gladfelter plant, the chief industry of the borough.

Population, 1,236.

STEWARTSTOWN—Incorporated from Hopewell Township in 1851, and named for Anthony Stewart, who purchased the town site in 1812. First known as Meadstown, name changed to Mechanicsburg in 1825, and, as post office could not be so named, it was called Guilford until 1838, when name was changed to Stewartstown. Chief products, cigars, furniture, foundry, agriculture. The "News," established 1890, is published Thursdays, Raymond W. Roth, editor.

Population, 863.

WELLSVILLE—Incorporated from Warrington Township June 30, 1892, and named for Abraham Wells, who established a whip factory here in 1841, which became one of the largest in the United States. Other products are leather goods, boots and shoes, and milk products.

Population, 268.

WEST YORK—Incorporated from West Manchester Township in 1905. First called Eberton, for Henry Ebert, whose ancestors for several generations owned the site of the borough. Now a close suburb to the city of York.

Population, 5,381.

WINDSOR—Incorporated from Windsor Township June 5, 1905, and named for the township. Originally called Windsorville. Chief industry, cigar manufacturing.

Population, 1,009.

WINTERSTOWN—Incorporated from Hopewell Township January 2, 1871, and named for Townsend Winter who owned the town site in 1830, and laid it out as Apple Grove. Agricultural region.

Population, 219.

WRIGHTSVILLE—Incorporated from Hellam Township April 11, 1834, and named for its founder, John Wright, who settled here in 1730 and built his ferry in 1733, since known as Wright's Ferry. The bridge which replaced the ferry in 1814, which was 5,690 feet in length, was replaced by another one in 1834, which was destroyed by fire June 28, 1863, when the Confederates threatened to capture Harrisburg. Rebuilt in 1868-69; replaced in 1897, and lastly the new Columbia-Wrightsville Bridge of steel and concrete construction was opened to public travel 1930. Chief products, cigars, silk, textiles, foundry, machine shops, garments, agriculture. The "Star," established 1854, is published Fridays, Swift B. Goble, editor.

Population, 2,247.

YOE—Incorporated from York Township in 1893, and named by Moses Snyder, the first postmaster. It was intended to call the town Snyderstown, but the Post Office Department could not permit the use of that name. Cigar manufacturing is the chief industry.

Population, 560.

YORKANA—Incorporated from Lower Windsor Township in 1913. Cigars and general mercantile business.

Population, 219.

YORK HAVEN—Incorporated from Newberry Township December 1, 1892, and named for the county by the company which laid out the town in 1814. Once a favorite pleasure resort. The York Haven Paper Mills Company established its immense plant here in 1885. Other products are bags, hosiery and textiles, hydro electricity.

Population, 770.

TOWNSHIPS.

CARROLL—Erected from Franklin and Monaghan townships in 1831. Magnetic iron ore deposits. Borough of Dillsburg, and villages of Beavertown, Homewood, Uno, Stevenstown, and Rosegarden.

Population, 799.

CHANCEFORD—An original township, erected in 1747 when part of Lancaster County. The name is a compound word meaning a chance ford. Ancestors of President McKinley were among the pioneers of this township. Part of the borough of Felton, and villages of Chanceford, Richmond, Bridgeville, New Bridgeville, Lockport, Shenk's Ferry, Lucky, Rockey, Keys, Brogueville, Parke, Fenmore, Laurel, Grahamville, Collinsville.

Population, 2,354.

CODORUS—An original township erected in 1747 when part of Lancaster County. Named for its creek, an Indian word signifying "rapid water." Settled in 1734 under Maryland titles, then by German Dunkers in 1750. Agriculture chief occupation. Borough of Jefferson, and villages of Glenville, Green Ridge, Neiman, Larue, Seitzville, Sinsheim, Pentland, Brodbeck, Rockville, Sticks, Pierceville, Fiscal, Stiltz, Bonnair, Hildebrand.

Population, 1,990.

CONEWAGO—Erected from Newberry and Dover townships in 1818, and named for its stream which forms the southern boundary. An Indian word and means "At the rapids." Agricultural region. Villages of Strinestown, Zion's View, Eastmont, Andersontown, and Wilt.

Population, 1,598.

DOVER—An original township erected in 1747 when part of Lancaster County. Settled by Palatines. Special attention is given fruit culture, apples and berries the leading crops. Deposits of sand stone. Borough of Dover, and villages of Davidsburg, Rohler, Weigles-town, Admire, Emig's Mill.

EAST HOPEWELL—Erected from Hopewell Township June, 1885. Agricultural region. Borough Cross Roads, and villages of Hopewell Center, Meadetown, Dolf, and Wilben.

Population, 763.

EAST MANCHESTER—Erected from Manchester Township January 8, 1887. First settlers were English Quakers and Germans. Agriculture chief industry. Boroughs of Manchester and Mount Wolf, and villages of New Holland, Starview, Wago, and Saginaw. Population, 1,438.

FAIRVIEW—Erected from Newberry Township in February, 1803, and named for the landscape. Originally settled in 1734 by English Quakers. Important Indian villages were situated along the river, on Yellow Breeches, Paxton and Conodoguinet creeks. Villages of New Market, Marsh Run, seat of Federal Government Store Houses for the Army, and Harrisburg Airport, Riverview, Frogtown, Springville, Bunches, Navoo, and Pinetown. Population, 2,092.

FAWN—An original township. Originally settled by Scotch-Irish, and Quakers. Agriculture, with tobacco leading crop. Borough of Fawn Grove, and villages of Gatchellville, New Park, Constitution, McDermott, Bald Eagle, Bruce, Grove Mill. Population, 1,357.

FRANKLIN—Erected from Monaghan Township in 1809, and named for Benjamin Franklin. Fruits and berry-growing. Borough of Franklintown, villages of Clear Spring, Chestnut Hill, Uniontown, Stone Head. Population, 739.

HEIDELBERG—Erected from the survey "Digge's Choice," in Manheim Township, in 1750, and named by German settlers for their beloved Heidelberg in Germany. In 1880 the township lost its identity, when parts of Conewago Township, Adams County, Penn Township, and the borough of Hanover were formed from parts of its territory, only the eastern section retained the name Heidelberg. First settled by Mennonites and German Baptists as early as 1738. Valuable deposits of iron ore. Governor Porter owned several tracts and mined the ore. Villages of Penn Grove, Menges, Smith Station, Porters, Sideling, Moulstown, Jacob's Mills, Iron Ore. Population, 1,000.

HELLAM—An original township, erected in 1739 when part of Lancaster County and its territory then embraced most of present York County. Named by Samuel Blunston, one of the earliest settlers, for his native town of Upper Hallam in Yorkshire. Hellam is corrupt spelling. The historic Codorus Forge, first called Hellam Iron Works, erected in 1765; was once owned by James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Furnace and forge were operated until 1850. Iron ore and limestone deposits. General James Ewing of Revolutionary fame resided in the township. Boroughs of Hellam, and Wrightsville, and villages of Strickler, Stoner, Campbell, Highmount, and Accomac. Population, 1,600.

HOPEWELL—Erected from Shrewsbury Township in July, 1767. Agriculture main occupation. Borough of Stewartstown, and villages of Sheffer, Anstine, Orwig, Reimold, Draco, Wiley Station, and Zingler. Population, 1,181.

JACKSON—Erected from Paradise Township in 1857 and named for President Andrew Jackson, hero of New Orleans. Among the early settlers was Peter Dicks, who built Spring Forge in 1755. Iron ore deposits known as early as 1750. Borough of Spring Grove, and villages of Nashville, Thomasville, LaBott, Bair, and Martin. Population, 1,971.

LOWER CHANCEFORD—Erected from Chanceford Township in 1805. An agricultural district, with rich tobacco growing soil. Cigar manufacture is chief industry. Seat of McCall's Ferry Electric Power Company. Indian Steps Cabin, built by John E. Vander-sloot, of York, in 1912, preserves much of the evidence of Indian occupation, and is an unusual attraction. Villages of Airville, Centreville, Muddy Creek Forks, Woodbine, York Furnace, Castle Fin Forge, Sunnyburn, Kyleville, Southside, High Rock, Bridgeton, Pleasant Grove, Goram, and Slab. Population, 1,711.

LOWER WINDSOR—Erected from Windsor Township in 1838. Site of Colonel Thomas Cresap's fort at mouth of Cabin Branch Creek. Agriculture chief industry with tobacco the main crop. Cigar manufacture is the industry of the villages. Boroughs of East Prospect and Yorkana, and villages of Margareta Furnace, Martinsville, Craley, Bitlersville, Delroy, Long Level.

Population, 2,522.

MANCHESTER—An original township erected in 1742 when part of Lancaster County. Settled by English Quakers and Germans. Rich farming area. Borough of North York, and villages of Emigsville, Roundtown, Fouststown, Staley, and Staesville.

Population, 2,066.

MANHEIM—An original township, erected in 1747 when part of Lancaster County, and named by Michael Danner, a Dunker leader, for his native Manheim on the Rhine. Rich agricultural soil. Villages Marburg, Black Rock, Hokes, Hobart, Intersection, and Summit.

Population, 1,189.

MONAGHAN—An original township, erected in 1745 when part of Lancaster County. Originally embraced northwestern section of York County. Settled by Scotch-Irish as early as 1735. Fruit, berries, and general agriculture. Also deposits of iron ore. Villages of Siddonsburg, Andersontown, Mills, Mount Pleasant, and Monaghan.

Population, 713.

NEWBERRY—An original township, erected in 1742, the first township west of the Susquehanna River. Governor Keith named it "Newberry." Settled by Quakers as early as 1734. Rich agricultural region. Boroughs of Goldsboro, Lewisberry, and York Haven. and villages of Newberrytown, Yocumville, Middletown, Ferry, Bald Hills, Falls, Erney, Pleasant Grove, Etters, and Ely.

Population, 2,113.

NORTH CODORUS—Erected from Codorus Township January 6, 1838. Agriculture chief industry. Boroughs of New Salem, villages of Stovertown, Gladfelter, Strickhousers, Cold Spring, Amban, Lehman, Wiota, Hanover Junction, Palingtown.

Population, 2,504.

NORTH HOPEWELL—Erected from Hopewell Township in June, 1885. Agricultural district. Borough of Winterstown, and villages of Hildebrand, Glossick, and Glaydon.

Population, 844.

PARADISE—An original township erected in 1747 when part of Lancaster County, and named for its delightful situation. Settled by German Baptists as early as 1738. Fertile soil and clay deposits. Brick making is a chief industry. Villages Bigmount, Baughmansville, Jacobs Mills, Farmers, Fordville, Swam, Ziegler.

Population, 1,164.

PEACH BOTTOM—Erected from Fawn Township April 5, 1815, named for the well-known peach orchard of John Kirk, more than a century old. Deposit of excellent slate is worked near Delta. James Ross, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, lawyer, orator, and statesman, was born in this township. Borough of Delta, and villages of Peach Bottom, Bryansville, Allston, Slate Hill, West Bangor, and Glenwood Station.

Population, 1,420.

PENN—Erected from Heidelberg Township in 1880, and named for the founder. The township was originally part of "Digge's Choice," claimed by both Maryland and Pennsylvania. Timber was an early product. Borough of Hanover, and villages of Pennville, New Baltimore, Grangeville, Mumma's Mill, Blooming Grove, Parkville, Heller, and Gitts Run Station.

Population, 3,729.

SHREWSBURY—An original township, erected in 1742 when part of Lancaster County, and named by its early English settlers for Shrewsbury, England. Settled as early as 1739. Rich agricultural area. Boroughs of Shrewsbury, Glen Rock, New Freedom, and Railroad, and villages of Seitzland, Hungerford, Hometown, Keeney, Turnpike, Tolna, and Sheffer Station.

Population, 1,952.

SPRINGETTSBURY—Erected from Spring Garden Township April 20, 1891, and named for Springett Penn, grandson of the Founder. Part of Springettsbury Manor, was laid off by Penn's heirs in 1722. Almost adjoins city of York. Valuable estates are in this township, not only an agricultural area but residential district as well. Many early mills were



Susquehanna Trail, South of York

located along Codorus Creek, and some of these buildings are still standing. Villages Springgett, Glades, Stony Brook, Hiestand, Mount Zion, Spring Plains, Pleasureville, and Plank Road.

Population, 2,597.

SPRINGFIELD—Erected from Shrewsbury Township April 9, 1835, and named for the abundance of fine springs. Deposits of iron ore and fertile

soil. Boroughs of Logansville, Seven Valley, and Jacobus, and villages of Graydon and Potosi. Population, 1,351.

SPRING GARDEN—Erected from Hellam and York townships in 1822, and named for the Spring Garden District of the city of Philadelphia. Beautiful suburb of York. The names of the largest estates or hamlets include Grantley, Brockie, Springwood, Springdale, Edgecomb, Hillcroft, Diehl's Hill, Webb's Hill, White Oak Plains, Violet Hill, and Norway Park.

Population, 4,675.

WARRINGTON—An original township, erected in 1744, when part of Lancaster County. Taken from the original Newberry Township. Settled by English Quakers from Warrington, England. Main industry agriculture. Borough of Wellsville, and villages of Round Top, Alpine, Maytown, Mount Top, Fortney, Rossville, and Roler.

Population, 1,349.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Warrington Township in 1803, and named for the first President. Settled by Quakers and German Baptists as early as 1738. Deposits of iron ore, but agriculture is chief industry. Villages of Mulberry, Hall (post office Kralltown), and Big Dam.

Population, 1,067.

WEST MANCHESTER—Erected from Manchester Township in 1799. Settled by Germans. Adjoins city of York, and embraces borough of West York, and villages of Smyser, Shiloh, Taxville, Botts, Graybill, Bairs Station.

Population, 3,401.

WEST MANHEIM—Erected from Manheim Township in 1858. Southwest corner of the county. Deposits iron ore, but agriculture and cigar manufacture chief industries. Famous Mary Ann furnace built here in 1762. Villages of Pleasant Hill, Bandanna, West Manheim, and Raubenstine.

Population, 1,237.

WINDSOR—Erected from Hellam Township in 1758. Named by Thomas Armor, agent of the Proprietaries, for his native Windsor, England. First settled by Germans. Prison for British and Hessian prisoners was located in the northwestern corner of township, in 1781. Borough of Windsor, and villages of Frysville, Locust Grove, Holtz, Golden, East Yoe, Springvale, Tilden, and Keys.

Population, 2,209.

YORK—Erected from Hellam Township in 1753, and named for the county. Rich deposits of iron ore, and fertile soil. Seat of York Paper Mills, on banks of the Codorus, begun before 1800 and operated until 1892. Boroughs of Dallastown, Red Lion, and Yoe, and villages of Spry, Longstown, Arbor, Ore Valley, Relay, Brillhart, Hartley, Rye, Benroy, and Enterprise Station.

Population, 3,239.

INDEX

POLITICAL AND CIVIL HISTORY VOLUME

INDEX

A

Aaronsburg, 116.
Academy Lands, 258.
Adams, President John, 9, 290, 380, 454.
Adams, President John Q., 9, 90, 207.
Airport Depot, 171.
Alien population, 7.
Allegheny City, 20.
Allegheny National Forest, 200.
Allegheny Observatory, 20.
Allen, Horatio, 435.
Allen, Peter, 173.
Allen, William, 81, 265, 322.
Alter, George E., 6.
American Philosophical Society, 355.
America's Garden Spot, 244.
Angel Swamp, 309.
Annesley, James, 181.
Antes, Frederic, 245, 318, 342.
Antes, Henry, 319, 320.
Antes, John Henry, 66, 291.
Antionette, Queen Marie, 69.
Archbald Glacial Pothole, 238, 239.
Armstrong, Col. John, 5, 33, 45, 159, 224, 234, 287.
Armstrong, Gen. John, 159.
Asylum, 69.
Attempts to form new Counties, 5.
Aughwick, 217.
Austin Dam, 366, 368.

B

Bach Choir, 329.
Bald Eagle's Nest, 111, 114.
Baltimore, Lord, 176.
Barry, John, 375.
Bartram, John, 177.
Battles: Brandywine, 124, 179; Fort Freeland, 341; Gettysburg, 9, 453; Great Meadows, 199; Hanover, 453; Minisink, 360; Muncy Hills, 287; Catherine Smith's Mill, 292, 410.
Bear Rocks, 270.
Beaver, Gov. James A., 96, 112, 113, 347.
Bedford Scouts, 66.
Beissel, Rev. Conrad, 247.
Benedictine Order, 183.
Bethany Orphanage, 55.
Bethlehem, 7.
Big Island, 287.
Bigler, Gov. John, 162.
Bigler, Gov. William, 136, 138, 162.
Big Meadow, 309.
Billings, Silas X., 6.
Black Boys, 46.
Black, Jeremiah S., 386, 388.

Blaine, Col. Ephraim, 164.
Blaine, Hon. James G., 164, 348, 428.
Blockhouse, Bouquet's, 19.
Bloomsburg, Town of, 6.
Blue Rocks, 57, 121.
Book of Mormon, 396, 429.
Boone, Daniel, 57, 342.
Boone, Capt. Hawkins, 342.
Boroughs in more than one county, 7.
Boroughs, Number of, 6.
Bouquet, Col. Henry, 18, 173, 236, 345, 442.
Boyd, Capt. John, 66, 341, 404.
Brady Family, 162, 226, 404.
General Hugh, 218.
Capt. John, 287, 291, 341.
Capt. Samuel, 14, 33, 36, 90, 131, 133, 138.
Braddock, Gen. Edward, 23, 299, 383.
Bradford, William, 5, 69, 138, 358.
Brashear, John D., 20.
Brodhead, Col. Daniel, 33, 130, 131, 310, 312.
Brown, Gen. Jacob, 80, 83, 289.
Brown, John (Abolitionist), 157.
Brulé, Stephen, 69.
Brumbaugh, Gov. Martin G., 217, 219.
Buchanan, President James, 202, 205, 245.
Bucktail Regiment, 104.
Bull, Gen. John, 314, 342.
Bull, Ole, 365, 369.
Burd, Col. James, 46, 173, 196, 442.
Burning Mine, 108.
Burnt Cabins, 208.
Burrowes, Thomas H., 245, 248.
Butler, Col. John, 279.
Butler, Gen. Richard, 5, 87, 163.
Butler, Col. Zebulon, 279.

C

Caledonia Furnace, 205.
Cameron, Hon. James D., 251.
Cameron, Hon. Simon, 103, 251.
Camp, Devitt, 404, 406.
Camp, Pottsgrove, 319.
Canal, Pennsylvania, 169.
Canoe Place, 135, 223.
Capitals, 166, 245, 246, 339.
Capitol, 166.
Carlisle, 46.
Carnegie, Andrew, 23.
Carnegie Music Hall, 20.
Carpenters' Hall, 352.
Carroll, Hon. Charles, 13, 14, 97, 100.
Carroll, Bishop John, 100.

Carroll's Delight, 9, 452.
Carroll's Tract, 9, 452.
Catholics, 9.
Catlin, George, 394.
Caves: Alexanders, 305, 306; Conodoguinet Creek, 164; Crystal, 60; Franklinville, 218; Hanawalts, 305, 306; Nagineys, 305, 306; Onyx, 60; Penns, 116; Seawra, 305; Stone Wigwam, 253; Woodward, 116; Durham, 83.
Celestia, 389, 391.
Celoron, 412, 417.
Chair City, 189.
Chartier's Old Town, 160.
Cherrytree, 223.
Chester, 175.
Chew House, 352.
Chingleclamouche, 135, 136.
Christiana, 246.
Churches, 266, 317, 351, 352, 355.
Circle of New Castle, 126.
City of Bridges, 20.
City of Homes, 352.
City of Stairs, 394.
Cities—
In more than one County, 7.
Number of, 6.
Claffin Family, 104, 142, 144.
Clapham, Col. William, 170.
Clarke, Col. George Rogers, 428.
Clay, Hon. Henry, 91, 97, 198, 218, 249.
Cleveland, President Grover, 151.
Clinton, Gen. James, 393, 395, 449.
Cloisters of Ephrata, 247.
Clymer, George, 80, 221, 223, 401.
Coleman, Robert, 264.
Columbia-Wrightsville Bridge, 459.
Conestoga, 248, 249.
Conewago Chapel, 9.
Confederate Raid, 208.
Connecticut-Pennsylvania Controversy, 392, 451.
Connolly, Dr. John, 438.
Covenhoven, Robert, 292.
Convent, Holy Child Jesus, 178.
Convention of Governors, 64.
Cornwall Mines, 260, 262, 263, 264.
Counties—
Classification of, 6.
Genealogy of, 3.
Organization of, 1.
Size of, 6.

Adams, 9.
Allegheny, 16.
"Anthracite," 5.
Armstrong, 33.
Beaver, 38.
Bedford, 45.

Berks, 51.
 "Billings," 6.
 Blair, 63.
 Bradford, 69.
 Bucks, 78.
 Butler, 87.
 Cambria, 94.
 Carbon, 105.
 Centre, 111.
 Chester, 119.
 Clarion, 130.
 Clearfield, 135.
 Clinton, 141.
 Columbia, 146.
 "Conestoga," 5.
 "Conewago," 5.
 Crawford, 154.
 Cumberland, 159.
 Dauphin, 166.
 Delaware, 175.
 "Eagle," 5.
 Elk, 182.
 Erie, 185.
 Fayette, 195.
 "Finley," 5.
 Forest, 200.
 Franklin, 202.
 Fulton, 208.
 Greene, 211.
 "Hazle," 6.
 Huntingdon, 214.
 Indiana, 221.
 "Jackson," 5.
 Jefferson, 228.
 Juniata, 233.
 Lackawanna, 237.
 Lancaster, 244.
 "Laurel," 6.
 Lawrence, 256.
 Lebanon, 260.
 "Lee," 5.
 Lehigh, 265.
 Luzerne, 272.
 Lycoming, 283.
 "Madison," 5.
 "Marion," 5.
 McKean, 294.
 Mercer, 299.
 Mifflin, 303.
 "Monongahela," 195, 422, 438.
 Monroe, 309.
 "Monroe," 5.
 Montgomery, 313.
 Montour, 323.
 Northampton, 327.
 Northumberland, 335.
 "Octorara," 6.
 "Ohio," 195, 422, 438.
 Ontario, 5, 69.
 "Penn," 5.
 Perry, 344.
 Philadelphia, 350.
 Pike, 360.
 Potter, 365.
 "Quay," 6.
 Schuylkill, 370.
 Snyder, 379.
 Somerset, 383.
 Sullivan, 389.
 Susquehanna, 392.
 Tioga, 398.
 Union, 404.

Venango, 412.
 Warren, 417.
 Washington, 422.
 Wayne, 434.
 Westmoreland, 438.
 "Windsor," 5.
 Wyoming, 448.
 "Yohogania," 195, 422, 438.
 York, 452.
 Crawford, Col. William, 154, 196, 345.
 Cresap, Col. Thomas, 455, 461.
 Cresap War, 9, 455, 461.
 Crispin, Capt. William, 351.
 Croghan, Col. George, 162, 214, 217, 219.
 Curtin, Gov. Andrew G., 64, 112, 113, 169.
 Cummings, Gov. Albert W. 211.

D

Dallas, Alexander J., 279.
 Dallas, Vice-President George M., 455.
 Davis, Phineas, 455.
 Decatur, Com. Stephen, 139, 307.
 Delaware River Bridge, 353.
 Delaware Water Gap, 310, 312.
 Depreciation Lands, 299.
 Devil's Pulpit, 109, 271.
 Dickinson, Gov. John, 161, 358.
 Digges Choice, 13, 14, 15, 460, 461.
 Discovery of oil, 155, 412.
 Dominion War, 438.
 Donation Lands, 299.
 Donegal Church, 250.
 Dorrance, Col. George, 279.
 Dunbar, Col. Thomas, 196.
 Dunmore, Lord, 239, 422, 438.
 Dunmore War, 438.
 Drake, Col. Edwin L., 5, 413.
 Durham Boats, 83.
 Durham Furnace, 82, 83.
 Dryest Spot, 8.

E

Earliest Railroad, 181.
 Economy Society, 39, 88.
 Edison, Thomas A., 338.
 Educational Institutions:
 Universities—
 Bucknell, 404.
 Duquesne, 20.
 Pennsylvania, 355.
 Pittsburgh, 20, 97, 188.
 Susquehanna, 380.
 Temple, 359.
 Colleges—
 Albright, 51.
 Allegheny, 155, 261.
 Beaver, 39.
 Bryn Mawr, 318.
 Cedar Crest, 266.
 Dickinson, 159, 200, 416.
 Dropsie, 359.
 Elizabethtown, 246.
 Franklin, 131.
 Franklin and Marshall, 131, 245.
 Geneva, 39.
 Gettysburg, 11.

Gratz, 359.
 Grove City, 301.
 Hahnemann Medical, 359.
 Haverford, 180, 319.
 Immaculata, 125.
 Irving, 160.
 Jefferson, 423, 424, 425.
 Jefferson Medical, 359.
 Juniata, 215.
 Lafayette, 164, 327.
 LaSalle, 359.
 Lebanon Valley, 262.
 Lehigh, 327.
 Log College, Old, 86.
 Marywood, 328.
 Medico-Chirurgical, 359.
 Mercyhurst, 186.
 Misecordia, 275.
 Moravian, 327.
 Muhlenberg, 266.
 Pennsylvania for Women, 20.
 Penna. College of Music, 155.
 Penna. Military, 176.
 Penna. State, 112, 114.
 St. Francis', 98.
 St. Mary's Catholic, 93, 189.
 St. Vincent's, 442.
 St. Thomas', 238.
 Seton Hill, 441.
 Swarthmore, 179.
 Thiel, 301.
 Ursinus, 314.
 Villa Nova, 180.
 Washington, 423, 427.
 Washington and Jefferson, 423.
 Waynesburg, 2, 211.
 Westminster, 257.
 Wilson, 203.
 Woman's Medical, 359.
 Seminaries—
 Beechwood, 315.
 Bloomfield, 346.
 Birmingham, 216.
 Crozier Theological, 176.
 Darlington, 121.
 Dickinson, 286.
 Linden Hall, 247.
 Lutheran Theological, 11, 359.
 Moravian, 329.
 Moravian Theological, 329.
 Theological Reformed Church, 245.
 St. Vincent's Roman Catholic, 359.
 Washington, 423.
 Wyoming, 276.
 Young Ladies, 169.
 State Teachers Colleges—
 Bloomsburg, 146, 147.
 California, 425.
 Cheney, 181.
 Clarion, 131.
 Edinboro, 189.
 Indiana, 221.
 Keystone, 53.
 Kutztown, 53.
 Lock Haven, 141.
 Mansfield, 399.
 Millersville, 248.
 Shippensburg, 161.
 Slippery Rock, 89.
 West Chester, 121.

- Institutes—
 Carson Long, 346.
 Drexel, 359.
 Franklin, 355.
 Mellon, 20.
 Spring Garden, 355.
 Wagner, 355.
 York Collegiate, 455.
- Academies—
 Bellefonte, 113.
 Chambersburg, 200.
 Elderton, 34.
 Episcopal, 359.
 Fine Arts, 357.
 Germantown, 352, 359.
 Gettysburg, 11.
 Harrisburg, 169. ✓
 Harry Hillman, 273.
 Keystone, 240, 449.
 Laurel Hill, 394.
 Madison, 241.
 Mercersburg, 203.
 Natural Sciences, 355.
 Nazareth, Hall Military, 331, 334.
 New Bloomfield, 346.
 New Church, 314.
 Pittsburgh, 20, 258.
 St. Genevieve, 169.
 St. John's, 274.
 St. Xavier's, 442.
 Tuscarora, 235.
 Villa Maria, 186.
 Washington, 425.
 York County, 455.
- Schools—
 Bishopthorpe Manor, 329.
 Bowman Technical, 245.
 Delber Carter, 315.
 Dickinson Law, 159.
 Friends, 315.
 Health Department, 253.
 Hill, 316.
 International Correspondence, 237.
 Kiskiminetas Springs, 224.
 Log Cabin Latin, 425.
 Mary Lyon, 179.
 McAllistersville, 235.
 Protestant Episcopal, 359.
 Thaddeus Stevens, 245.
 Soldiers Orphan, 205, 349.
 William Penn Charter, 359.
 Williamson Trade, 359.
 Glen Mills Reform School, 181.
 Penna. Industrial Reformatory, 216.
- Electric City, 238.
 Ellicott, Andrew, 417.
 Ephrata Community, 247.
 Erie Triangle, 16, 185, 193.
 Esther's Rock, Queen, 278.
 Ettwein, Rev. John, 135, 229.
 Ewing, Gen. James, 460.
- F**
- Fair Play Association, 144, 283, 284, 291, 292.
 Farms, Number of, 8.
 Value of, 8.
- Farrell, James A., 300.
 Fell, Judge Jesse, 242, 273.
 Ferry, Wright's, 459.
 Findlay, Gov. William, 202, 204, 302.
 First Defenders, 51.
 Fisher, Gov. John S., 222, 227.
 Fitch, John, 86.
 Flat Rock, 73.
 Flood, Johnstown, 95.
 Forbes, Gen. John, 18, 209, 383.
 Forest reservations:
 Caledonia, 203.
 Colerain, 215.
 Cook, 130, 131, 200, 228.
 Elk, 103.
 Childs, George W., 361.
 Greenwood, 215.
 Harrison, Leonard, 398.
 Logan, 215.
 Michaux, 203.
 Mont Alto, 203.
 National, 16.
 Perry County Hemlock, 346.
 Sizerville, 103.
 Tuscarora, 164.
 Snyder-Middleswarth, 379.
 Nursery, 136.
 Forbes, Gen. John, 18, 209, 383.
 Forts:
 Allen, 108.
 Anderson, 217, 219.
 Antes, 285.
 Augusta, 111, 153, 287, 288, 292, 336, 341, 348.
 Bedford, 45, 46.
 Bingham, 233, 234, 235.
 Boone, 342.
 Bostley, 325.
 Burgett, 425.
 Carnahan, 164.
 Chambers, 203.
 Cresap, 461.
 Deshler, 270.
 Duquesne, 16, 18, 22, 233.
 Durkee, 272.
 Fetter, 66.
 Fogel, 270.
 Forty Fort, 272, 275, 276.
 Franklin, 161, 378, 412.
 Freeland, 340, 341.
 Garard, 211.
 Granville, 305.
 Halifax, 170, 172.
 Hamilton, 309.
 Harris, 167.
 Henry, 56, 374.
 Holliday, 63.
 Horn, 145.
 Hunter, 173, 348.
 Hyndshaw, 309.
 Jack, 164.
 Jenkins, 153, 272, 278.
 Lead Mine, 68.
 Lebanon, 378.
 LeBoeuf, 185, 190, 191, 193, 412.
 Lehigh, 109.
 Ligonier, 442.
 Littleton, 209.
 Loudon, 206, 207.
- Lowry, 67, 219.
 Lytle, 219.
 Machault, 412.
 McAlevy, 219.
 McClure, 148.
 McCord, 205.
 McIntosh, 38, 42, 284.
 Meninger, 410.
 Montgomery, 342.
 Moorhead, 222, 225.
 Morris, 161.
 Muncy, 285, 291.
 Necessity, 195, 199.
 Norris, 309.
 North Kill, 61.
 Paterson, 236.
 Penn, 309, 310.
 Pitt, 18, 438.
 Potter, 111, 117.
 Presque Isle, 34, 185.
 Redstone, 196.
 Rice, 342.
 Roberdeau, 68.
 Robinson, 348.
 Shirley, 217, 233.
 Smith, 260.
 Snyder, 378.
 Stanwix, 283.
 Sullivan, 72.
 Swatara, 260, 264.
 Swartz, 411.
 Vance, 24.
 Venango, 412.
 Wallace, 222, 224.
 Wheeler, 153.
 Wicaco, 351.
 Wilkes-Barre, 272.
 William, 378.
 Wyoming, 272.
 Zeller, 260, 263.
- Fox, Rev. George, 391.
 Francis, Tench, 19.
 Francis, Col. Turbutt, 342.
 Franklin, Benjamin, 4, 29, 36, 37, 43, 74, 91, 98, 108, 109, 125, 128, 152, 192, 198, 202, 212, 218, 289, 352, 358, 378, 381, 395, 432, 445, 455, 460.
 Franklin, Col. John, 280.
 Franks Town Path, 67.
 Free Traders, Society of, 1, 126, 321.
 Freickenstadt, 259.
 Frenchtown, 69.
 Frick, Henry Clay, 25.
 Freidenshutten, 73, 77.
 Friendship Hill, 198.
 Fries Rebellion, 84, 110, 318.
 Fulton, Robert 5, 208, 252.
- G**
- Gallatin, Albert, 185, 195, 198.
 Gallitzen, Father, 98, 101.
 Garfield, President James A., 455.
 Geary, Gov. John W., 377.
 Gibson, John Bannister, 349, 395.
 Gilbert Family Captured, 109.
 Ginter, Peter, 105, 108.
 Girard, Stephen, 139, 151, 188, 191, 192, 352, 373.
 Girty, Simon, 344, 347.

Glass City, 442.
 Gnadenhutten, 108, 109.
 Golden Bible, 396.
 Golden Plates, 396.
 Governor's County, 295.
 Grant, President U. S., 226, 296, 371.
 Great Bend, 393.
 Great Island, 111, 143, 287.
 Great Runaway, 410.
 Great Swamp, 110.
 Great Towne, 357.
 Greeley, Horace, 194, 363.
 Gregg, Andrew, 112, 116, 406.
 Greene, Gen. Nathaniel, 43, 144, 192, 205, 211, 212, 300, 302, 363, 440.
 Groshong, French Jacob, 410.
 Grove, Peter, 104, 404.
 Grow, Hon. Galusha A., 396.
 Grubb, Peter, 264.

H

Hail Columbia, 146.
 Hairy, John, 116.
 Hamilton, Alexander, 14, 46.
 Hamilton, Dr. Hugh, 3.
 Hamilton, Gov. James, 204, 245, 327, 328.
 Hancock, Gen. W. S., 320.
 Hand, Gen. Edward, 245.
 Hannastown, 438.
 Hanover, Resolves, 172.
 Harding, President W. G., 395.
 Harmar, Gen. Josiah, 29.
 Harmony Society, 39, 43, 88.
 Harris, John, 166.
 Harris, John, Jr., 166.
 Harrison, President W. H., 29, 153, 169, 237, 455.
 Hartranft, Gov. John F., 169, 314.
 Hart's Log, 216.
 Hart's Sleeping Place, 216.
 Hastings, Gov. Daniel H., 6, 96, 98, 112, 113.
 Heckewelder, Rev. John, 448.
 Hepburn, Col. William, 285, 290.
 Herdic, Peter, 6.
 Hermit of Weasauking, 77.
 Hershey, Milton S., 171.
 Hershey Park, 171.
 Hickok, Charles N. quoted, 45.
 Highest Point, 8.
 Holland Land Company, 299.
 Holme, Capt. Thomas, 351.
 Homes:
 Feeble-Minded Children, 414.
 Feeble-Minded Women, 404, 406.
 Masonic, 246.
 Soldiers and Sailors, 188.
 Hoover, President Herbert, 455.
 Hopkinson, Joseph, 146.
 Horseshoe Curve, 63, 65.
 Hospitals, 61, 114, 136, 169, 223, 246, 266, 268, 314, 324, 325, 326, 339, 340, 355, 379.
 Hot Water War, 84, 318.
 House of Refuge, 181.
 Houses: Betsy Ross, 352; Penn, 352; State, 352.

Hulings, Marcus, 288, 338, 348.
 Hunter, Col. Samuel, 348.
 Huntingdon, Countess, 214.
 Huntington, Samuel, 281.

I

Illiterate Population, 7.
 Independence Hall, 352.
 Indians:
 Aliquippa, Queen, 39.
 Allumapees, King, 119, 336.
 Bald Eagle, Chief III, 142.
 Brant, Chief Joseph, 360.
 Chartier, Peter, 25, 160, 163, 249, 452.
 Chilloway, Job, 77.
 Cornplanter, Chief, 415, 417, 419.
 Kishacoquillas, Chief, 305.
 Logan, Chief, 63, 67, 144, 219, 305, 306, 335.
 Montour, Andrew, 24, 287.
 Montour, Madame, 5, 24, 152, 287, 289, 323.
 Sassoonan, 119, 336.
 Shikellamy, Vicegerent, 63, 144, 335, 336, 381.
 Tamanend, King, 84, 119, 120, 363.
 Tanarachson, Half King, 168.
 Tanawa, King, 253.
 Tatamy, 332.
 Tedyuskung, King, 272.
 Indian Steps Cabin, 460.
 Indian Walking Purchase, 86, 327.
 Industrial Home for Women, 288.
 Insurrection, Whisky, 46, 202.
 Fries, 84, 110, 318.
 Invested Capital, 7.
 Irish War, 239.
 Iron City, 18.
 Irvin, Gen. James, 112.
 Irvin, Gen. William, 415, 417.

J

Jackson, President Andrew, 92, 101, 152, 172, 212, 219, 223, 263, 281, 303, 348, 381, 396, 401, 415, 454, 460.
 Jameson, Mary, 14.
 Jefferson, President Thomas, 29, 59, 92, 172, 198, 212, 213, 228, 303, 352, 387, 430, 457.
 Jenkins, Col. John, 281.
 Johnson, President Andrew, 96, 455.
 Johnson, Sir William, 168.
 Johnson, Gov. William F., 323.
 Junkin, Rev. George, 164.
 Junto, 355.

K

Kane, Col. Thomas L., 104, 296.
 Keating, John, 294.
 Keith, Gov. Sir William, 249, 452, 461.
 Kelly, Col. John, 153, 406, 410.
 Kidd, Capt. William, 85.
 Kinzua, Viaduct, 297.
 Kittanning Path, 34.

L

LaFayette, Marquis, 4, 69, 85, 127, 195, 197, 297, 313, 453.
 Lancaster Land Company, 417.
 Langley, Samuel, 20.
 Legionville, 43.
 Lakes: Bear, 242; Conneaut, 155, 158; Crystal, 392; Eaglemere, 389, 390; Ganoga, 389; Harvey's, 273; Mokoma, 389; Moosic, 242.
 Latrobe, R. H., Jr., 442.
 Lee, Gen. Henry, 47.
 Lee, Gen. Robert E., 9, 204, 453.
 Letitia House, 352.
 Lewis, David, 104, 163.
 Lick, Frederick, 262.
 Liggett, Gen. Hunter, 51.
 Lincoln, President Abraham, 9, 29, 49, 51, 57, 64, 219, 371.
 Little Pittsburgh, 248.
 Logan, Gov. James, 250.
 Logstown, 43, 168.
 Longwood, 122.
 Lumber City, 286.
 Lutheran Orphanage, 55.

M

Maclay, Hon. Samuel, 202, 404.
 Maclay, Hon. William, 111, 168, 202, 336, 404, 405, 454.
 Madison, President James, 36, 134, 152, 242, 326, 348.
 Magic City, 426.
 Manors:
 Appleby, 35.
 Bilton, 124.
 Brodhead, 311.
 Cherryhill, 225.
 Conestoga, 253.
 Equinunk, 436.
 Fagg's, 125, 127.
 Fermor, 333, 334.
 Gilbert's, 320.
 Guinea, 309.
 Letitia's, 162.
 Louthur, 162.
 Maske, 9, 14, 15, 452.
 McCall, 318.
 Muncy, 287.
 Nottingham, 111.
 Paxton, 162.
 Pennsbury, 78, 83.
 Penn's Mount, 56.
 Penn's, William, 126.
 Pittsburgh, 19.
 Pomfret, 336.
 Ruscombe, 61.
 Shaver's Creek, 217.
 Springettsbury, 452, 462.
 Springton, 128.
 Stenning, 126.
 Succoth, 116.
 Wallenpaupack, 434.
 Williamstadt, 318.
 March, Gen. Peyton C., 328.
 Markham, Gov. William, 175, 176.
 Manuscript Found, 429.
 Mason's Leaning Tower, John, 381, 409.
 Maximum Temperature, 8.

McCall's Ferry Dam, 460.
McIntosh, Gen. Lachlin, 38.
McKean, Gov. Thomas, 126, 193, 294.
McKee, Alexander, 25.
McKinley, President William, 384, 459.
Meade, Gen. George G., 371, 417, 453.
Meginness, John F., quoted, 288.
Mercer, Gen. Hugh, 5, 9, 204, 299, 300.
Mercer Museum, 80.
Mifflin, Gov. Thomas, 5, 29, 38, 57, 152, 163, 173, 185, 234, 235, 245, 291, 305, 406.
Miles, Col. Samuel, 114, 115, 117.
Milford Rebellion, 84.
Military Age, 7.
Military reservations, 261, 264, 311.
Milton, 88, 286, 337, 338, 380.
Minimum Temperature, 8.
Minnequa, 6.
Mint, First, 357.
Missionary Prince, 98.
Mitchell, John I., 6, 398.
Mollie Maguires, 151, 370, 377.
Monroe, President James, 49, 74, 134, 164, 236, 309, 381, 386, 450.
Montgomery, Gen. Richard, 313.
Moorhead, Fergus, 222.
Morris, Robert, 79, 140, 219, 357.
Morris, Gov. Robert Hunter, 168, 209, 217.
Morton, John, 176, 178.
Mountain City, 63.
Mountain County, 94.
Mother of Counties, 1.
Muhlenberg, Henry Melchor, 317.
Murray, Lindley, 245.

N

Nagle, Col. James, 370.
Navigation, Steamboat, 19.
Negro population, 7.
Nemacolin Trail, 383.
Nevin, Ethelbert W., 26.
New Castle Circle, 126.
"New Orleans" launched, 16, 19.
Number in Occupation, 7.

O

O'Hara, Col. James, 30.
Otzinachson River, 284.

P

Packer, Gov. William F., 113.
Painted Rocks, 395.
Palmer, A. Mitchell, 310.
Parkinson's Ferry, 423.
Pastorius, Francis D., 318.
Paxtang Boys, 174, 245.
Paxton Church, 169, 174.
Peary, Admiral Robert E., 97.
Pence, Peter, 77, 153.
Penitentiary: Northeastern, 404; Western, 113, 115.

Penn, Gov. John, 57, 255, 284, 454.
Penn, Gov. Richard, 336, 454.
Penn, Springett, 452, 462.
Penn, Gov. Thomas, 328, 454.
Penn, Proprietor William, 29, 54, 60, 78, 83, 86, 92, 111, 119, 124, 126, 140, 164, 175, 246, 248, 253, 254, 292, 309, 314, 316, 321, 334, 348, 350, 351, 358, 378, 381, 446, 452, 454, 461, 462.
Pennsylvania Water & Power Co., 250.
Pennypacker, Gov. Samuel W., 316.
Perry, Com. Oliver H., 5, 134, 186, 188, 189, 193, 199, 230, 231, 256, 258, 303, 344, 348, 382.
Pershing, Gen. John J., 446.
Petersburg Mine, 371.
Phalanx Community, 72.
Philippe, King Louis, 71.
Pickering, Hon. Timothy, 72, 77, 130, 273, 393, 398, 451.
Picture Rocks, Lycoming Co.
Pike, Abram, 77, 153.
Pike, Gen. Zebulon, 5, 75, 85, 140, 360.
Pinchot, Gov. Gifford, 362.
Pine Declaration, 144.
Pithole City, 415.
Pitt, Sir William, 18.
Pittsburgh, 17, 18.
Pleasants, Col. Henry, 370, 371.
Plunket, Col. William, 292.
Polk, President James K., 231, 312.
Pollock, Gov. James, 292, 338.
Population, 6.
Portage Railroad, 94.
Porter, Gen. Andrew, 219, 314.
Porter, Gov. David R., 89, 134, 145, 216, 231, 293, 377, 460.
Porter, Gen. Horace, 215.
Porter, Gen. James, 250.
Porter, James Madison, 328.
Post, Christian F., 111, 130.
Potter, Gen. James, 5, 111, 112, 117, 130, 305, 365, 406, 410.
"President Adams," 19.
Priestly, Dr. Joseph, 73, 338, 339.
Printz, Gov. Johan, 181.
Purchase Line, 226.
Purchase, Walking, 86, 327.
Putnam, Gen. Israel, 448.
Pymatuning Dam, 157.

Q

Quay, Hon. Matthew S., 6, 455.
Queen City, 286.
Queen Esther's Village, 73.
Quick, Tom, 361.

R

Rapp, Rev. George, 39, 87, 88, 92.
Read, George, 126.
Red Rose City, 245.
Retail Stores, 7.
Reynolds, Gen. John F., 245.
Riley, James Whitcomb quoted, 383.
Ringgold Light Artillery, 51.
Ringing Rocks, 82, 84, 85, 121, 320.

Ritner, Gov. Joseph, 165.
Roberdeau, Gen. Daniel, 68.
Roebbing, John A., 87, 89.
Roebbing, Washington A., 87, 89.
Roosevelt, President Theodore, 272, 454.
Ross, George, 33, 161, 245.
Ross, James, 30, 233, 455, 461.
Rothrock, Dr. Joseph T., 306.
Rush, Dr. Benjamin, 117, 342, 358.
Rush, Judge James, 173.
Rush, Jacob, 342, 397.
Rutter, Thomas, 313.

S

Safe Harbor, 249.
St. Anthony's Wilderness, 110.
St. Clair, Gen. Arthur, 47, 316, 345, 438, 440, 446.
Salt Works, 224.
Sawdust War, 286.
Saxonburg, 87.
School Age, 7.
Schwab, Charles M., 25, 98.
Scranton, George W., 237.
Scranton, 237.
"Senator Ross," launched, 19.
Seneca Oil, 412.
Shades of Death, 110.
Schaefferstown Water Works, 263.
Shamokin (Sunbury), 168.
Shippen, Edward, 245.
Shoemaker, Hon. Henry W., 145.
Shulze, Gov. John A., 228, 245, 289.
Slenker, Isaac, 404.
Slifer, Eli, 404.
Slocum, Frances, 281, 282.
Smith, James, 126, 460.
Smith, Capt. John, 244.
Smith, Joseph, 396.
Smith, Rev. William, 214, 314.
Smith's Gap, 310.
Snyder, Gov. Simon, 67, 231, 379, 404.
Sower, Christopher, 358.
Spanish Hill, 73.
Spaulding, Solomon, 429.
Sproul, Gov. William C., 176.
Standing Stone, 74, 76, 214.
Stanwix, Gen. John, 45.
Star Gazer's Stone, 126.
Stevens, Thaddeus, 205, 245.
Stiegel, Baron William Henry, 247, 263.
Stony Garden, 83.
Stourbridge Lion, 435.
Stump, Frederick, 381.
Sullivan, Gen. John, 5, 69, 75, 77, 272, 278, 309, 389, 395, 402, 448, 449, 450.
"Susquehanna" explosion, 151.
Switchback Railroad, 105, 108.
Switzerland of America, 105.
Sylvanian Society, 363.

T

Taleyrand, Duke of, 71, 113.
Taylor, Bayard, 121, 122, 125, 358.
Taylor, George, 328.

Taylor, President Zachary, 259, 454.
 Temperance, 8.
 Ten Milers, 303.
 Thompson, Gen. William, 46, 161, 162, 404.
 Thompson's Rifle Battalion, 46, 162, 404.
 Thomson, Charles, 126.
 Tin City, 256.
 Tioga Point, 71.
 Tories of Sinking Valley, 67.
 Townships, Number of, 6.
 Trexler, Gen. Harry C., 268, 270.
 Trexler, Peter, 268.
 Trexler Game Preserve, 270.
 Triangle Monument, 126.
 Tri-States Rock, 361.
 Tuberculosis Institutions, 53, 207.
 Tunnel, Oldest, 262.
 Tyler, President John, 169.

U

Underground Railroad, 50, 80, 94, 122, 130, 202, 448.
 Union Library, 315.
 Upland, 175.
 Upside Down Mountain, 208.
 U. S. Medical Field School, 159.

V

Valley Forge, 313, 319.
 Value of Production, 7.
 Van Buren, President Martin, 455.
 Van Campen, Moses, 77, 148, 153.
 Vincent, Col. Strong, 191.
 Virginia War, 438.

W

Walking Purchase, 83, 86.
 Wallis, Samuel, 287, 289, 291.
 Ward, Ensign Edward, 18.
 Warren, Gen. Joseph, 5, 76, 417.
 Washington, Gen. George, 5, 18, 37, 45, 46, 62, 85, 87, 93, 102, 134, 163, 174, 185, 190, 194, 195, 198, 199, 202, 207, 211, 213, 227, 232, 248, 271, 292, 313, 325, 334, 343, 352, 378, 382, 384, 408, 422, 430, 447, 451, 452, 454, 462.
 Washington Crossing, 85.
 Wayne, Gen. Anthony, 5, 37, 43, 47, 125, 127, 145, 154, 158, 174, 185, 194, 204, 211, 213, 308, 345, 378, 434, 453.
 Weiser, Conrad, 55, 59, 71, 214, 290, 336, 382.

Welsh Tract, 180.
 West, Benjamin, 178, 357.
 Westsylvania, 422, 440.
 Wettest Place, 8.
 Wharton, Miss Anne H., quoted, 167, 358.
 Wharton, Gov. Thomas, Jr., 245.
 Whisky Insurrection, 422, 440.
 Whitefield, Rev. George, 334.
 Williamson Road, 398.
 Wilmot, David, 71, 77, 395, 435.
 Wilson, President Woodrow, 310.
 Wind Gap, 310, 312.
 Windsor Furnace, 62, 249.
 Witness Tree, 250.
 Wolf, Gov. George, 293.
 Wolle, J. Fred, 329.
 Woodhull, Victoria Clafflin, 104, 142, 144.
 Work, Hon. Hubert, 223.
 Workshop of the World, 352.
 Wright's Ferry, 244.
 Wyoming, 278.

Z

Zeisberger, Rev. David, 73, 130, 200, 256, 336.
 Zinc Works, 107.
 Zinzendorf, Count Ludwig, 247, 311, 329, 331, 336.

31

